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DAILY REPORT

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PROGRAM, COMMENTARIES ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT MEETING

'Studio 9' Program

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["Studio 9" program, presented by Professor Valentine Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio, with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the APN Board]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello comrades. In our previous discussion here in 'Studio 9' of the Ostankino Television Center, we agreed that the next discussion would be devoted to the results of the Reykjavik meeting. For this reason, I asked Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the APN Board, who went to the Icelandic capital as experts, to take part in our discussion today. At the meeting held in the Icelandic capital, the large-scale proposals submitted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev have now been evaluated by the world as the most important event, an event of world significance, not only today, but having along-term influence on the course of the political process in the world arena.

In the past, few days, the Reykjavik meeting has naturally been the main topic both in the world press and in the statements of state and political leaders, and for this reason I would like to begin our discussionby asking you, Valentin Mikhaylovich, to make an assessment of these comments.

[Falin] If we began to analyze the comments, we would probably take up all the broadcasting time. Therefore, I shall be very brief. The comments can be divided into three groups. The first and the main group of comments voiced, irrespective of the social, political, and even military borders now dividing the world, are disappointing on the one hand in the fact that, in Reykjavik, despite existing objective and favorable prerequisities for achieving agreement, agreement did not occur at the last moment. The U.S. side did not find it possible in Reykjavik to give preference to important considerations, long-term interests, interests which will determine the face of the future world for decades ahead, and the security of the United States itself, over hackneyed considerations.

This disappointment is not just that of bitterness over unfulfilled hopes. No, people are making a balanced assessment. They perfectly understand, and this is felt in their comments, that Reykjavik is a huge part, you could say a whole block, of international relations, which will be the foundation for the development of positive international development for a long time to come. The disappointment is accompanied by an understanding that it was possible in Reykjavik to cover in a few days a road which took many years in the past.

The second group of comments depends on political and ideological sympathies, on allies' commitments. I am talking first of all about comments in Western Europe and some other countries close to the United States. The principle is as follows: It does not matter what the United States does, the main point is that it is precisely the United States doing it, and for this reason it is clear beforehand that the laurels will go to Washington whatever it does. They ignore the material aspects of the issue in their comments. Apparently, they are also little interested in the possibility of achievement or nonachievement of an agreement.

[Zorin] Valentin Mikhaylovich, some even assert that the Soviet proposals there were almost impromptu.

[Falin] These are convenient statements, because they justify this kind of reaction, this kind of comment, this kind of assessment of what has happened.

Finally, there are comments arising from certain military considerations. For instance, Rogers made a formal protest to the U.S. Government, the U.S. Administration.

[Arbatov] On behalf of the NATO bureaucracy.

[Falin] On behalf of the NATO bureaucracy. It is also part of the military-industrial complex. It is a transnational military-industrial complex. This protest is connected with the United States allegedly almost condemning Europe to a nuclear-free existence. Nuclear-free in our view is strong security in the military-political aspect. For a certain group of this type of leader, that is a life full of worry and danger. That is a different scale of thinking, a different scale of assessment, which explains many things to us concerning the hidden trends and events in Western countries.

[Arbatov] I think this is most probably a general assessment that, during the entire Reagan administration -- and Reagan's administration has been, without doubt, a record one in the field of propaganda among all the U.S. Administrations -- a Hollywood-type propaganda machine has conducted the greatest propaganda campaign in the history of the administration, aimed precisely at convincing everyone of correctness of the United States. Here they constantly rush about, they shift daily; it has to be said they shift skillfully. At first, it was said that everything had failed, and failed through the fault of the Soviet Union. Then it was said that everything was in order. Why? Because U.S. elections were approaching.

[Zorin interrupts] Two weeks...

[Arbatov] They reasoned and decided that it would be better it it were said that everything was in order. Now an effort is being made in the very opposite direction; they pretend that everything is almost in order, that a great forward step has been made, that a little bit more pressure, and everything would be in order.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like you to continue commentary in the following aspect. There are different kinds of commentaries; there are malicious ones, there are some honestly failing to understand matters. What do you think it is necessary to do, in light of the campaign of reactions, the wave of comments these days -- what do you think requires additional explanation and commentary on our positions?

[Arbatov] You see, the trouble is that much does not reach America. So, from that point of view, everything needs to be explained. We cannot do that, and it is hardly possible that many will watch our 'Studio 9' there. Everything is in doubt, beginning with how the talks began and ending with how they closed. Who submitted the proposals for instance? The Americans say that Reagan submitted them all. While we, who have been in Reykjavik, know especially well that he actually came with empty pockets, empty hands as Mikhail Sergeyevich said. How did they end?

At first, Poindexter announced that Reagan slammed the door, and then, on noting that the public did not like that, Larry Speakes corrected him, saying it was not so, that it was Gorbachev who stood up and ended the talks. If we talk about more serious matters, I would say the following. First, about the proposals. Reagan said that agreement was reached only about destroying all ballistic missiles by the year 1990. Shultz was more accurate. He said all strategic arms. More accurately, the talk was about nuclear arms. Concerning intermediate-range weapons, is it possible to remove from our package of proposals, which included three large parts -- strategic arms, intermediate-range weapons the ABM treaty and ending nuclear testing -- something suitable for the Americans. It was said all the time that was a package and not a menu from which you could select what you liked and let others eat what you could not swallow; that you have to accept it as such, as this package covers all aspects of equal security. Now speculations have begun on intermediate-range weapons; whether it is possible to pull them out. We are even criticized for linking this with star wars. I think that all understand our logic. If we agreed to far-reaching measures on intermediate-range weapons, we could not overlook what would happen with strategic arms, where we have given up counting U.S. forward-based forces and some other systems.

Then, an interesting thing has happened now which requires not so much explanation as comment. The Americans have stopped talking about verification. Yes, the Soviet Union has gone all the way here. Moreover, with Valentin Mikhaylovich, we saw something very astonishing when Marshal Akhromeyev tried to convince Perle about the need for on-the-spot inspection. Perle said: No, a simple statement is sufficient; you have to believe us.

[Falin interrupts] No, he said something more sophisticated; that in free U.S. society, arms spending is determined by Congress, and anything that interests you in the field of verification you can read in the Congressional Record. This is sufficient to be assured that the American side is observing the agreement.

[Arbatov] On the other hand, they tried to present things to us as follows, and of course to their advantage, that we had supposedly forgotten some things, that we had given up in particular or retreated from nuclear test ban provisions. That is not true.

We spoke very firmly about our desire to achieve a total ban of nuclear testing. It is another matter that, in Reykjavik during this discussion, steps were taken to prevent the first stages of the process from turning into a controversial issue for all our far-reaching proposals.

[Falin] There is a fundamental difference here, Georgiy Arkadyevich. With what did the exchange of opinions on ending tests begin? The U.S. delegation came out for an agreement which would regulate the continuation of tests.

[Arbatov interrupts] Talks on nuclear tests.

[Falin] Talks on nuclear tests. The position of the Soviet side lay in -- and this position could not be otherwise -- achieving agreement on a complete and final ban all nuclear tests. Discussion centered accordingly on how to achieve this second aim, which, as a matter of fact, corresponds with two treaties -- the 1963 treaty on banning nuclear tests in three spheres, and the 1968 treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. They stipulate the obligation of the signatories to strive for a complete ban on nuclear tests.

If the United States were to join the unilateral Soviet moratorium and simultaneously talks were to begin to conclude the corresponding agreement, then the problem for the two countries of ending tests would be practically solved. Essentially, there are no obstacles to joining the Soviet moratorium, and it should be an act of goodwill on the part of the American side.

Here, I am returning to the topic of verification. The United States currently does not want to discuss the problem of verification very much as it pertains to nuclear tests. It wants to raise the question of verification, not as it concerns adherence to the obligation to end tests, but turning the question to how reliable, to what degree is verification reliable, in adherence to limited nuclear tests, in particular the ceiling on yields. This too is a very different, a fundamentally different, postulation of the issues. At any rate, the talks in Reykjavik have thrown light on a lot of things.

[Arbatov interrupts] Now, you have recalled the extemporizing. You know there was an element of the unexpected for the Americans. Only I think it was their own fault. In this case, they could have fallen victim to their own propaganda. They said so much about opposing the policies of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, about contradictions existing inside, that they were completely unprepared for the fact that the Soviet Union would come to Reykjavik with serious and very far-reaching proposals on disarmament. Moreover, this was accompanied by speculation about the position of our military officials and their... [changes thought] Marshal Akhromeyev arrived with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and headed the group of experts conducting the talks, and so forth.

[Zorin] Mikhail Sergeyevich stressed in his television speech that this was preceded by extensive work, in which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, scientists, and specialists took part. In other words, it was preceded by extremely extensive and detailed work.

[Arbatov] Now do you understand how much they were surprised? There was this element of surprise. First of all because -- and it is my guess of course -- they became victims of their own propaganda, and secondly they did not take into consideration the fact that what we were saying was being said in all seriousness, a new political thinking, that we are trying to assess the entire situation in a new way, and so forth.

There is another thing mentioned, and it may be worth noting that, supposedly, we had set a trap for the Americans, we set a snare to catch Reagan. Of course, this is not true. If you look at our proposals closely, you can see that they are quite generous. They even include certain things taking American intersts into consideration, because we know that if they do not guarantee the lawful interests and security of the other side, we shall never get an agreement, nor can we ensure our own security. This has become our traditional policy.

There is another thing. In some questions, these things were prepared as face-saving devices, so that Reagan would not have to back off, and so forth. We were, after all, ready to act quite generously here. So this too is not true. But the great number of issues requiring the need for comment attests to the intensity of the campaign launched after Reykjavik. It is an array, not only a long propaganda array, but a political one as well...

[Falin interrupts] Like the tail of Halley's Comet.

I should say that the tone of the campaign, of the elucidation for world public opinion, so to speak, of what happened in Reykjavik, is being set by President Reagan himself. In his address after returning from the Icelandic capital, the President declared that progress at the talks was a result of the fact that the United States acted from a position of strength, that this position supposedly bore fruit, and that Reykjavik was an example of this. The Russians, you see, are retreating before the firm U.S. position. I think this kind of statement from the White House boss cannot remain without comment.

[Falin] I think it is a relic of that old moss-covered thinking which caused an exacerbation of the international situation and forced politicians, serious and responsible politicians, to talk about the danger, the increasing danger of war. What does a policy from a position of strength mean? What does it mean when one state enters into talks from a position of strength? It presumes that the other state, it partner, must proceed from a position of weakness. This cannot be, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said responsibly that this would never be. We shall proceed from a position of equality at talks, and defend the principle of equality as the basis of any agreement. If there is no equality, there can be no agreement.

[Arbatov] Behind these arguments on strength, of course there were also some concrete ideas. Here too, the Americans fell victim to their propaganda to some extent. This was that, economically, the Soviet Union was in such a situation that it had no way out, and Reagan repeatedly mentioned this. They expected that we would all come out with white flags aloft, and surrender, almost within weeks.

I would like to say in connection with this that, if they were to rely on this politically then long before what they dream of happened, the United States would be ruined. The budget deficit this year, caused primarily by enormous military spending, will surpass $200 billion...

[Zorin interrupts] The state debt of the United States is the biggest in history. Reagan has accumulated a debt greater than all previous U.S. presidents put together.

[Arbatov] Yes. Now what does this debt mean? There is not just an obligation to pay it off. The deficit is $200 billion, but the operation of the debt, that is paying interest, amounts to $140 billion. That means that the debt is a clear $60 billion. Now this money is not available, and the whole matter today lies in the fact that all this talk of strength -- you put it correctly -- becomes insane relative to the new realities of the world. This is an example of old thinking which gives no key, no answer to an understanding of the present moment.

[Zorin] In connection with this, let us talk about the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) -- the U.S. space arms program -- insofar as this program served as the stumbling block in Reykjavik. Currently, many people in the West are asking -- besides this question is being asked not only by our enemies, even people who regard us quite benevolently ask it -- why the Soviet Union, after going so far, did not make the last step in Reykjavik to meet the American position and agree to the American formula?

[Falin] The topic under discussion in Reykjavik was the destruction of nuclear weapons. Practically speaking, the main parameters for movement in this direction were determined -- the destruction over a 10-year period of all strategic and nonstrategic nuclear systems of the United States and the Soviet Union.

A question arises: If you are approaching a nuclear-free world, and at this time the other side -- to words about defense against certain madmen who may make use of nuclear weapons, about the possibility that this agreement may be secretly violated -- is deploying a system of new strategic arms, then how can the first be reconciled with the second? We shall also agree to reject weapons replacing nuclear weapons, or we agree to nothing.

[Arbatov] Of course.

[Falin] In this context, in the context of deep fundamental reductions, any new military effort in a new sphere acquires a qualitative meaning.

[Arbatov] I think that the argument here was more than about SDI. The argument was about whether or not there was to be an arms race, because what is done through SDI research is actually a new round of the arms race in many fields -- antimissile, conventional, offensive and all other types. But, I think it would be interesting today to see what arguments were presented at the talks themselves in support of SDI, and after the talks.

You have already mentioned the madman. This is precisely what Comrade Gorbachev spoke about. He asked: Why, Mr. President...[changes thought] Yes, first the President spoke: After all, can't you make me a concession on this issue too? It has to be said that we were asked to make concessions all the time. Comrade Gorbachev told him: Why do you insist so much on this, Mr. President? I have the right to ask for the opposite -- well, I am paraphrasing the conversation -- ask you why do you insist? Why are you not ready to make a concession in this issue?

This forces me to think that the matter is not just about the wording: only laboratory testing and research. You are asking to across out the word laboratory. The talk is about something much greater. It started with something else: You are a Russian and cannot be trusted, you can deceive us, and preserve some nuclear arms, despite the agreement.

I think this is the most fundamental issue. If they think that we cannot be trusted, that we may conceal [arms] despite all methods of verification, that means that the President is not serious about concluding an agreement with us. That means that he is playing a game. He had to solve this issue before Reykjavik -- maybe even before Geneva: whether or not he was ready to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union.

[Zorin interrupts] There arises the question of why we must trust the United States more than it trusts us.

[Arbatov] Valentin Sergeyevich, here we just have an unbelievable accumulation of mythology, deceptions, lies, half-truths, and so forth. All that leads to the conclusion that it is not just a matter of SDI. The matter was not with SDI but in whether or not the Americans were ready to conclude an agreement. After all, they resisted -- and we were witnesses to this during the night-time meetings, the conferences of experts, where they offered opposition in actually every issue. If they were not ready it has to end somewhere. So it ended with SDI.

[Falin] I shall clarify this. It is not a matter of SDI or the declared aims of SDI. The matter is that SDI is just a name.

In point of fact it is a huge strategic program, the tip of which is shown to the public, while the main part is hidden, and hidden fairly deeply. What is SDI? It is an attempt to use new physical principles for military purposes. They say that these physical principles will be used only for defense, and Reagan says: Believe me, I shall not deceive you; they are only for defense! First of all Reagan, like everyone else, is not immortal. A new President will come and say: It does not matter what Reagan said about defense, I shall use it for offense, that is what I want. Secondly, if it turns out that this physical principle is more effective for offense than all those known so far, then of course, as happened with the nuclear bomb in 1945-46, these physical principles will overturn all military as well as political thinking. There could not be anything else.

[Arbatov interrupts] Even if you think about the shield, the shield was also often used by soldiers who went into attack with spears, as well as by the soldiers who defended themselves with it from the attackers.

[Falin] No doubt. In this sense, you can only confirm that on the one hand what is being done within the framework of so-called defensive initatives is part of the first-strike doctrine, and for additional insurance for the United States after the delivery of the first strike. Many in the United States treat the entire SDI program in this manner. In Western Europe, naturally, we are the first to understand this. On the other hand, now, fresh in the tracks of the Reykjavik meeting, comments in the United States begin to raise the question of what what was actually discussed there. If some say that in Reykjavik the sides almost came to an agreement on the elimination of all strategic nuclear arms and nuclear arms as such, and within specified terms, then the administration, for the benefit of the rightists or ultrarightists, begins to say: No, we came to an agreement only on the elimination of ballistic missiles, so consequently the cruise missiles, aircraft, and many other things are outside the agreement. With such interpretations and reading, it is now possible to expect many other interpretations and reinterpretations in the future.

Thirdly, what is SDI from the point of view of the international situation, from the point of view of the world political map? Let us suppose that theoretically the United States creates SDI. Let us suppose that the Soviet Union creates a response -- an asymmetrical answer, but nevertheless an answer to this system.

What about the other states? Neither financially, nor technically, and not even from the point of view of their areas and territories, are they in a position to defend themselves from these new types of weapons. That means that the world will be even more divided and dismembered by this force on domestic and foreign policy of every state and on international relations as a whole.

[Arbatov] If we played this game, then the apprehension some voice about the collusion of the two superpowers would be justified.

[Falin] There are such apprehensions. We know about them. Most probably, Valentin Sergeyevich witnessed this kind of talk in journalist circles in Reykjavik...

[Zorin interrupts] Yes, there was talk that generally the matter was about the creation of some kind of Soviet-American condominium, about joint possessions, particularly in Europe...

[Arbatov interrupts] I think that it was the Americans who circulated this in order to spoil the mood of the Europeans.

[Falin] To disclaim the influence of military technology today and military potential on the policy of states would be to disclaim reality. In this regard, SDI is a claim, wrapped in a technological cover, to world leadership and hegemony. In this connection, the United States is trying to challenge us to do something similar. I can repeat what has just been said, the Soviet Union has not played, and does not intend to play, such games.

[Zorin] So, as far as I have understood you, the matter is not about what Western propaganda and some Western statesmen are now trying to convince the world public opinion of, that actually the matter was just about one word, that the Soviet Union did not make a concession over this word, and that this was the reason for no agreement being reached. But the matter was about most important principles, from which the Soviet Union...

[Arbatov interrupts]...in different aspects.

[Zorin]... could not give up, in various aspects. I would like to touch on another aspect of the topic. Most of the commentators, one way or another, but generally, either admit or are forced to admit that the progress made in Reykjavik was ensured through Soviet proposals and efforts. In connection with this -- our mail already includes letters and we have even received telegrams these days on this question -- Soviet people raise the question of whether this is not dangerous, whether we are conducting matters in too gentle a manner. Do we not make too may concessions? Georgiy Arkadyevich, please answer this.

[Arbatov] First all, I think that we are conducting affairs very firmly, with all flexibility in our position; we showed that in Reykjavik. We have clearly defined the limit beyond which we cannot proceed, because that would have meant sacrificing security interests, and we did not go beyond it. At the same time, we have made any concessions. No talks or agreements can be achieved without concessions, and here we thought on a large scale, so to speak, again without threatening security interests. It has to be borne in mind that the large quantity of arms accumulated creates possibilities for great flexibility, because the matter here is not about concessions, even large ones, immediately leading to a change in the balance of power. The balance of power is fairly firm. In addition, you have to differentiate between concessions; there are concessions and concessions. We have made some concessions to the Americans. Yes, we went to meet them. At the same time, I would like to say that there was another type of concession. Well, I would call them concessions to common sense. The transition to the new position within the framework of new political thinking, when we very courageously and resolutely rejected outmoded stereotypes, dogmas, and obsolete positions...

[Zorin interrupts] Georgiy Arkadyevich, apparently this is precisely what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had in mind when he appeared on television, and I would like to quote a part of this statement: The work done before the meeting and there in Reykjavik will not be wasted, said Mikhail Sergeyevich. We ourselves have thought out many things in connection with this meeting, and reviewed many. We have now better cleared the way for development of the further struggle for peace and disarmament, freed ourselves from existing obstructions, details, small things, stereotypes which fettered new approaches in this most important sphere of our policy.

[Arbatov] Yes, and you know that this is very important, because I shall tell from my experiences, I had many discussions about Soviet foreign policy on Western and U.S. television, and in various auditoriums. Which was always the most difficult question? It turns out that the Americans and the West were always guilty in everything, and the Soviet Union had always had an ideal position in everything. And could you tell us: you now admit that certain things inside [the USSR] need review, you criticize yourselves, you are seeking innovation, and so forth. But what about foreign policy?

Now we have shown an absolutely healthy approach, identical in spirit to the entire new policy that we are pursuing, to foreign policy as well.

Comrade Gorbachev in fact promised this both to the Soviet people and the world a year ago in Paris when he addressed the parliament. He spoke about the sad characteristic of human reason to lag behind rapidly changing realities, and that in this connection we are undertaking serious work to bring our perceptions and our policy in line with new realities of the nuclear age. This promise, as we can see, was not in vain. In fact we are now proposing to the world a new policy. Colossal work has been done this year, comrades.

If we consider everything -- our proposals and their dynamism; what was said in Paris and after Geneva; the January proposals on complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century; clarification of our position on many matters; and then the entire concept of our policy that was proposed at the 27th party congress, the new concept of security -- we are indeed talking about things that the best minds of man -- of Einstein and Niels Bohr -- dreamed about when they said that after the advent of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy everything had changed except for one thing -- human thinking.

[Falin] Since you mentioned Einstein, Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like to cite a very interesting quotation of his: Your ability to observe a certain phenomenon depends on the theory that you are using. Theory determines precisely what you can observe. If in your inner disposition you proceed from the possibility that an agreement can be reached, then this is one situation. If, however, you proceed from the feeling that the other side cannot be trusted, that it is never right even when it is right, then agreement is excluded in advance.

[Zorin] There is one question which, honestly speaking, I wanted to ask you back in Reykjavik, but then knowing that we would meet here in Studio 9 I decided to delay it until today. I saw how both of you, after the first day of talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich and President Reagan -- it was womehwere around 1930 in the evening -- left to meet representatives of the American delegation.

You talked with them all night. In the morning when I was going to breakfast -- it was about 0630 in the morning -- I saw you returning from this meeting. Could you tell us today about what happened during these nighttime vigils?

[Arbatov, laughing] I think that Valentin Mikhaylovich and I will never forget that. It was a meeting full of drama as well as comedy -- there was quite a few episodes of that nature as well -- but primarily I would begin -- Valentin Mikhaylovich, you can add to what I say later -- by saying that first of all we saw clearly how empty-handed the American delegation was.

They had absolutely nothing to say.

We brought a document with us -- as a matter of fact, I have it with me, here it is -- which is entitled: Directive to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and United States on preparing an agreement in the sphere of nuclear disarmament. It says that it is a draft. Everything is here, including the date for the Washington visit. Only three dots have been typed in after the date where President Reagan and Comrade Gorbachev could sign the corresponding agreement. This is followed clearly by the categories: Strategic Arms; Intermediate-Range Missiles; On Limiting Antimissile Defense Systems; and On Banning Nuclear Tests.

Comrade Akhromeyev, who headed our group of experts, read this to the Americans. There was absolute silence. Then talk began in a remote way and always around something old, about that very naphthalene-smelling rubbish which Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke about. Then the Americans took a time out [taym-aut]. They were gone for 40 minutes. Then they returned and the whole fuss began again. Then they started passing notes back and forth. Notes from Perle, notes from Linhard, notes from someone else to poor old Nitze, who got so flustered by this time tht he began reading aloud notes that were addressed to him: You should tell them this and that. Then he would stop and say: Excuse me, this is the wrong one. [laughter]

Then they took the second time out. This time they were absent for 1 hour and 40 minutes.

[Falin] As a result of the second time out an American paper appeared entitled...

[Arbatov] Directives, not to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, but to the delegations that are conducting talks in Geneva. After reading this paper Marshal Akhromeyev asked: Can you tell us briefly, is there anything new in the American position? Do you not think that it repeats what the American delegation introduced in Geneva on 18 September and to which the Soviet side has already provided a clear, precise, and concrete response? Again a pause. Then: Yes, it is a repeat of our position...

[Arabatov interrupts] A 5-minute pause. A MKHAT [Moscow Academic Art Theater] pause.

[Falin] Yes.

[Arbatov] I can hardly remember such an uncomfortable and embarassing situation, when a question is asked, then 1 minute, 2, 3, 4, 5 minutes a person sits in silence, then squeezes out what you have said.

[Falin] Against this background, against a background of an absence of readiness on the part of one side even to consider the proposals made by the other; against a background of a certain confusion, I would say, that attested to the fact that there was no clear and precise idea as to where to lead the matter, another pause developed when both groups of experts decided to report on the situation to their leaders.

[Arbatov] It should be added that the Americans were afraid. There was another side to this.

On the one hand they could not say anything, but when they were asked: Well, we will have to report that we could not reach agreement. Then, futher confusion set in. Not only because of a lack of unity -- which probably did exist -- among the group of U.S. experts, but I also think because they understood -- they were experienced people -- the new situation in which they were put by the Soviet proposals. It was hard for them to simply reject everything and present this to the President.

[Falin] They could not say no. But they did not want to say yes, or even half yes. After reporting to our leaders, and the Americans apparently to their leaders, we met once again, and it should be said that this second meetin, this second act of the nighttime drama, passed in a more constructive way, particularly as far as strategic weapons were concerned.

[Arbatov interrupts] In fact, just about only in this part.

[Falin] Yes. But when the matter came to this SDI, or more precisely to antimissile defense; and when the Soviet side showed that it cannot take part in burying the antimissile defense treaty, that it will not play up to the United States in this by any means, and that our steps can only be taken towards them within the framework of this treaty and never outside of its bounds, then it was discovered that the position of the United States included those submerged rocks that would either have to overcome at a meeting of the leaders or which would become a stumbling block for the entire meeting.

[Arbatov] You know, I wanted to add that now, in retrospect, Perle, in justifying the policy -- well, he never did like the truth very much...

[Zorin] Excuse me, Georgiy Arkadyevich. I would like to remind those who do not know that Perle is one of the most influential Pentagon officials and Weinberger's right-hand man.

[Arbatov] Yes, and he stands out as a super hawk, so to speak. Of course he always puts things mildly, he is mild-mannered. He has a sincere gaze and speaks quietly, but behind this lies an absolute readiness to torpedo any talks, as well as a desire to do so. But now he is trying to prove something else. He says that the Russians have changed their position on the antimissile defense treaty. He says that previously, before it was decided to eliminate all nuclear weapons over a 10-year period (and only the question of 5 years was under consideration, during which it was required to reduce offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent), there was no mention then that all elements of antimissile defense in space were forbidden with the exception of research and tests carried out in laboratories. He claims that talk about laboratories was raised later, after Reagan posed certain questions.

I simply want to say that this is an absolute and simple lie, a completely indecent lie, and doubly so insofar as Perle knows that it is a lie, because our proposals that Comrade Gorbachev presented to Reagan in the first hours of the talks, before they responded...

[Falin interrupts] In Russian and in English.

[Arbatov] In Russian and in English -- contain the very same wording concerning laboratory tests and research that were later used by the Americans to torpedo the talks, to sink them.

[Zorin interrupts] This shows their methods. Georgiy Arkadyevich, was the issue of conventional arms raised?

[Arbatov] The issue of conventional arms has arisen and still stands. It is very important issue. It is good that you have raised it because this issue has now acquired a very important role in the discussion. We understood this perfectly. They were mentioned in the proposals outlined by Mikhail Sergeyevich in the 15 January statement on the total elimination of nuclear arms. Of course they proceeded from the clear understanding that if we do away with all nuclear arms, it would not be for the purpose of moving the arms race into other spheres. For this reason, the issue of chemical weapons and conventional arms and armed forces was mentioned. After this, Comrade Gorbachev dealt with this issue in more detail in Berlin. After that, in summer, came the official Warsaw pact proposal on radical measures in this field.

[Falin interrupts] The so-called Budapest Initiative.

[Arbatov] The Budapest Initiative, to which we actually have not yet received a reply. All that is on the table. We understand the significance of this question.

In America now they ask Shultz -- which is an interesting thing -- How could you agree to the total elimination of nuclear arms when the Soviet Union and its allies have such a superiority in conventional arms? Here Shultz told the truth for the first time. He said that NATO conventional forces are sufficiently strong to deal with this threat. This aroused a storm of indignation in Europe and everywhere else. Well, the man made a slip and told the truth.

For our part, we do not close the issue on that. I understand our position otherwise, we insist on it. There is now a struggle around this issue, to finally find a forum where we can discuss it. What is very interesting is that it is precisely NATO that is against this. You know recently, not long before Reykjavik, I visited Denmark and had a conversation with the Danish foreign minister. He told me: You know, in Stockholm we made many concessions to you -- I do not know what they gave us: I thought they were mutual concessions which finally led to a good agreement -- well, we have given you much and now you are in our debt. So in Vienna we shall raise the question of further discussions, not of the issues of disarmament -- their conventional forces, which they shout about most of all -- but only about the third basket, about human rights.

So you see, all the ambiguity of the position lies in this: When they do not want in agreement, they shout: It is not possible to come to agreement because of the existence of conventional arms. We offer: Let us talk about conventional arms. No, we do not want to talk about conventional arms. What is being done at the talks in Vienna is even worse naphthalene-smelling rubbish, because the talks have been going on there for 13 years. There are agreements on the table which they will not sign, and what is being discussed, comrades? The discussion is about the reduction of armed forces which amount to less than 1 percent of the arms and armed forces of the two blocs located in Central Europe. If we proceed at this pace we shall finally finish these talks by the year 3000 and not the year 2000.

[Falin interrupts] There is one clarification on the Vienna talks concerning Central Europe: The Western side does not want to talk even about a 1 percent reduction in arms. It wants to talk only about a 1 percent reduction in personnel.

[Zorin] I would still like -- our time is coming to a close -- to ask you a question which one way or another we have dealt with. I would like to return to it again. Valentin Mikhaylovich, what finally prevented the conclusion of an agreement in Reykjavik?

[Falin] I would put it as follows: It was prevented first of all by the principled philosophy, if you wish, principled approaches and the differences that exist between the approaches of the two sides. What did the Soviet Union come out with? With a proposal to solve security problems with the understanding that today this problem is first of all a political one; that security in our age must be universal, and only mutual as far as the United States and the Soviet Union are concerned. We are ready for mutual security. What more can one side offer to the other than mutual security, a security recognizing that everything happening on one side concerns the other?

Unfortunately, the U.S. side came to these talks from the position of strength that President Reagan spoke about after Reykjavik. That remains the operating policy of the United States. That is the stone that upsets everything.

[Arbatov] I think that it was not just a confrontation of two types of thinking. I think it was two types of thinking reflecting the realities of two centuries -- the 19th and the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st.

One of them, the 19th, is now finding expression in America, in that unilateralism we have talked about, which rejects all agreements. If this is what Reagan came with, then it is possible to understand why no agreement was reached -- because they do not want an agreement, they just want talks. By the way, Reagan has greatly exposed himself in this aspect, willingly or not -- it may have been the work of his speech writers -- I do not know -- but after the agreement when he said that he regards the ABM treaty, to which Mr Gorbachev constantly returned as if it were sacred scripture, I asked him once: What is there so grandiose in that treaty that forces our government to announce to the people that we will not protect them from a nuclear strike? First of all, a treaty is holy scripture, if you wish. If you do not consider the treaty as a holy scripture your honesty and your dependability as a partner in international relations is not worth a penny.

[Zorin interrupts] And normal international relations are not possible.

[Arbatov] Of course: It is a mandatory norm in international relations that you have a serious attitude toward your agreements.

[Falin interrupts] This is one of the choices -- either legality or arbitrariness.

[Arbatov] Yes, chaos. Secondly, you see it is such a lie that our government now turns out to be (in their power) as to whether or not to protect the people from a nuclear strike. Here Reagan departs from the main agreement, which creates the ground for some kind of talks. The agreement is that it is not possible to wage a nuclear war. Here he revealed himself...

[Falin interrupts] ...Fully.

[Arbatov] Fully. His dream is to find protection for himself. If he believes in that, whether it is utopia or illusion does not matter, but what kind of a platform is it for talks?

In Geneva clearly the very first thing with which an agreement began, the first agreement recorded in the communique, was the two sides recognizing that it is not possible to wage a nuclear war and come out victor. If the man has come up with a different idea -- that it may be possible to wage a nuclear war and it may be possible to come out victor -- then it is really difficult to come to an agreement.

[Zorin] In this connection, in conclusion I would like to ask the shortest, but I would say not the simplest, question: What next?

[Falin] If you will allow me. The question is made up of several elements. Of course, Reykjavik showed not only how difficult it is to reach an agreement, but also that it is nevertheless possible and necessary to conduct serious talks, that it is possible to bring the positions closer -- and there has been a real rapprochement of positions. Reykjavik has shown that it is necessary to conduct affairs with this administration, too -- that if he wishes, Reagan can talk seriously, but when he does not want to talk seriously an insurmountable obstacle arises.

[Arbatov] I think that in order to give a brief answer to the question of what next, I shall say the struggle will continue -- a struggle that has begun and is in progress -- and that it will not be possible to do anything without a struggle. Actually, I think that our leadership had no illusions when they went to Reykjavik. There was hope, and this is the reason much was done for an agreement, but there were no illusions. There was an understanding that, even if no agreement is signed, all the discussions on the subject, perceptions on the questions of security and disarmament would have been raised to a new level at Reykjavik.

[Falin interrupts] A new qualitative level.

[Arbatov] A new qualitative level. A return to the pre-Reykjavik thinking, so to speak, is no longer possible. Completely new points of reference have emerged. Reykjavik is a great success in this aspect. Of course, this success is still a half-success, and for security we need full success -- for us, and for the Americans and all in the world as well. In order to achieve a complete guarantee of security it is ncessary that this struggle, which has now been elevated to a new level and will be conducted around new problems -- around the agenda that Reykjavik presented to the world -- end in a victory of reason. In this respect I think, whatever happens to Reagan -- whatever Reagan thinks -- he can think within the limits of definite frameworks given by history and the political situation and realities in the world. This is what we link and must link our hopes and beliefs with -- that our efforts to ensure a stable peace will not be in vain and there will be no doubt that in this struggle -- I cannot even say that we will win: Everyone will win. It will not be somebody's victory. Reason will win in this struggle.

[Zorin] The Soviet program announced in Reykjavik is now one of the determining factors in world politics. It exists, it operates, and it will have an effect on everything that will happen in the world. That is evident.

Well, our time on the air has elapsed and so it remains for me to thank you for taking part in this program -- of course, we shall return to these problems again -- and to thank our television viewers for their attention. And so, until we meet again, here in our Studio 9.

Ovchinnikov Commentary

PM170956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA Political Observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Historic Opportunity"]

[Text] People had hoped that the Reykjavik meeting would pave the way for important agreements in the security sphere. It transpired that there was even greater potential for this than many people had believed. However, the talks ended without specific results. Now everyone can see why.

The Americans came to the Icelandic capital emptyhanded, with nothing to their name. The U.S. President was not prepared to resolve fundamental issues in a large-scale way in order to really give a fillip to fruitful talks.

Thanks to the Soviet side's bold, far-reaching proposals, the participants in the meeting were at first able to arrive at important accords on strategic arms and on medium-range missiles. However, whereas the Soviet side showed a readiness for major compromises and substantial concessions, the U.S. Administration preferred to sacrifice the accords that emerged rather than forgo the "star wars" program to even a small extent.

The Soviet Union's representatives brought to Reykjavik a package of major proposals. Had they been adopted, a new, nuclear-free era in the history of mankind would have been ushered in. There was a real chance of making a cardinal breakthrough in the world situation. It could have been a matter not of the limitation of nuclear arms, as in the SALT I and SALT II treaties and others, but of the elimination of nuclear weapons in a comparatively short time. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee proposed to the U.S. President that right there in Reykjavik they instruct the foreign ministers and other relevant departments to prepare three draft agreements that could be signed during a Soviet-American summit in Washington.

The first of these agreements would have concerned strategic weapons. The USSR proposed that strategic weapons on land, at sea [na vode], and in the air be reduced by 50 percent over the course of 5 years and subsequently be totally eliminated, in accordance with the program for a nuclear-free world announced on 15 January this year. The Soviet side proceeded from the premise that mankind expects really bold moves, not merely cosmetic measures to reassure the public.

Of course, the structure of strategic weapons that has taken shape over their history must be taken into account and honestly balanced during radical reductions. In his recent UN speech the U.S. President tried to create the impression that Soviet ground-launched ICBM's pose the greatest threat to peace. But the reasons why these missiles became the foundation of the USSR's stragetic nuclear forces are common knowledge. Back in the forties and the fifties the United States surrounded the Soviet Union with a ring of military bases, whereas our country had to counter the American threat from its own territory. This peculiarity exists to this day. Whereas the Pentagon has 1,500 bases in 32 countries, our nuclear weapons (leaving aside the small number of tactical-operational missiles in the GDR and the CSSR) are on Soviet soil. Therefore to promise the USSR, say, an increased quota of strategic bombers, which are usually deployed at foreign bases, is to seek one-sided advantages.

The talk about levels and sublevels which the Americans started in Geneva and repeated in Reykjavik is designed to confuse the substance of the question and by pass the principle of equality and identical security which is necessary at every stage of the reductions. To ensure that dubious arithmetic does not take the place of serious policy, the Soviet Union supplemented its draft with a simple, clear specification: at the first stage, to halve each component of the so-called strategic offensive arms "triad" -- ground-based strategic missiles, submarine-launched strategic missiles, and strategic bombers.

The draft agreement on strategic weapons which was proposed in Reykjavik contains major concessions by the Soviet side. Let us remember that in Geneva it advocated a 50-percent reduction in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States capable of reaching each other's territory. That was fair. After all, the American medium-range missiles in Western Europe are strategic weapons in relation to the Soviet Union. What about the American forward-based systems? Moscow has now consented not to count either of these categories in the overall equation. Thus the path was opened to an accord on strategic weapons.

The second Soviet proposal concerns medium-range missiles. The draft agreement on this question is also notable for the novelty and boldness of its approach and for the radical nature of the measures proposed. It envisages abandoning all the interim or temporary options hitherto under discussion, and entirely eliminating both American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and ridding the continent of this category of weapons. In this connection the USSR expressed readiness to make a very big concession: entirely to set aside the question of British and French nuclear weapons. Yet these two states are allies of the United States and coordinate their military activity closely with Washington. They posses an impressive nuclear potential which is continuing to grow and improve. Nonetheless the USSR was prepared to place the British and French forces "in parentheses" so as to open up the path to an agreement.

But here it became clear that despite the old calls for a "zero option," Washington is far from consumed by the desire to remove its missiles from the West European countries. The Americans, taken by surprise by the Soviet proposal, started calling for an "interim solution" in Europe and creating additional obstacles in the guise of special concern for their allies in Asia. A fierce debate flared up, in the course of which the Soviet delegation took yet another step to meet them. It stated that given the total elimination of American and Soviet missiles in Europe, the USSR agrees to leave 100 warheads on its medium-range missiles in Asia, while the Americans would have the same number on similar missiles deployed on U.S. territory.

Prior to the Reykjavik meeting the American press was predicting that the scale of Soviet reductions in Asia would most likely be the main obstacle to an accord on medium-range missiles. Doubts were expressed as to whether the USSR would agree to any changes in the Asian part of the country. Commenting the other day on the Soviet proposal made in Reykjavik, Poindexter, national security adviser to the U.S. President, noted that for the USSR it would mean reducing its medium-range missiles in Europe by 100 percent, and in Asia by 80 percent. However, the desire to break the deadlock and seek bold, original solutions prompted the Soviet Union, on this question too, to make what was a difficult compromise for it. A breakthrough was made in yet another avenue of nuclear disarmament.

The third question which forms an integral part of the package of Soviet proposals concerned the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-ballistic Missile Systems (ABM) and the ending of nuclear tests. The Soviet approach here is as follows. [paragraph continues]

Once there is an accord on embarking on a sharp reduction in nuclear arms and on eliminating them over a 10-year period, it is necessary to have a guarantee that neither side will seek during that period to achieve military superiority or create new means capable of undermining stability and parity. It is therefore necessary to ensure reliable verification [kontrol] of the process of reductions, and also to take care that all the mechanisms, all the retarding factors, which now hamper the creation of new types of weapons and the spread of the arms race to new spheres are not only preserved, but strengthened. That is why, in its third draft, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States that the ABM Treaty's operation be strengthened by a mutual pledge by the sides not to make use of the right to withdraw from the treaty for 10 years (that is, for the period of the planned reduction and elimination of nuclear arms).

This constructive approach made it possible to find an acceptable formula on the question of nuclear explosions too. It was proposed that full-scale talks begin on the complete and final cessation of nuclear weapon tests. This was envisaged as a process in the course of which it would be possible also to examine American proposals on partial matters related to this topic, but step by step to move forward toward the elaboration of a treaty which would ban all nuclear tests forever.

Taking account of the particular adherence of the administration and of the U.S. President personally to the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the USSR did not demand the ending of work under the "star wars" program. But this was on the understanding that all the provisions of the ABM Treaty will be fully observed, that is, that research and tests will not go outside the laboratories. This was where the real conflict began between the two directions in world policy. The White House incumbent insisted to the end that the United States should have the right to test everything relating to SDI, not only in the laboratories, but also outside them, and that includes tests in space.

This was not only stubbornness. Here was the key to understanding what is really on the U.S. Administration's mind. Its profound dependence on the military-industrial complex was confirmed, as was the desire to break through to military superiority via space. To this end the American delegation even went so far as to bury the accords almost reached in Reykjavik. After all, you cannot work toward the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenals on the one hand, while on the other hand giving your blessing to the testing of fundamentally new types of weapons in space. The Soviet Union could not agree to this and become an accomplice in the undermining of the ABM Treaty.

The position adopted by the Americans in Reykjavik gives rise to still more doubts about the "peaceful" nature of SDI. Simple logic suggests that if there is no sword, no shield is needed. If you have decided to eliminate nuclear weapons, why create a defense against them?

Thus although they were literally a few steps away from the adoption of decisions which could have been historic for the entire nuclear and space age, the participants in the Reykjavik meeting were unable to take those steps. The American delegation did not have the political will, boldness, and responsibility to do this. Nonetheless the Reykjavik meeting was a new stage on a complex and difficult dialogue, in the quest for mutually acceptable decisions on difficult questions. The path traveled before and during the meeting is in itself valuable experience and a considerable gain. The sides have already come a long way and almost reached agreement on a great deal. Reykjavik helped to clear the way, to get rid of the obstacles, the details, trivia, and stereotypes which were fettering new approaches to the problems of peace and disarmament.

A fundamentally new situation has been created. The struggle for nuclear disarmament has reached a higher level, from where it is now necessary further to step up efforts with a view to radical reductions and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It would be a mistake to lose a historic opportunity for the radical solution of the problems of war and peace. Everything must be done to make use of that opportunity.

Pozner Commentary

LD171048 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Political observer Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The Reagan administration is seeking public understanding of its position in the capital of Iceland. Claiming some of the far-reaching compromise proposals to itself, whereas in actual fact they were made by the Soviet Union, the White House focuses on the future of arms control. While few contest the importance of the summit which has brought the two nations very close on some issues, the attention is being riveted to SDI, or star wars, as the chief stumbling block. More on this from our political observer Vladimir Pozner.

[Pozner] Thank you and hello. When General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev addressed the nation on television on Tuesday evening, he gave a detailed account of what happened at Reykjavik, described the content and form of his discussions with President Reagan, the essence of the dramatic Soviet proposals which, ironically enough, President Reagan presented as having been made by the United States when he addressed the nation on Monday evening. Commenting on that, General Secretary Gorbachev noted apparently those proposals are so attractive to Americans and the nations of the world that such a ruse too becomes a way of acting, our vanity is not wounded by that. Yet is is important that people receive a truthful picture of the way things developed at Reykjavik: And the way they developed, as we now know, was that after the two sides agreed, first, to a 50 percent across the board reduction of their offensive strategic triad -- that is, land-based strategic ballistic missiles, submarine launched missiles, and strategic bombers; and second, both Soviet and U.S., the Americans baulked at a 10-year agreement that would limit SDI research and testing to laboratory confines.

Thus SDI emerged as being the single roadblock along the way to nuclear disarmament. Let us take a closer look at that: The United States Government has indicated in the past that the Strategic Defense Initiative is a tremendous bargaining chip in dealing with the Soviets. This was reiterated by the President on Monday when he said that SDI had brought the Soviets back to the negotiating table. While that is absolutely not the case, let's say it is for argument's sake. We sat down. We negotiated. We proposed an historic and dramatic way of cutting back on nuclear weapons and the U.S. refused to use SDI for the purpose it was supposed to serve: bargaining.

So now the question arises: Just what is SDI's real purpose? And that question is not being raised just by or even mainly by the Soviet Union which never had any doubts in the first place. That question is being raised by average Americans, as well as by their elected representatives in Congress, many of whom feel not only disappointed by the failure to reach agreement at Reykjavik, but indeed misled; a nice word for conned. For what becomes apparent now is that all the talk about this great bargaining chip was a gigantic red herring. Most Americans would naturally support something that could be used to good effect in negotiations with the Soviets.

But would they support a new weapons system? A very iffy question to say the least. Now Congressmen are beginning to see SDI for what it really is. Now they want the details, the whats and the wheres and the whys. And that in itself makes Reykjavik a very meaningful and positive event. For it is crucially important that Americans know exactly how SDI is perceived by its backers. [passage omitted] In the absence of strategic nuclear weapons, where one side has SDI and the other does not, the former achieves a tremendous military advantage, for it can threaten the other side with impunity and strike it too. Therein, as I see it, lies the reason for a 50 percent cut in strategic offensive weapons over a 5-year period, and completely doing away with them over a 10-year period. And that is also why he would not agree to any limits on SDI.

Zorin Commentary

LD190212 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Valentin Zorin commentary; read by announcer]

[Text] I was among the few journalists out of a total of 3,000 or so newsmen from around the world who were granted access to the Hofdi Villa, the venue of the summit. I also had the opportunity to visit the "Georg Ost" cruise liner, Mikhail Gorbachev's residence. The main impression of the summit is that the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have put our countries' positions closer than ever before since the end of World War II. Mikhail Gorbachev said right after the talks with President Reagan that our positions had never been so close.

The 2-day summit was just one step away from solutions to problems that had seemed unsolvable not so very long ago. The Reykjavik meeting has shown that it is possible to achieve major agreements between our countries on issues that not very long ago were in a stalemate. As I watched the summit I arrived at the conclusion that the American delegation was unprepared for radical solutions to the problems of disarmament suggested by the Soviet Union. President Reagan's advisers must have thought that at the best the Soviet Union had one separate proposal to offer. It's only natural that the sweeping proposals concerning cardinal questions, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykvavik, astounded the President and his (?associates). President Reagan claimed after the summit that the proposals discussed had been made by the American delegation. This is not so. In reality, President Reagan had arrived in Reykjavik with nothing in his hands. All the proposals were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviet leader emphasized this in his speech on national television on Tuesday, the 14th.

On the whole, as I returned from Reykjavik, I told myself that I was far more optimistic after the summit than before it. I am convinced that the far-reaching Soviet initiatives aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament and banning weapons from space are going to meet with growing support the world over, including the United States. Of course, it will take time to analyze thoroughly the Soviet proposals and see the opportunities that have been opened up. However, it's already clear that these are not time-serving proposals. They are long-term and remain in effect after Reykjavik. Mikhail Gorbachev has pointed out that now we have a (?positively) new situation. Nobody will be able to act in the old way. The meeting was useful. It has prepared a likely step towards a real turn for the better. For this to become a reality the United States must abandon the illusions it has and take a realistic position.

PRAVDA NOTES PRAGUE CONFERENCE OPENING

PM161055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference Opens"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Oct -- An international conference of representatives of socialist, capitalist, and developing countries' communist and workers party central committee scientific research institutions and of a number of Marxist research centers opened here today. It is being attended by a group of Soviet scholars headed by Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee.

The purpose of the conference is to exchange information on the activity of party theoretical institutions and multilateral working groups and to coordinate cooperation in the course of implementing the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses. The conference participants will also discuss topical questions pertaining to the development of socialism at the present stage.

BLOC TRADE UNION OFFICIALS MEET IN MONGOLIA

PM171310 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 86 p 3

[TASS report: "For the Sake of the Future"]

[Excerpt] Ulaan Baatar, 15 Oct -- A conference of secretaries and section chiefs of trade union centers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia has opened here.

Its participants are discussing questions concerning trade unions' educational and mass cultural work among working people in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other socialist countries' communist and workers parties. Tasks to improve this cooperation and enhance the trade unions' contribution to further strengthening the fraternal peoples' friendship and labor collectives' business links, implementing the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and implementing measures linked with the Great October's 70th anniversary are being discussed. [passage omitted]

BLOC TU JOURNAL CHIEFS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM171209 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Chief Editors"]

[Text] A conference of chief editors of socialist countries' trade union journals from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR was held in Moscow 14-15 October. Senior AUCCTU officials took part in its work.

The conference participants discussed the tasks of trade union journals in explaining the activity of socialist countries' trade union organizations in fulfilling party congress directives, and also ways to further develop and strengthen cooperation among socialist countries' trade union journals.

CEMA OFFICIAL ON RESTRUCTURING WORLD ECONOMICS

LD162154 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 16 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have called for increasing the role and prestige of the United Nations with a view to strengthening peace and international cooperation and broadening international economic, scientific, technological and social cooperation. The proposal on the establishment of an all-embracing system of international peace and security, including international economic security, tabled by a group of socialist countries at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, is intended to bring about progress to a better, more secure world for all states and peoples without exception, Ion Retoi, the head of the CMEA delegation and deputy secretary of the CMEA, said in his address in the Second (economic and financial) Committee of the U.N. General Assembly today.

The CMEA member countries stand for the restructuring of the entire system of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis, for the establishing of a new international economic order and for the provision of adequate conditions to ensure equal economic security for all the states. The activities of the United Nations also are to contribute to the accomplishment of that goal.

Economic and social development programmes based on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress are being consistently fulfilled in the CMEA countries today through the mobilisation of their domestic efforts and mutual cooperation, he said. In this way the CMEA is making a real contribution to the improvement of international economic relations. The member countries of the council are consistently and perseveringly continuing to promote cooperation with developing states on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, respect for sovereignty and non-intervention in internal affairs. They stand for the establishment of relations of mutual benefit with the economic organisations of industrialised capitalist countries. The dialogue between the CMEA and EEC has been resumed. The establishment of official relations and the development of cooperation will help improve understanding and build trust between the member countries of the CMEA and EEC, broaden mutally beneficial trade, economic, scientific and technological contacts between them, and also improve economic relations in the world.

NEW AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM FOR CEMA

LD181942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Leningrad, 18 Oct (TASS) -- A unified air traffic control system based on automated complexes is to be introduced at airports in CMEA member countries. The plans for such a system were discussed at a conference of the CMEA standing commision on cooperation in the field of radio engineering and the electronics industry. This representative meeting of specialists from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR ended today in Leningrad. The protocol signed maps out a program for the improvement of radio engineering equipment and of automated systems for controlling air traffic and all-weather landing.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD180608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 86

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" Program, presented by Vladimir Pasko, foreign policy commentator for All-Union radio; with Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, TASS editor in chief of foreign information; Kim Gerasimov, radio commentator; Sergey Aleksandrovich Ugarov, CEMA adviser; and Sergey Pravdin, radio commentator]

[Excerpt] [Pasko] I want to start the program with an event that has only just taken place -- the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. That meeting has come to be an important event in international affairs in the struggle against the arms race, for the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons, and for the removal of the nuclear threat. The position of the Soviet side at it was honorable and open. It was based on the principles of equality and equal security, and took into account the interests of both countries, their allies and the peoples of all states. This position has come to be the concrete expression of a new approach and new thinking, the need for which is dictated by the realities of the nuclear and missile age. Displaying a sincere desire to reach an accord, the Soviet side, as you know, tabled a new, compromise proposal, which took full account of the U.S. side's concern, making it possible to agree on such vital issues as the reduction, and ultimately the complete elimination, of strategic offensive weapons, and the distribution of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

However, it proved impossible to embody the agreement that had been virtually reached in accords binding on both sides. The sole reason for this was the reluctance of the American Administration to create the conditions for the realization of these accords. The whole world is discussing the results of the meeting.

[Chukseyev] [passage omitted on survey of foreign comment on U.S. stance at the talks] This unfavorable response obliged the American Administration to launch a propaganda counteroffensive urgently, so as to make some attempt to calm world opinion. According to U.S. journalists, White House representatives dispersed throughout Washington, giving interviews to various news programs, holding press conferences, speaking on international television and paying personal visits to congressmen. The President intends to send his emissaries to a number of European and Asian states, while Secretary of State Shultz has already flown to Brussels, where he addressed representatives of the NATO countries. An attempt is being made to depict the situation as though the administration were still attached to the cause of disarmament.

However, these peace-making words do not match up with the deeds. On 16 October, the latest test of a nuclear weapon, codenamed "Belmont" was conducted in sector 20 of the Nevada test range. During these tests, components of the weapons in the star wars program are tried out.

Nevertheless, when assessing the summit meeting, observers in various countries note that it was useful and necessary. It was a step in a complicated and hard dialogue in search of difficult solutions. What is needed now is decisive and responsible action by all states -- large and small, irrespective of their social system -- so as to put an end to the arms race on earth and prevent its extension into space.

The world press is now widely quoting the words of Comrade Gorbachev about the fact that the preparations for Reykjavik helped us to formulate a new platform -- a new, bold platform that increases the chances of eventual success. It accords with the interests of our people and, at the same time, this platform is in accord with the interests of all other states and is worthy of trust.

[Pasko] Thank you, Vitaliy Yakovlevich. [passage omitted: Pasko outlines the hitory of the nuclear-free zone movement, concluding with the declaration made at the recent Perugia conference of nuclear-free zones]

Vasiliy Ivanovich Oleynik from the town of Lebedin in Sumy Oblast asks us to talk about the Arab Republic of Egypt and its relations with other Arab countries, our country and, also, with the United States. Yuriy Nikolayevich Kasolapov from the town of Belaya Tserkov in Kiev Oblast is interested in the internal situation in Egypt. I shall ask my colleague, commentator Kim Gerasimov, to answer out listeners.

[Gerasimov] I think that the listeners' interest in Egypt is understandable, and certainly not just because it is one of the biggest countries in the Near East, with population of 52 million. For almost 2 decades the USSR and Egypt maintained close friendship with each other. Our country helped the Egyptians to build in addition to the Pyramids, a second wonder on the Nile, the Aswan High Dam, which delivered Egypt from its annual, destructive flooding and during 1983-85 saved the country from the terrible drought that afflicted half the continent. You will recall, comrades, that our country helped the Egyptians to survive the struggle against Israeli aggression. But you also remember, of course, that after the dealth of President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, who considered cooperation with the socialist countries to be in Egypt's fundamental interests, Soviet-Egyptian relations entered a period of deep slump under his successor, Anwar al-Sadat. In domestic policy Egypt adopted the line of restoring capitalism. In foreign policy the country moved closer to the United States, which, in spite of stormy protests from Arab countries, led to the signing in 1979 of a separate peace agreement with Israel. All this led, in turn, to an exacerbation of domestic political contradictions in Egypt. Al-Sadat's assassination in October 1981 by militants belonging to a radical Muslim grouping was a result of this.

What is the situation in Egypt now? President Husni Mubarak has, it must be admitted, taken a number of steps aimed at improving the political climate within the country and reconciling Egypt with other Arab countries. Opposition parties now have more freedom to operate within the country, altogether the Communist Party is still banned. Opposition newspapers are being published. On the international arena Cairo is doing its utmost to demonstrate its commitment to pan-Arab goals, although it has not renounced the Camp David agreements. Relations with Israel have become noticeably cooler. In spite of strong pressure from the United States, Egypt refused to take military action against Libya. Furthermore, it joined in the Arab world's condemnation of the U.S. bombing of Libyan towns. As a result some Arab states, Jordan and Djibouti for example, found it possible to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, which Arab leaders decided to sever after the signing of the separate peace agreement with Israel. A number of other Arab countries, which are hesitant about restoring diplomatic relations, are expanding trade and economic links.

However, this does not apply to Syria and Libya, which are still strongly condemning Cairo for its agreements with Israel, for its cooperation with the United States.

It has to be pointed out that during the last 10 years Egypt has received $18 billion from the United States for military and economic requirements. This year alone U.S. assistance to Egypt will amount to almost $3 billion. It cannot be denied that this is a substantial sum. However, U.S. aid has not led to the setting up of profitable industries. Meanwhile, Egypt's foreign debt is already approaching $40 billion. This year Egypt's payments on old debts will exceed income received from fresh aid. Such is the paradox of imperialist aid.

As far as Washington is concerned, Egypt's economic dependence suits it. First and foremost, it is a powerful instrument for influencing the policies of a state which has the biggest military, economic and human potential in the Arab world. It is not surprising that it is striving to continue to exacerbate Egypt's economic dependence, and this includes the granting of new loans.

One should bear in mind that Egypt is currently experiencing difficult times. Oil revenues have fallen as a result of the decline in world prices. Large numbers of Egyptian workers have begun returning from all the oil-producing countries of the Near East because of the crisis gripping those countries. The money they used to send home was one of Cairo's principal sources of hard currency. Income from tourism has fallen.

Now let us turn to Soviet-Egyptian relations. In recent years a certain normalization of those relations has taken place. Trade and economic cooperation has increased. Egypt is very interested in such links since the country has dozens of enterprises with Soviet equipment. Cultural links have also increased. The Soviet Union bases its relations with Egypt on the principles of noninterference in each other's affairs, mutual respect, independence and sovereignty. A certain evolution has also taken place in Cairo's views on the relative significance of the United States and the USSR in Near Eastern affairs. Al-Sadat used to assert that the Americans held 90 percent of the trump cards in the Near East game, as he put it. However, in a recent interview Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the present foreign minister of Egypt, described a situation in which the Near East peace process was dependent on the United States as intolerable. At the same time 'Abd al-Majid stressed the importance role of the Soviet Union in this process.

In other words Egypt is now trying, albeit partially, to rid itself of the legacy of the past. But this legacy still exists and is still having a substantial effect on the development of this country.

Here is a letter from Comrade Frolov from the town of Mikhaylovka in Volgograd oblast. Japan is demanding that the Soviet Union returned four islands in the Kurile chain, he writes. Leaving aside the question of whether these claims are justified or not, I would like to know why precisely these islands are in dispute. Are there differences in the history and legal status of the islands making up the Kurile chain, Comrade Frolov asks.

I should mention immediately that the political forces in Japan which are raising the question of the so-called Northern Territories do not restrict their claims to the four islands you ask about. A considerable section claims the other Kurile islands and South Sakhalin as well. The Soviet Union's right to these territories is not recognized by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party either. The LDP reserves the right, therefore, to lay claim to them at some point in the future.

As far as the islands of Polonskiy and Spamberg, for which the Japanese names are Habomai and Shikotan, and the islands of Kunashir and Iturup are concerned, the Liberal Democrats claim that, geographically speaking, the first two are part of the Japanese island of Hokkaido and are therefore part of Japan. They say that because Kunashir and Iturup were under Japanese jurisdiction in the past, they should also be regarded as having been Japanese territory from time immemorial.

I will not dwell in detail on the history of this question. However, the fundamental point is this: when the Japanese appeared on the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin, Russian settlers were already engaged in farming there, had schools there and were baptizing their children there. Japanese expansion into these areas began only in the middle of the last century. That was when the first talks took place between Russian and Japan over the demarcation of territorial possessions. Because of military weakness neither fuedal Russia nor capitalist Russia could defend their lands here. Russia was unable to hold on to them during the war of 1905 which Japan started. Historical justice was only restored as a result of the Soviet Union's victory in World War II, which, as we know, Japan also helped to start. The document that laid the foundations for the restoration of justice was the Yalta agreement signed by the three great powers, which envisaged that South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands would be returned to the Soviet Union. The decision was subsequently confirmed by the Potsdam declaration, which set out the condition for the ending of the war with Japan, and then by the San Francisco peace treaty, in which Japan renounced all rights and claims to the Kurile Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin.

Later, however, as you know, Japan again raised the question of its right to these lands and made the normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations dependent on the solution of this question. Japan is still pursuing this line now. During his visit to Moscow in May, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe said: Our most important tasks is to settle questions left unsettled since World War II. By "unsettled questions" he meant the so-called Northern Territories problem. The artificiality of this question is obvious. After all, it was settled in the relevant international agreements. The Soviet side has pointed this out many times. As Comrade Gorbachev noted when he recieved Abe in the Kremlin, we have taken a fundamental political decision to use every opportunity for the development and improvement of relations with Japan in all areas, irrespective of its ties with other countries. But these relations can, of course, only develop succesfully if they are based on reciprocity, on the understanding that nobody encroaches on the results of World War II and the inviolability of borders. [Passage omitted on Ugarov comparing the relations that exist between the EEC and developing countries with those maintained by the CEMA.]

Comrade Mamedov from Ashkhabad and a number of other listeners are interested in various aspects of China's policy. Comrade Smelyanskiy, a geography teacher from Leningrad, asks us to talk about trade relations between the PRC and Poland, the GDR and other European socialist states.

According to the Chinese press, last year the PRC's trade with these countries was worth $2.64 billion. Compared with its trade with the West, this is not much. Last year China's trade with the Common Market, for example, amounted to $6 billion. Its trade witht he United States was worth a similar amount. But with Japan, China exchanged goods worth $16 billion. It is interesting, however, to note the rate of growth in China's trade with the socialist countries of Europe.

Last year it increased by 70 percent, while trade with the United States increased by 8 percent, with the Common market by 24 percent, and with Japan by 30 percent. These figures were published by the Chinese weekly BEIJING REVIEW.

All the signs are that China's trade and economic relations with the socialist countries of Europe will continue to increase during the current 5 year plan. The long-term trade agreements which China has signed with Romania, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and also, Yugoslavia and Albania are evidence of this. Going beyond the question asked by Comrade Smelyanskiy, I shall mention that Mongolia and China have concluded their first long-term inter-governmental agreement on trade. During their visit to Cuba this year, PRC representatvies discussed trade questions.

China's trade with the Soviet Union is also increasing. Soviet-Chinese trade is based on the inter-government agreement on trade and payments during the 5-year plan. The main commodities China buys from the socialist countries are engineering products, metal, fertilizer, cement, and timber. In its turn China supplies them mainly with consumer goods and agricultural commodities.

Referring to the economic aspect of this question, the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG wrote in early April that trade with the socialist countries is especially important for the Chinese side at the moment. This is because of a substantial reduction in China's currency reserves and the growing deficit in its trade with the capitalist sates. The Chinese leadership is striving to obtain as many goods as possible on a clearing basis, goods for which it would have to pay capitalist firms in hard currency.

As for the political aspect of this matter, I will quote a recent pronouncement by PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. The circumstances of China and the countries of Eastern Europe are different. Their geographical situations are not identical either, he said. But we have the same objective, the development of the national economy and raising the people's standard of living. We all need a long-term, stable and peaceful environment. Although China and these countries have different views on certain questions, their interests do not clash with each other. Qian Qichen said there were good prospects for the development of ties between China and the countries of Eastern Europe, on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and mutual respect. [passage omitted: Pravdin gives a historical view of the development of the FBE; Pasko relates the origins of the U.S. base at Guantanamo in Cuba.]

FIVE U.S. DIPLOMATS ORDERED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PM200919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

["At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A statement was made to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on 19 October 1986 concerning the unlawful activities of a number of officials at U.S. diplomatic missions in the Soviet Union. As the statement noted, Embassy officials W. Norvill, C. Ehrenfreud, G. Lonqvist and D. Harris, as well as D. Roberts [names as received], an official at the U.S. General Consulate in Leningrad, are engaged in activities of this kind on the territory of the USSR.

A firm protest has been made to the U.S. Embassy in this connection. For activities incompatible with their official status, the named Embassy and General Consulate officials have been declared personae non gratae, and they have been ordered to leave the Soviet Union.

The attention of the U.S. Embassy was again drawn to instances of the continuing use of U.S. diplomatic missions in the USSR in order to conduct illicit activities against the USSR, and the demand was made that it should take appropriate measures to put an end to them.

CONTINUED REACTION AGAINST U.S. REYKJAVIK STANCE

General Chervov Article

PM171401 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of directorate at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "Seeking a Way Out of the Deadlock. Col Gen Nikolay Federovich Chervov, Chief of Directorate at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, Reflects on Key Problems in Curbing the Arms Race"]

[Text] Of course, the disarmament problem is complex, but not so complex as to make it impossible to sort out. The main idea which, in my opinion, all politicians and all realistically minded people must grasp is that today the arms race no longer makes any sense. In our age the economic, military, and technical potential of the Soviet Union and the United States is such that the attainment of military superiority by one over the other is simply impossible — neither side would allow this. Hence it is pointless — and even criminal! — to seek a solution to the problem of security by improving the "shield" and the "sword." Today the question is as follows: Either peaceful coexistence, or nonexistence, apocalypse. The present nuclear balance is in any case intolerably high, and a continuation of the arms race and especially its extension into space could take it to a point where parity ceases to be a factor in military-political deterrence. Consequently, it is necessary to halt and reduce the level of military confrontation before it is too late.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that a new approach to the problem of security is needed in the contemporary nuclear and space age. It advocates that the sides' military potentials be reduced to the level of sufficiency necessary for defense purposes and that nuclear and other types of mass annihilation weapons be excluded from the strategic balance. [paragraph continues]

We back our statements with specific deeds. The USSR unilaterally halted the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, downgraded a proportion of its SS-20 missiles from standby alert status, and on four occasions extended the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests which will have remained in force for 18 months -- through 1 January 1987. Moving halfway toward the United States and the NATO countries, we put forward compromise proposals at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. The Soviet Union proposed a program for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of this century and put forward specific proposals aimed at the liquidation of chemical weapons and their production base. The Warsaw Pact countries are offering the European NATO states a reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe (from the Atlantic to the Urals) of 25 percent, or more than 1 million men.

The purpose of these major and fundamental foreign policy actions by the Soviet Union is to improve the international situation, to interrupt the trend toward a buildup of military danger, and to halt the arms race. The Soviet moratorium is the best confirmation that we have no other intention than to end the policy of nuclear confrontation. The imposition of a ban on nuclear tests is the most realistic way to attain termination of the arms race, because new types of weapons cannot be either improved or created [sozdavat] without tests. Were we, together with the United States, to agree on a termination of nuclear explosions, this would make it possible to set in motion the entire process of nuclear disarmament. Great importance would also be attached to the political aspect of the matter, because halting nuclear tests would mean introducing into Soviet-U.S. relations the elements of confidence which are missing to such an extent.

But the Soviet course of terminating the arms race encounters no support from the U.S. Administration. The United States is unwilling to terminate nuclear explosions and continues tests for the purpose of creating [sozdaniye] new nuclear weapons. At the same time, it is trying to camouflage its militarist stance beneath various fabrications. Earlier, the U.S. Administration took refuge behind the verification [kontrol] problem which it had invented: It was claimed that the Russians would not agree on verification [kontrol], so there was nothing to talk about with them. After the USSR declared that it agreed to any type of verification [kontrol], including international and on-site inspections, it became clear that Washington's ruling circles were simply being clever. Now they are forced to admit openly that the moratorium does not suit them and they will continue nuclear explosions. The United States has already carried out more nuclear explosions than all the [other] nuclear powers together. Furthermore, if we compare the USSR and the United States, regardless of what period we take -- 5, 10, or 15 years -- superiority in the number of nuclear tests is clearly on the U.S. side. It has carried out more explosions than the USSR in every individual environment -- in the atmosphere, underground, and under water. Therefore, those who hold forth about some kind of U.S. "lag" in nuclear tests in fact want to retain for the United States reserves for the creation [sozdaniye] of new mass destruction weapons and so continue the arms race. A desire to upset the prevailing equilibrium of forces to its advantage is the only explanation of the U.S. Administration's stubborn unwillingness to renounce nuclear explosions, which are conducted for the purpose of creating [sozdaniye] new types of weapons: MX strategic missiles (which are, incidentally, partially already on standby alert status), new Trident-2 missiles, and nuclear charges for Midgetman missiles and also for strike space means being developed [razrabatyvayemyy] within the "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] framework.

Real obstacles to the arms race could have been erected at the talks on nuclear and space weapons, but the U.S. Administration deadlocked these talks through its blocking tactics. [paragraph continues]

It is pursuing a line of trying to force the USSR to accept unilateral conditions, a line of striving for military superiority over the USSR. Thus, the White House is very partial to reminding people that the Soviet Union enjoys superiority in ground-launched ICBM's which, apparently, "fly very fast": Such a missile takes only 30 minutes to reach the United States from USSR territory, or vice versa. Nothing is said, however, about the fact that the Americans have twice as many warheads on identical but sea-launched missiles which, incidentally, fly even faster and can reach the USSR's territory only 15-20 minutes after launching. Nor do they like to recall that the United States has a severalfold advantage in terms of heavy bombers armed with cruise missiles. So the result is that America feels frightened when looking at our missiles, "forgetting" what it has itself.

The Soviet Union looks at matters soberly. At the Reykjavik summit meeting, M.S. Gorbachev proposed a reduction of at least 50 percent in USSR and U.S. strategic weapons -- with the aim in mind, moreover, of totally liquidating these deadliest of weapons by the year 2000. The Soviet side displayed flexibility on the solution of this question in a desire to find mutually acceptable solutions taking the U.S. side's stance into account. For example, the United States objected to reductions in medium-range arms and in its forward-based means together with ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers. We took this into consideration and deleted from the agenda the question of forward-based means.

The United States objected to a ban on long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes. We agreed on allowing a limited number of such air- and sea-launched missiles, while the question of ground-launched curise missiles is to be solved together with that of other medium-range means.

As regards the U.S. proposals on strategic weapons, they are totally oriented toward gaining unilateral advantages for the United States. Their implementation would not only fail to halt the arms race but would actually give it the green light for the future. According to the U.S. approach, the number of nuclear charges on U.S. strategic delivery vehicles would increase to 15,000 or more units. The United States would preserve all its military programs, while the Soviet Union would be bound to demolish [slomat] its strategic nuclear forces and rebuild them according to a U.S. model.

The clearly unconstructive nature of the U.S. stance is evident against the background of the Soviet proposal. The U.S. President was forced to agree with [soglasitsya s] the Soviet stance in Reykjavik.

Now as to medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union offers a radical solution: The complete liquidation of USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. What does this means? Neither U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles nor Soviet SS-20 missiles would be left in the European zone. The USSR went even further at the summit meeting in Reykjavik, consenting to reach agreement on the U.S. "zero option" and expressing readiness to liquidate all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe while leaving aside the corresponding British and French nuclear weapons. This is a major compromise, a concession on our part with a view to eliminating the obstacles in the way of accord. The Soviet Union agreed to the U.S. proposal and offered [poshel na] to leave only 100 warheads on medium-range missiles in Asia, while the United States would retain the same number of warheads (100) on medium-range missiles in all territories. We also agreed with the Americans to start talks on missiles on a range of less than 1,000 km.

It follows that the Soviet Union is not contemplating any advantages for itself in this sphere either. We want just one thing: to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation and strengthen strategic stability. The liquidation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe would be an important step in this direction and could constitute a major turn for the better, both on the European continent and in the world as a whole.

All these major Soviet concessions made it possible to move closer to the elaboration of agreements on the nuclear arms problem in Reykjavik. It would have taken a matter of days to finalize these agreements in the form of agreements which could have been signed during the main summit meeting in Washington.

It would, however, be unreasonable to reduce arms in one direction while giving the green light to arms race in another, namely in space. The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that its proposed radical (50-percent) reduction of nuclear arms makes it necessary to rule out the possibility that one of the sides could achieve military superiority through space, notably via the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space weapons. For this purpose M.S. Gorbachev proposed a strengthening of the ABM Treaty regime -- whereby agreement would be reached that over a 10-year period the sides would not exercise the right to withdraw from the treaty and would strictly carry out all its intent [pozhelaniye]. Moreover, research and testing within the SDI framework would not extend beyond laboratory boundaries.

Is this formulation of the issue correct? It is correct and legitimate from both the political and the military viewpoint. As M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, "...if we are to embark on reductions, then we must take pains to ensure that all the brakes which are in operation today and stand in the way of the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of weapons are not only preserved but are strengthened."

But the U.S. side, regardless of the fairness of the Soviet approach, rejected our proposal, effectively eliminating any opportunity to elaborate an agreement on nuclear arms reduction. Thus, through the fault of the U.S. Administration, a major historic chance to reduce nuclear arms and turn in the direction of detente was missed. It was shown yet again for all the world to see that the United States has not abandoned its imperial ambitions and the attempts to attain military superiority over the USSR.

The United States has chosen space as one of the main avenues for attaining superiority over the Soviet Union. Why has this gamble been taken? Because hitherto the nuclear arms race has failed to produce any advantages for Washington, despite all the tricks. Not a single one of the new strategic weapons systems adopted in the United States has added or will add to its confidence in its own invulnerability in a nuclear war. The Soviet Union gives an appropriate response to its actions. This is why U.S. security is not being enhanced as a result of the development [razrabotka] of new types of weapons; on the contrary, it is being eroded.

Back in March 1983, when President Reagan first announced his plans for preparation for "star wars," he declared that SDI was a defensive program and its ultimate goal was the liquidation of nuclear weapons, which would then supposedly become unnecessary. The White House still declares this today. But such talk is nothing but an attempt to fool public opinion. The space means which are being created [sozdayutsya] within the SDI framework and which Washington describes as "defensive" are offensive weapons par excellence. These are universal [universalnoye] weapons which can destroy satellites in space and hit targets on earth, weapons with a range up to 4,000 km or more. [paragraph continues]

How can weapons with such a range be defensive? It is perfectly clear that calculations here are based on the creation [sozdaniye] of a fundamentally new class of weapons -- strike space weapons. The task is to create [sozdat] a space shield above America's territory and to blackmail the USSR with the delivery of a first nuclear strike from beneath this shield -- a strike which should, according to U.S. strategists' calculations, go unpunished.

Journalists often ask: Does a program similar to the U.S. SDI exist in the Soviet Union? The USSR has no "star wars" programs, and it has no plans to create [sozdaniye] strike space weapons. We do not intend to get into space and threaten the United States or other countries from there. If the United States does not believe us and assumes that major work is being done in this sphere in our country, why does it not accept our proposal to ban mutually any work on the creation [sozdaniye] of strike space weapons? The USSR has also put forward another proposal: If the United States agreed to ban all strike space weapons, laboratories could be opened to verification [kontrol] for checking [proverka] purposes. But the United States has failed to respond to this proposal.

In its opposition to a threat from space, the Soviet side offers to reach agreement on a complete ban on strike space weapons now, immediately, or -- if the U.S. side is not prepared for this -- to agree on partial measures leading to the solution of this task. The USSR offered to reach agreement on banning weapons of the "space-earth" class, in other words space-based means which could be used to hit targets on the earth's surface, in the atmosphere, or at sea, and also on banning antisatellite systems.

Let me make it clear: Now there are no weapons in space, neither Soviet, nor American. The USSR's stance is that there should be no weapons there in the future, either. What does the United States propose? Even though our leaders pledged at the Geneva meeting not to allow an arms race in space, the United States has hitherto failed to submit at the talks any proposals in this direction. It evades a businesslike examination of the problem of banning strike space weapons, and in exchange assures us stubbornly and persistently that under no circumstances would it abandon the "star wars program. Even in his 9 September Denver speech President Reagan confirmed that the United States will continue to work on the "star wars" program and will definitely test space weapons. The very same stance was taken by the U.S. President in Reykjavik too. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger went even further, declaring that these weapons will be deployed. Instead of a ban on the arms race in space, we are offered at the talks the elaboration of rules to conduct this race, in other words an agreement on what kinds of space weapons are to be deployed, in what quantities, and according to what schedules.

The White House's unwillingness to part with the "star wars" plans and embark on a compromise on this question has virtually nullified the results of the Reykjavik summit meeting where, it would seem, agreements had already been reached on nuclear arms reductions.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from all that has been said above: The arms race is programmed into the U.S. stance at the talks. This is also confirmed by Washington's practical actions and particularly by its refusal to observe in the future the 1972 interim agreement and the SALT II treaty. If we were to take into account the fact that work on the "star wars" program -- like the "Delta" experiment and others, for example -- has come right up against the ABM Treaty and could explode it at any time, it becomes obvious that the United States is aiming at having no accords whatsoever, at not binding itself by any legal pledges on arms limitation questions.

While destroying the treaty and legal base of the process of strategic arms limitation and reduction, the United States offers nothing in exchange. Could it be that America is not interested in consolidating and preserving existing accords on strategic arms limitation? The White House has nothing sensible to say in justification of its course.

The nuclear arms race cannot continue indefinitely. The world's stockpiles of nuclear weapons today are so large that, were they to be used, they could destroy all loving things on earth many times over. No matter from which side the problem is examined, there is only one option: The nuclear arms race must be halted, a way out of confrontation must be sought. There is no alternative, because the alternative is a race into a nuclear catastrophe.

Despite the absence of overall positive decisions in Reykjavik, people in the Soviet Union hope that the U.S. side will carefully analyze the results of that meeting and our proposals. We expect that common sense and a new approach to the problem of war and peace will gain the upper hand in Washington.

Kornilov Commentary

LD191612 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Ellipses as received]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

The higher the wave of indignation and protests is mounting the world over, especially in the European countries, against Washington's stand in Reykjavik, a stand, as a result of which it has become impossible to rid Europe of nuclear weapons, the more vigorously and cunningly they in Washington are trying to bring down that wave by means of propaganda ploys. Another proof of that is the interview given in Rome by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger, and in Washington -- by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle.

Albeit they made their statements in different places, they pursued one aim: to impress on the West Europeans that the USA is very much concerned with reaching a Soviet-American agreement on the withdrawal of all medium-range missile from Europe. Such a step, Caspar Weinberger claims, is by no means incompatible with the stand taken by the USA in Reykjavik. An agreement on medium range missiles, Richard Perle echoes him, could be concluded already next year....

This is a surprise propaganda zigzag. If one is to listen to the Pentagon chief and his closest aide, he may be led to think that it is the USA and not the USSR which proposed a radical settlement at Reykjavik, whose essence is to leave neither the American Pershing and cruise missiles, nor the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe.

If one is to listen to these gentlemen, he could be led to think that the USSR did not display at Reykjavik preparedness for a major compromise and remove all the Soviet and American medium range missiles from Europe, while leaving aside the corresponding nuclear weapons of Britain and France....

Yet the essence, the core of the attempts at misleading public opinion taken by Weinberger and Perle is not that, or not so much that. While expatiationg at length about Washington's wish to deliver Europe from medium range nuclear weapons, these gentlemen deliberately "forget" that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at Reykjavik are of a complex character, are a package. This does not mean that the talks will not be conducted on each of the three areas, on which they are already being conducted at Geneva -- on space weapons, strategic offensive weapons and medium range weapons in Europe.

A separate agreement can be prepared on each of these issues. yet the decision on putting them into the effect should be taken in complex, with due regard for all the basic components of the nuclear problem.

It is certainly, not accidental that Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Perle have displayed such "forgetfulness," since both of them are zealous advocates of the Washington-sponsored aggressive programme for "star wars" preparations. But what is the real worth of the "preparedness" of the USA to cut weapons only in one area -- while it is immediately giving a green light to the weapons race in an another area -- an even by far more dangerous one -- in outer space? Can one tally Washington's speculation on the need for stabilizing the situation in Europe and its intention to destroy the Soviet-American ABM treaty of unlimited duration which makes it possible to contain the weapons race in a way?

No, these two things do not tally with one another. The Pentagon hawks' false "preparedness" to settle the question of medium-range missiles is own militaristic plans. This is, frankly speaking, a clumsy manoeuvere...

Shvets Hits Shultz Speech

LD180015 Moscow TASS in English 0000 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Shvets reports:

The U.S. Administration continues an all-out propaganda campaign whose aim is to impose on the international public its interpretation of the results and significance of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. Speaking to Washington journalists at the National Press Club, Secretary of State George Shultz called the results of the summit "unusual," since, according to him, it was possible during the negotiations to bring much closer the positions of the sides of a broad range of arms control questions and on bilateral relations.

However, when Shultz told the gathering the administration's "new interpretation" of arms control problems, it became clear that he meant an old desire of the USA to gain a unilateral advantage over the USSR. He spoke of developing only those positive results of the summit which conformed to the U.S. interests and ignored legitimate lawful interests of the USSR in the sphere of security.

ROGACHEV BRIEFS PRC'S QIAN QICHEN ON REYKJAVIK

PM200801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Political Consultations"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct — I.A. Rogachev, the Soviet Government's special envoy and USSR deputy foreign minister, and O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the United States, met with PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and briefed him on the results of the Soviet-U.S. Reykjavik summit.

The Soviet side stressed that the Iceland meeting was an exceptionally important event in international life. The Soviet Union set out the major, far-reaching proposals on a number of the central issues linked with nuclear arms limitation and reduction, which were put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was noted that the position adopted by U.S. President R. Reagan on the SDI question did not make it possible to achieve any specific solutions.

The Chinese side expressed the hope that the USSR and the United States would continue their efforts in seeking mutually acceptable accords in order to achieve substantive progress on the arms control question. This, in Qian Qichen's opinion, would promote an easing of tension in the world.

I.A. Rogachev left Beijing after the conclusion of the ninth round of Soviet-Chinese consultations.

Hu Qili Cited on Talks

LD172207 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 17 TASS -- Hu Qili, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, said in connection with the Reykjavik summit, among other things, that China consistently favours the continuation of a dialogue, since it is by far better than confrontation. No agreement has been reached at [the] Reykjavik meeting, nevertheless preparedness was declared to continue the dialogue. We also wish for its continuation. We would like an ultimate result be achieved at the future talks to make a contribution to the cause of peace all over the world, without doing damage to the interests of other states.

As far as the SDI problem is concerned, Hu Qili continued, we hold that the exploration of outer space should contribute to peace all over the world, while its use with military aims boosts the weapons race. Therefore we oppose the Strategic Defence Initiative.

MOSCOW MANDARIN REPORTS UK QUEEN'S CHINA VISIT

OW190128 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The British Queen continues her visit to China. Sources said that Queen Elizabeth, who is touring various parts of China, stayed in the ancient capital of Xian for 3 hours on Thursday before arriving in Kunming. On Friday Elizabeth 11 toured Kunming city and visited the Yunnan college for nationalities. On Saturday the British Queen will go to Hong Kong by way of Guangzhou.

Earlier she visited Beijing and met with Chinese leaders. On board a British royal yacht in Shanghai, she gave a banquet, which was attended by PRC President Li Xiannian.

Meeting With Li Xiannian

PM141323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct -- PRC President Li Xiannian today met with Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, who is here on a state visit. During the talks the sides discussed questions of the development of Sino-British relations.

MOSCOW PAPER REPORTS PRC INVESTMENT STATUTE

PM171402 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Concessions for Foreign Investors"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct -- Better conditions are being created in China for foreign investors investing capital in enterprises on Chinese territory. This is clear from a document drawn up in the PRC State Council the other day, headed "Provisions on Encouraging Foreign Investments in the PRC."

This document, XINHUA reports, says, in particular, that for enterprises with the participation of foreign capital, payment for the use of premises and land plots will be reduced by 5-20 yuan per square meter a year. The output from such enterprises which is to be exported is freed from trade and industrial taxation. Foreign investors are released from the payment of income tax on the sums of money involved when they transfer their share of the profit abroad.

This directive document instructs the relevant Chinese departments "as a priority to ensure that enterprises with the participation of foreign capital are supplied with the water, electricity, transport, and means of communication necessary for production and economic activity."

The Chinese newspapers note that these "Provisions" will give foreign businessmen" "even better conditions, and will play an important role in attracting new foreign investments."

PRAVDA NOTES PRC PLAN TO REVISE SCHOOL BOOKS

PM151047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Concerning the Reform of School Education in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct -- The newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO has reported the formation of an all-China committee to review textbooks and teaching aids used in PRC primary and secondary schools. Its members -- experienced teachers, social scientists, and specialists in other spheres of knowledge -- have to substantially revise and renew the contents of textbooks currently in use and reedit them in the light of the latest achievements in teaching and other sciences.

It is planned in particular to expand the teaching of humanities and esthetic and labor education and to allocate more tuition time to studies of elementary technical knowledge and physical culture.

COMMENTATOR ON ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH DPRK

SK160432 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Twelve October 1948 was an important day in Soviet-Korean relations. On that day the Soviet Union recognized the DPRK in advance of others and established diplomatic relations with the Republic. In this connection, our station commentator (Aleksandrov) says:

By establishing diplomatic relations with the DPRK, our country weightily contributed to consolidating the Korean people's self-reliance and sovereignty and smashing the maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean reactionaries in attempting to internationally isolate the first worker-peasant country in Korea.

The DPRK victory marked the start of a new era in the relations between the peoples of our two countries -- the start of relations of friendship, fraternal mutual assistance, and true equality. What has played an important role in the history of Soviet-Korean relations are a series of agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Through the conclusions of those agreements, cooperation between the two sovereign states has been placed on a legal foundation.

Through the positive aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Korean people overcame difficulties in the 1950-1953 fatherland liberation war, rehabilitated the people's economy in a brief period, and won remarkable achievements in socialist construction. As our countries advance along the road of socialism, Soviet-Korean mutual cooperation has developed also in the international community.

What was important in consolidating the traditional fraternal relations was the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance on 6 July 1961. This year our two countries grandly celebrated the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of this treaty. The treaty has legally fixed the (?fraternal cooperation) between the two peoples, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and has served as an effective tool in preserving peace and security in the Far East.

What has weighed important in the relations between our two countries in recent years was the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the party and state delegation of the Republic led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The top-level talks and meetings held in Moscow at that time powerfully stimulated the relations between the two countries and opened a new vista for expanding and strengthening cooperation in the areas of politics, trade, economy, and culture and for seeking active relations and contacts between the states and parties. Subsequent mutual visits by the leaders of the Soviet Union and Korea have contributed to putting the agreements made at the top-level talks into practice and to further developing Soviet-Korean friendship.

The treaty-based legal foundation of the relations between our countries has been constantly strengthened. Over the past 1 and 1/2 years, the Soviet Union and the DPRK concluded a treaty for the abolishment [chopye] of the Soviet-Korean borderline. At the same time, a treaty for the definition of the boundaries of the economic zones and continental shelves has been concluded and an agreement for mutual visits by citizens of the Soviet Union and the DPRK has also been signed.

The unity and cohesion between our two fraternal peoples in the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and security have been strengthened with each passing year.

The Soviet plan to liquidate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, the Soviet decision to extend the period of freezing nuclear testing to 1 January 1987, and the Soviet proposal to include the Asian and Pacific region in a comprehensive international security system have won broad support from the Korean friends.

Meanwhile, the political activities of People's Korea in the international community have shown that People's Korea is an important ally of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for international security and contributes to practically realizing the idea of turning Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation. The peace proposals which the DPRK has put forth to improve the situation in Korea and in the whole of Asia agree with the Soviet plan to handle the question of the Asian security comprehensively. The DPRK proposals for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, for adopting a North-South declaration of nonaggression, for halting large military exercises on the Korean peninsula, and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone have aroused broad international repercussions.

This year, along with the warriors struggling for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism, the peoples of the two fraternal countries mark the 38th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

TOMSK OBKOM CHIEF HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO MPR

PM171025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and MPRP, a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by V.I. Zorkaltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Tomsk CPSU Obkom, was in the MPR 7 through 14 October to familiarize itself with the experience of MPRP activity in improving the work of organs of people's power and the state apparatus.

The delegation was received by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural.

USSR-JAPAN MEDICS ROUNDTABLE MEETING HELD

LD102145 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 10 TASS -- A round-table meeting attended by members of the medical profession from the Soviet Union and Hokkaido Island, Japan, was held in Sapporo. The motto of the meeting was "Medics of Japan and the Soviet Union in the effort to safeguard peace and avert the threat of a nuclear war".

The speakers at the meeting expressed the desire of medics in both countries to spare no efforts in order to inform the public about the disastrous consequences of a nuclear conflict.

Soviet and Japanese medics expressed their determination to do everything to prevent the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki from recurring.

The Japanese physicians who took part in the meeting spoke with appreciation of the Soviet peace initiatives, primarily, of the moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

TV ON WITHDRAWAL OF UNITS FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD172344 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by special correspondents F. Seyful-Mulyukov and M. Leshchinskiy from Konduz, Afghanistan]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] The town of Konduz, the administrative center of the province of the same name, is situated only 70 km south of our country's border. For a long time now there has been no shooting in the streets of Konduz by dushman warriors; nor has there been criminal sabotage. The people's government has become firmly established both in the town and in the province as a whole. Elections to the local bodies of self-government were held here almost 1 and 1/2 years ago. New schools are being opened for both children and adults, medical services for the population have been set up and public organizations are very active. Thousands of people who were deceived by religious fanatics and feudal lords have not only gone over to the people's government, but, by bearing arms, have taken up its defense and voluntariy joined Democratic Afghanistan's Army.

The normalization of the situation in Konduz and indeed in other areas of Afghanistan, has made it possible for the governments of the two neighboring friendly countries to take a coordinated decision on returning some of the Soviet troops to the Soviet Union. The Soviet motor rifle regiment, deployed on the outskirts of Konduz, is today heading toward the Soviet border. The inhabitants of the town and neighboring villages have come to see our soldiers off. Together they rebuffed the dushman's forays and guarded roads and irrigation installations. On request from the villagers the Soviet sappers have frequently cleared away mines from gardens, fields, mosques and hospitals. [Video shows some 20 Soviet soldiers standing at attention; part of a tank is visible behind them; shots of Afghan children and adults at the ceremony]

[Leshchinskiy] The solemn military ritual is beginning. [Video shows Soviet soldier walking in front of several long lines of soldiers standing at attention] The return home of the Soviet internationalist soldiers is a stirring event. For the soldiers and officers it means the joy of an imminent meeting with thier motherland and faith in the friends who called for their help at a difficult moment. Speaking at this rally, Comrade Najibullah, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee; Karvar Mariam, an inhabitant of Konduz; and Senior Lieutenant Abdul Habib spoke of the thoughts of many Afghans. Here are some of the facts they mentioned. Thousands of letters from ordinary people have already been received by the local and central authorities expressing gratitude to the Soviet soldiers. Rural cooperative societies in Herat and Konduz provinces have been given the name "Afghan-Soviet Friendship," as has the road along which the Soviet units are now heading for home. The guards motor rifle regiment is also starting out along this road. A solemn farewell march is being played. [Video shows Najibullah and other speakers addressing the assembly; approximately 100 Soviet soldiers shown marching along a road to the accompaniment of a military band]

The motorized riflemen are now taking their places in their combat vehicles, and the infantrymen will soon begin marching in formation. We are recording a short interview with Major General Daud. He commands the 20th Afghan infantry Division, which is linked to this Soviet motor rifle regiment by genuine combat fraternity. It should be noted that Gen Muhammad Daud has only recently returned from the hospital after suffering severe injuries.

[Begin Daud recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] We are army men, and today we are seeing off not merely friends but soldiers, together with whom we have battled against the cunning enemy, shed blood and routed the enemies of liberty and independence. Some 2,000 Soviet soldiers have been awarded combat orders and medals by revolutionary Afghanistan, and their heroism and courage will always serve as an example to us. [end recording]

[Leshchinskiy] The command to start up has just been given, and the first combat vehicles are now departing for home. [video shows six APC's on the move]

TV on Tank Unit's Return

LD182323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by special correspondents F. Seyful-Mulyukov and M. Leshchchinskiy from Kushka, Kazakhstan]

[Text] Kushka, the southernmost town in our country, today greeted Soviet soldiers-internationalists returning from Afghanistan. Here is a report by our special correspondents. [Video shows main battle tanks moving in single file along road]

[Leshchinskiy] The Guards tankmen are approaching the border. The guards banner is above the leading vehicle. The road traveled to the native land has been through Afghan towns and kishlaks, mountain ravines and deserts. These places are memorable for the tankmen. In their burning hot tanks they did their combat service by guarding roads and kishlaks, towns and industrial enterprises. They defended freedom, peaceful work, and the peoples' future.

[Guards Lieutenant-Colonel Puzyrev, regiment commander, identified by caption] We were seen off with smiles, with flowers, and with warm handshakes; we were seen off with salutes of: Farewell dear Soviet soldiers, we wish you a happy journey to your homeland that you may see your families, children and wives. And now, as I approach the USSR state border with my unit, I am very pleased and happy about this, just as my entire regiment's personnel are also happy about it.

[Seyful-Mulyukov, standing at border post, with tanks crossing border in background] And now the leading vehicle of the Guards tank regiment is crossing the USSR state border. The Soviet soldiers-internationalists are returning home. How many times during these last few days, back there in Afghanistan, have we heard from our soldiers words about their parental home and about our homeland. The first meters of native soil -- it greets its soldiers at the end of a long and difficult journey, which they traveled with dignity and honor, as its dearest sons. [Video shows civilians welcoming soldiers with bread and salt]

As the tanks were crossing the border, thousands of people were already gathering to meet the Soviet soldiers -- inhabitants of the old Russian fortress of Kushka, in the southernmost part of our country. [Video shows military and civilian dignataries on podium at meeting]

Here in the border valley a stirring meeting was held. Leaders of local party and public organizations, Soviet military commanders, representatives of the working people, and Great Patriotic War and labor veterans warmly welcomed the soldiers-internationalists. [Video shows soldiers being welcomed by civilians]

They have accomplished a feat of arms and have undergone combat and political training, and now, on their homeland, which is waging a titanic struggle for peace and the happiness of peoples, they will fittingly fulfill their military and patriotic duty. [Video shows Seyful-Mulyukov standing in front of M-1974 self-propelled howitzer, with soldier and parents behind him]

We know that our report is being watched at the moment by many of our soldiers' mothers, both of those who came back today and of those who continue to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in Afghanistan. The Yuzikayev family, mother and father, have come to Kushka to meet their son, Ruslan, who serves with the Guards tank regiment and today returned to his native soil. What do you feel at this moment?

[Mrs Yuzilkayeva] This meeting will remain forever in the hearts of our mothers; I will never forget this meeting, that today I am meeting my son in Kushka.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Vasiliy Kuzmich Golubkov has met his son, Guards Senior Lieutenant Sergey Golubkov, from the tank division.

[Golubkov senior] I have met my dear son, who has come back from Afghanistan, which is our friend. He has been fulfilling his internationalist duty in Afghanistan, and he has been defending the gains of Afghanistan's April Revolution. I am proud of my son. His commanders speak very highly of him, saying that we have brought up a good son, and we are glad to hear this. [Video shows soldiers marching past, flowers in their hands]

[Seyful-Mulyukov] The soldiers who returned home were welcomed with the lavish gifts of our land, smiles and flowers, pride and love.

Radio on Tank Regiment Return

LD181313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The withdrawal from Afghanistan of the six regiments from the limited Soviet military contingent, which is there temporarily on request of the Afghan Government, has become a new act of good will of the Soviet side. A guards tank regiment arrived in Kushka today. The homeland welcomed the Soviet fighters as valiant soldiers of peace, who fulfilled with honor their international duty.

The festive meeting is starting. The Soviet Union's anthem is heard. The inhabitants of the border rayon are presenting bread and salt and flowers to the fighters-internationalists. Courageous fighters are greeted by the pioneers. The homeland is proud of its famous sons. The heroism of fighters-internationalists will become forever a symbol of the inviolable Soviet-Afghan friendship, said Mollayeva, secretary of Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee, in welcoming the guards members. The tank crews were addressed warmly by Djumagaliyev, veteran of the Great Patriotic War; Tengilbayev, worker from the Chemen-i-bit from Kushka Rayon, who served in Afghanistan; Golubkov, labor veteran; and others.

Speaking on behalf of the Guard's fighters-internationalists, Bayram Gildyev, a private, and Lieutenant-Colonel Puzyrev, commander of the guards regiment, assured the welcoming party that the Soviet soldiers, loyal to the homeland and to the idea of internationalism, will always fulfill honorably their military civic duty, and that they will guard peace reliably.

TASS on Antiaircraft Regiment

LD191639 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul October 19 TASS — TASS correspondents German Baykov, Andrey Greshnov and Oleg Muzmin report:

The Bala Hisar fortress of Kabul, one of the oldest fortresses of Afghanistan, is decorated in a festive way. It is decked with Soviet and Afghan national flags and the slogans "Long live Afghan-Soviet friendship" and "Glory to soldier internationalists".

The fourth of the Soviet regiments, an anti-aircraft one, is returning home today. Representatives of the Afghan public and soldiers of the Afghan armed forces took part in a celebration meeting.

Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, as well as other officials, addressed the meeting. A message of greeting of the CPSU Central Committee to the soldier internationalists who were returning home was read out.

Speaking at the meeting, Najibullah said that Afghanistan had never wanted a war. In the difficult days when the mortal threat was hanging over Afghanistan the Soviet Union shared with it the most sacred thing it had — the kindness-oriented strength of its sons. Soviet soldiers set an example of true internationalism. It was genuine fraternity.

Thousands of Soviet soldiers, hundreds of tanks and other combat vehicles going north is a gesture of goodwill, a concrete example of a new political thinking, the implementation of the policy mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Najibullah said that quite recently they had followed with interest the meeting in Reykjavik between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the U.S. Peoples of the planet have been united by the hope of peace and disarmament. This striving of humanity cannot be arrested. The advance of revolutionary peoples cannot be stopped. The forces of peace and progress are sure to win in Afghanistan too, in this region, in the whole of the planet.

Najibullah said further that Afghanistan continued to wage a bitter war. Afghan people took up arms for defending peace, honour, freedom, national dignity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of their country. Soviet soldier internationalists passed over to them their combat experience. According to the Afghan leader, the return to the area of permanent deployment of six regiments is a sign of their growing strength.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afhanistan and of the whole of the Afghan nation Najibullah handed in to the personnel of the regiment a commemorative banner of the Central Committee of the party, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, as well as the sculpture "Comradeship-in-Arms".

Participants in the meeting welcomed the joint decision of the Governments of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and emphasized that it was convincing evidence of the striving for the speeding up of a poltical settlement of the situation in the region.

A training centre of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan will be located in the former area of the deployment of the regiment which was turned over to the Afghan side.

TASS OBSERVER: U.S., ZIA TRY TO DISCREDIT STEP

LD182238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Commentary by TASS political Observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] The broader the positive response in various world countries in connection with the decision by the USSR to return a part of its forces from the DRA, the more energetic become the attempts to discredit this constructive step of the Soviet side by those circles in the United States -- and not only in the United States -- which still have not lost hope of turning back the development of events in Afghanistan. A further testimony of this is the statement by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, who, as is reported by the AP agency, alleged in an interview with U.S. journalists that the USSR, before the return of six Soviet regiments from the DRA, had sent to the country a new 15,000 strong contingent of troops. Here is TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov with a commentary:

[Konilov] I must first of all note that the Pakistani president, who has put into circulation the fabrication under discussion, is by no means original. Recently, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger -- who by the way has just visited Pakistan -- dug up a fabrication invented in the bowels of the Pentagon that the return of six Soviet regiments from the DRA is of no significance because a few weeks ago the USSR sent to Afghanistan several regiments to compensate. Following Weinberger, a similar lie was spread by the U.S. State Department too, which made a statement that the return of six Soviet regiments from the DRA is, you see, not at all a return, but some sort of regrouping of forces. So, as you see, Ziaul Haq, in referring to the fact that his statement is based on some sources known only to him, turns out to be blatantly at variance with the truth. In reality, the Pakistani president is simply repeating the fabrications of his Washington patrons.

Now a few words on the essence of the matter. At the news conference held the other day in Moscow in connection with the return of a part of the Soviet forces from the DRA, a Soviet representative, exposing the Pentagon's fabrication, stressed that several regiments are not a needle in a haystack; it is not possible to conceal their movement from modern means of observation, and it can only be regretted that a leader of such standing as the U.S. defense secretary resorts to provocative inventions. It would seem that what was said was clearer than clear, but although Weinberger's lie has not been around long, the temptation to speculate on ill-intentioned fabrications, as we see, does not leave certain gentlemen, not only in Washington but also in Islamabad. What can be said in this respect? Just one thing: Attempts to blacken the peace-loving and consistent policies of the USSR and of the DRA in the end work against their initiators, yet again showing who is hindering a political settlement around Afghanistan and creating obstacles on the road to consolidating mutual understanding and trust between countries and peoples.

ANDRIANOV COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER TOUR OF ASIA

LD142241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1731 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk; commentary by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, who is touring Asian countries, has ended his visit to India and arrived in Pakistan.

In their reports on the latest stage of the Asian tour by the head of the Pentagon, the Western news agencies are laying particular emphasis on one significant detail. It concerns the last day of Weinberger's stay in Delhi. REUTERS, in particular, reports that at the very end of his visit to India, the U.S. defense secretary canceled two previously agreed meetings with members of the Indian Government. Explaining this fact to newsmen, one of the Americans accompanying Weinberger stated that the latter allegedly wasn't feeling too well. However, he hastened to add that the head of the U.S. war department was prepared to carry out in full the program laid down by a 3-day visit to Pakistan.

In setting all this down, the writer of this dispatch very clearly hints that Weinberger's indisposition in Delhi was of a diplomatic nature, since he feels able to shake off his ailment the moment he arrives in Islamabad, where, along with other questions, the Pentagon head intends to a discuss with the leaders of the Pakistani military regime the so-called "Afghan problem." All the indications are that this problem is now the subject of the heightened interest of the Washington administration.

Confirmation of this is the behavior of the United States, which has steeply increased its efforts to emasculate the constructive content of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives regarding the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Western politicians find it hard to stomach the latest achievements of popular authority in that sovereign country. These show that the changes which have taken place in Afghanistan are irreversible. Many facts testify that the political situation there is now stabilizing. Noticeable trends towards improvement are in evidence, for example the obvious expansion and consolidation of the sociopolitical base of the Afghan revolution. This is a highly significant factor, as the authorities have succeeded in securing the support of influential circles in the private sector, as well as the Islamic clergy.

It is not noteworthy that in Afghanistan a favorable atmosphere has been created for constructive dialogue with various political and social forces, with individual figures, including those who adhered, and still adhere, to a negative position vis-a-vis the April Revolution?

After all, the need for such dialogue is fully apparent, apparent because even in the camp of the counterrevolution there are quite a number of people who have been duped by imperialist propaganda. In this connection, it should be noted that at the end of last month a decree was adopted in Kabul on the establishment of an all-Afghan commision of national reconciliation. This is designed to promote the cause of restoring peace and security within the country, and that of the struggle against interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction in Afghanistan.

The call for national reconcilation issued by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has also been favorably received by many Afghans temporarily resident abroad. As THE WASHINGTON POST has been compelled to admit, this has dealt a blow to the camp of the Afghan couterrevolution. It must be assumed that this caused considerable concern to the U.S. Administration, which sent Weinberger as its emissary to Paksitan, where the main bases of the bandit formations of the Afghan reaction are situated. The dushman ringleaders no doubt expect the Pentagon head not to come emptyhanded, for imperialist circles are prepard for new expenses in the attempt to halt the process of normalization in Afganistan, and they are making such attempts, attempts as desperate as they are doomed, because they are striving to impose an alien will upon the Afghan people.

MOSCOW LAO SERVICE ON GORBACHEV-KAYSONE MEETING

BK181008 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Ella Zhukova commentary]

[Text] A meeting and talks were reportedly held in Moscow on 15 October between Soviet and Lao leaderes -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Kaysone Phomvihan. Such a regular meeting is a manifestation of the continuous development of Soviet-Lao cooperation and of both sides' common objectives in their struggle for peace and social progress. The meeting took place in a historic period of great significance to the Lao people as they are making preparations for the fourth LPRP congress.

This congress will discuss the laying down of objectives for the next 5 years from 1986 to 1990 and methods for materializing them. The congress will also map out a strategic line for now until 2000 for Laos' social and economic development. In achieving national progress, the Lao Communists have creatively applied their Soviet counterpart's experience.

As stated by Kaysone Phomvihan, the 27th CPSU Congress indicated ways to correctly resolve, in theory and practice, problems on building a communist state. The Lao leader emphasized the importance of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union in the Lao people's national construction efforts. It is already known that the bilateral cooperation was specially developed in a swift manner during Laos' 1st 5-year Plan, ending in 1985. For example, before 1981 there were only 6 programs planned by both sides, while 30 programs were jointly built during the 1st 5-Year Plan, emphasizing the development of Laos' basic economic branches, such as transportation, highway construction, agriculture, forestry industry, and the exploitation of national resources. The programs carried out under joint Soviet-Lao cooperation also include the construction of Laos' largest bridges across Nam Ngum and Nam Kading Rivers, the construction of an agricultural state enterprise called the Lat Sen settlement in Xieng Khouang Province, and the construction of an agricultural machinery maintenance center near Vientiane.

A country's success in achieving social and economic progress directly depends on the international situation. This is why in their Moscow meeting the Soviet and Lao leaders paid considerable attention to the situation in the Asian and Pacific region where tension is increasing due to the work of external forces. For example, efforts are being made to obstruct the normalization of the relations between the three Indochinese countries and ASEAN and to incite an open confrontation between these two groups of countries.

After considering such a situation, Mikhail Gorbavhev and Kaysone Phomvihan expressed support for closer cooperation among socialist countries in Asia and for their development of cooperation with all countries in the region as a basic principles so that they can help find ways to resolve regional problems. It should be observed that Laos and the other two Indochinese countries are playing an important role in this matter, as they have regularly advanced peace proposals. For example, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries met in Hanoi in August and asked the ASEAN member countries to hold constructive talks. The laying down of guarantees for a lasting peace in Asia and the Pacific will constitute an inseparable component of an all-embracing system of international security.

As both sides share a common attitude on the general world situation, the Lao leader expressed support for the Soviet stand regarding the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF RYZHKOV WARSAW VISIT

Departs From Warsaw

LD160022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (TASS) — Today, N.I. Ryzhkov, who was in Poland on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Government, left Warsaw for home. At the capital's airport he was seen off by M. Wozniak, Z. Messner, T. Porebski and J. Czyrek, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; J. Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; W. Gwiazda, M. Gorywoda, Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The state flags of the USSR and PPR were raised at the airport, and a guard of honor of Polish servicemen was mounted. The orchestra played the anthem of the Soviet Union and Poland.

Returns to Moscow

LD152252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" Newscast; Announcer-Read Report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Comrade Ryzhkov returned to Moscow today. He was met at the airport by Comrades Aliyev, Zaykov, Talyzin and other officials. Among those who met him also was Zygolski, charge d'affaires of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

A joint statement, which will be published in the press, was adopted on the results of Comrade Ryzhkov's stay in the Polish People's Republic.

Joint Communique on Visit

LD152311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to Poland 13-15 October 1986 at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and of the PPR Government. The visit proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

N.I. Ryzhkov was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPS State Council. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers conveyed cordial greeting from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. W. Jaruzelski, in his turn, conveyed best wishes to M.S. Gorbachev. During the meeting opinions were exchanged on topical problems of Soviet-Polish cooperation and on the development of the situation in the world.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier. A wreath was also laid at the obelisk in the cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet servicemen who fell in the battle to liberate Poland from the fascist invaders.

N.I. Ryzhkov acquainted himself with the achievements of the "Katowice" metallurgical combine collective and met with the party-economic aktiv. He also visited the Cemat scientific-production center of electronic materials in Warsaw. There was a meeting with the leadership of the Warsaw PZPR committee, of the people's council and the president of the capital.

There were talks between N.I. Ryzhkov and Z. Messner, in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side -- K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Yu.M. Vorontsov, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to the PPR;

On the Polish side -- W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the PPR council of Ministers; M. Holdakowski, head of the Economic Department of the PZPR Central Committee [name and title as received]; A. Wojcik, PPR minister of foreign trade; J. Maciejewicz, PPR minister of metallurgy and machine industry; F. Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers Planning Commission; H. Jarosek, PPR Deputy minister of foreign affairs; A. Zor, deputy minister in the PPR Council of Ministers administration, and W. Natorf, PPR ambassador to the USSR.

The heads of governments exchanged information on the course of fulfilling the tasks of the social and economic development of the USSR and PPR in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. There was discussion of key questions of bilateral relations and also key international problems.

The sides expressed satisfaction in connection with the consistent strengthening of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our peoples and states which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninsim and socialist internationalism and the provisions of the alliance treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The particular importance of the meetings and conversations between M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski for the dynamic development of Soviet-Polish relations was stressed. The guiding role of the CPSU and the PZPR and the course they have elaborated for the acceleration of social and economic development ensure favorable conditions for the further deepening of all-round cooperation between the USSR and PPR.

There was reaffirmation of the importance of constantly deepening the processes of integration and of adopting energetic measures to implement the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the PPR for the period up to the year 2000. The signing within the framework of this program of a considerable number of intergovernmental and sector agreements creates the firm basis for the further intensification of bilateral links.

Attention was drawn to the need to carry out all the provisions of the long-term programs for economic cooperation and scientific-technical progress. It was pointed out that the organization of joint work to implement them would be conducted with due regard for the tasks of the CEMA member countries' integrated program for scientific-technical progress up to the year 2000. The need to enhance constantly the quality of mutually supplied goods and articles, as well as their technical-economic parameters was stressed.

The heads of government devoted great attention to questions of the devising and development of new forms of economic cooperation in accordance with the decisions of the CEMA member countries' economic conference at the highest level. They consider that direct links between Soviet and Polish enterprises, combines, associations and design and research collectives, which were intitiated in 1984, are mutually beneficial and promote the more efficient use of the economic and scientific reserves of the two countries which have not yet been brought into operation. The sides attach great importance to the setting up of joint industrial enterprises.

Agreements were signed between the USSR and PPR on direct production and scientific and technical ties between enterprises and organizations; on the basic principles of setting up joint economic organizations and other operations; on the development of mutual exchange of consumer goods between domestic trade enterprises and organizations.

Agreement was reached on establishing in the near future direct ties between other Soviet and Polish enterprises, and scientific research and agricultural organizations; and also on creating a number of coordinating councils and joint collectives of scientists and specialists to develop and introduce progressive technology.

The sides analyzed progress regarding the fulfillment of agreements on cooperation in the area of further developing a joint raw materials and production base. The solution of this task is being facilitated in the PPR, in particular, by credits from the Soviet Union and Poland's participation, together with other CEMA member countries, in the construction on USSR territory of the Yamburg-USR Western border gas pipeline, which will ensure long-term gas deliveries to the PPR.

The progress being made in fulfilling mutual trade obligations for 1986 was reviewed and was positively assessed. The Soviet side regarded with understanding the Polish side's aspiration to balance reciprocal trade in the current 5-year period. Constant growth in trade will serve to strengthen the socialist integration of the economies of the two states.

The heads of government noted with satisfaction the ongoing development of direct links between representatives of the public of the two countries, between youth and trade union organizations, between war veterans, and also between friendship societies. These links are being enriched thanks to the broadening cooperation between industrial enterprises, cultural and arts establishments, scientific research institutes and higher educational establishmets. New possibilities for the development of cooperation in the above-mentioned areas are opened up as a result of the long-term agreements which have been signed.

A necessary condition for the successful implementation of the large-scale programs for the acceleration of the social and economic development of the USSR and Poland is the preservation and consolidation of peace. The unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, their cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA create a reliable guarantee for ensuring European and international security.

The heads of governments noted the extremely great importance of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik during which a historic opportunity was opened up for achieving progress at the talks between the USSR and the United States on the key problem of international security. However, the U.S. side turned out not to be prepared to undertake practical actions in favor of halting the arms race and to conclude the meeting with a constructive result.

The Polish side fully shares the Soviet assessment of the results of the meeting and has stated its firm support for the bold and far-reaching Soviet proposals, whose acceptance by the U.S. administration would signify a serious turn toward reaching an accord on strategic, medium-range nuclear and space armaments.

The USSR and Poland consider that the situation demands effective action and a persistent quest for peaceful solutions, for it is a matter of the secure existence of all peoples and the whole world community.

Anxiety at the continuing tense nature of the international situation, which has been brought about by the course of being adopted by the aggressive forces of imperialism toward confrontation and the buildup of the nuclear and conventional arms race, and at the threat of its spreading to outer space was expressed during the course of the talks.

The peace initiatives of the USSR, the PPR and the other socialist countries are a real alternative to this dangerous policy. The disarmament program proposed by the Soviet Union creates real opportunities for eliminating the military threat and creating a comprehensive system of international security. Poland, together with the other socialist states, firmly and consistently supports this prinicpled course. The joint foreign policy line of the fraternal countries is expressed in the documents of the Budapest conference of th Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The latest extension to the end of the current year of the unilateral moratoriumon nuclear explosions has once again demonstrated the determination of the Soviet Union to achieve progress in the field of nuclear disarmament. Once again stating its support for this decsision, Poland, like many other states, addresses an appeal to the United States to join the Soviet moratorium.

The USSR and PPR stressed that the strengthening of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe is one of the most important tasks of their foreign policy. The accords achieved in Stockholm as a result of the political will and desire that was displayed are an important step in the military-political sphere, creating the necessary preconditions for securing real detente and disarmament in Europe. In this connection the great importance of the forthcoming Vienna meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was noted. Readiness to make a constructive contribution to the further development of all aspects of the European process was confirmed.

The sides welcomed with feelings of profound satisfaction the results of the special session of the IAEA general conference that ended recently. A new approach to the establishment of mutual understanding, trust, and openness in relations between states has triumphed in the documents adopted there.

The heads of government expresed the unanimous view that respect for the territorial and political realities that took shape in Europe as a result of World War II and of postwar development was a condition of lasting peace, mutual trust and cooperation. The existing borders on the continent are inviolable, and any attempts to cast doubt on them by revanchist forces, primarily in the FRG, are seen as an attack on the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and on the USSR and the PPR's treaties with the FRG; they are also seen as a running counter to the principls of the Helsinki Final Act of the CSCE, and they will be most firmly resisted.

The sides noted with satisfaction the growing importance of the Nonaligned Movement, which is a great political force and plays an important part in the struggle for peace and international security and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Having expressed deep concern over the situation that has taken shape in South Africa, the heads of government demanded an end to repression against the African majority and to acts of aggression against neighboring countries, as well as the adoption, in accordance with the UN Charter, of sanctions in relation to the Republic of South Africa. The need to implement urgently the UN resolutions on the granting of independence to Namibia was stressed.

The firm conviction was expressed that European and universal security could be reliably ensured and guaranteed through the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, the fundamental provisions of which were set out in the joint initiative of the socialist states put forward at the 41st UN General Assembly Session. The United Nations Organization can and must play an important part in giving effect to this initiative.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit, which are seen as fruitful and useful, and will assist the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and the development of all-round cooperation between the USSR and the PPR.

Messner TV Interview

LD162001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; remarks by Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Minsters to unidentified correspondent in Warsaw; in Polish with superimposed Russian translation; time not given -- recorded]

[Text] The opportunity that was presented by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik was not grasped by the U.S. Administration. Yet it was a question of a problem that today concerns the whole of mankind, the problem of disarmament. To judge from Comrade Gorbachev's news conference and his address on Soviet television, I think that the Soviet-American talks will, nevertheless, be continued. I repeat: great hopes for disarmament remain alive. We unanimously expressed just such an assessment of the Reykjavik meeting during conversations with Comrade Ryzhkov in Warsaw. In the course of the visit, a number of important documents were signed concerning Polish-Soviet cooperation. Particular attention is given to strengthening economic and scientific-technical ties, the organization of production on cooperative lines and the setting up of joint enterprises.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BELGRADE

LD200842 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today left Moscow for Belgrade for an official visit at the invitation of Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS RYZHKOV VISIT TO POLAND

PM200853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special Correspondents N. Yermolovich and L. Toporkov report: "Unity of Paths and Aims"]

[Text] Warsaw — The official friendly visit to Poland by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has ended. These days have been crammed with the most varied events which formed an extensive and worthwhile program for the visit to this fraternal country. There were meetings with representatives of the Polish working class, familiarization with advanced enterprises, official talks, conversations with party and state leaders...

At a Silesian metalluargical combine and Warsaw city hall — indeed, wherever the prominent Soviet guest went, there was talk about our fraternity born on the battlefields of the last war and about the fact that during Poland's difficult days it could always count on the Soviet Union's understanding and support. It was necessary and natural to recall the past. But, of course, the main attention was paid not so much to the present as to the future. To questions such as how the decisions of recent party forums — the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress, which confirmed the priority in international state affairs of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries — are being fulfilled. What else must be done to ensure more resolute and consistent actions in the international arena in defense of peace and against the arms race and the threat of nuclear war. Is our cooperation sufficiently successful and do we understand each other well in the attainment of the single goal of the acceleration and transfer of our countries' national economies to the path of intensive development.

The sides agreed that one cannot now be satisfied with what has been done or achieved. The success of the further development and deepening of Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical relations depends on the search for innovative solutions and the closest cooperation. The talks, which culminated with the signing of a number of important documents, showed that the sides displayed complete mutual understanding in their approach to the program of further cooperation.

This would seem to represent the prime interest and importance of the Soviet government head's visit to fraternal Poland. Namely, its concrete and businesslike nature and the striving to comprehensively help deepen and expand Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. That is eloquently demonstrated by the joint documents signed 15 October. As TRYBUNA LUDU stresses in its commentary "Cooperation for the Future," N.I. Ryzhkov's arrival in Poland 8 months after the visit to the USSR by Z. Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, is least of all simply an expression of reciprocal courtesy. The main thing for the sides is the social and economic acceleration which the two states outlined in their party congress decisions. The similarity of our intentions, the newspaper writes, which cover the period to the end of the 20th century, also dictates concrete plans for close cooperation on a wider scale than ever before.

Ultimately, the success of all schemes and ventures is settled directly at enterprises, construction sites, and in labor collectives. That is where Soviet-Polish cooperation produces material results. The focus of our cooperation is now shifted to those places where material benefits are produced experience is gained. It was no coincidence, for example, that the team contract method, produced by Soviet workers, appealed to workers of Warsaw's K. Swierczewski precision instruments plant and a number of other Polish enterprises. [paragraph continues]

In its turn the collective of Moscow's "Kalibr" plant derived much of use for themselves from Polish experience of improving output quality. The first Soviet-Polish science-and-production association is now being created on the basis of the K. Swierczewski and "Kalibr" plants. This is a very important and highly promising matter.

N.I. Ryzhkov's visit and the Soviet-Polish talks in Warsaw will undoubtedly give new impetus to the energetic search for and development of progressive forms of our cooperation, including the establishment of direct production ties between enterprises and scientific establishments. It was stressed many times here recently that it is necessary to act more boldly and on a wider scale. By accelerating the processes of integration our countries are striving to increase the efficiency of their economies and, consequently, the prosperity of their peoples.

The deepening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland goes beyond the framework of their bilateral national economic interests. It helps to strengthen our countries' economic security and reinforce the socialist community's position in the world arena.

The search for new paths and new approaches in the solution of the important national economic tasks facing our countries, a search manifested during the talks and enshrined in the draft documents, will undoubtedly have a most beneficial effect on invigorating the processes of socialist economic integration. It will lead to greater dynamism in implementing many spheres of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

Our countries have every opportunity to achieve more successful and rapid socialist development. The unity of paths and aims makes cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland particularly firm and promising. That was convincingly confirmed by the visit which is now over.

HONECKER WRITES IN PRAVDA ON GDR'S ACHIEVEMENTS

PM131050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 86 First Edition pp 4, 6

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "Together with the Soviet Union — Forward, to Great Goals"]

[Text] Thirty seven years have passed since the founding of the GDR. Looking back over the ground we have covered, full of work and struggle, on the their national holiday our people are summing up gratifying results. The first worker-peasant state on German soil has stood the test of history. Our development is distinguished by constant dynamism. Owing to the activeness of the working class and all the working people this is apparent both in the growth of our economic might and in the results we have achieved in the areas of science, education, and culture. Life is changing for the better. The GDR does everything possible to be a buttress of socialism and peace in the heart of Europe and to fulfill its internationalist duty at any time.

At this festive time one understands all the more clearly that the founding of the GDR not only had a decisive influence on the fate of our people but was also a great political event of world import. The historic chance opened up by the victory of the Soviet Union and the other anti-Hitler coalition states over fascist barbarity was taken. [paragraph continues]

We have carried out the behests of the 20 million sons and daughters of the heroic Land of the Soviets who gave their lives for that victory, and we have acted in loyalty to the memory of the antifascists and the fighters for freedom of many nations./ Fascism, imperialism and militarism have been torn out by the roots in our country. Socialism has been established forever in the GDR and war will never again begin on this German soil. In close unity with the USSR and as a firm link in the socialist community, our country is now embarking on resolving the tasks taking us up to the new millennium.

Our recent meeting with M.S. Gorbachev served as an important contribution to the task of deepening the combat cooperation of our fraternal parties and strengthening GDR-USSR through 2000 and for the longer term.

The 11th SED Congress decisions set the targets for further building a developed socialist society in the GDR. Resolving the tasks connected with this is the main aim of the various initiatives strengthening the socialist system through struggle for high results in industry and agriculture and through new achievements in science and vigorous activity in the cultural areas. People will understand that at the same time this is also the most effective contribution to the task of preserving peace. This is attested to by the widespread slogan "my work place is part of the struggle for peace."

The domestic and foreign policy worked out by the 11th SED Congress enjoys the people's full support and has an inspiring effect on the whole atmosphere in the country. In the elections to the Volkskammer, the Berlin Municipal Assembly, and the Bezirk Assemblies on 8 June this year, 99.94 percent of the 99.73-percent voting electorate voted for GDR national Front candidates. This is a convincing expression of loyalty to the cause of peace and socialism and a confirmation of the confidence among voters from all classes and strata of the population in the policy conducted by the working class party and its Central Committee. This vote of confidence by the people made the Party congress decisions a program of concrete action. Fulfilling their extensive democratic rights and responsibilities, citizens tested their candidates over the course of several months. From members of the party and state leadership to people's deputies in the Bezirks, Kreises, and Gemeindes, at enterprises and in residential districts -- they all held meetings with the country's working people and gave political talks at numerous election meetings. I had meetings with working people from the Karl Marx Stadt electoral Bezirk, where I stood as candidate, and at combines and enterprises in the cities of Erfurt, Soemmerda, and Jena. We discussed ways of resolving the tasks set by the congress.

Our party is invariably guided by the principle that socialism is being built for everyone and with the participation of everyone. We regard the widespread slogan "Take part in work, planning, and leadership" as an expression of socialist democracy. Citizens' interested participation is to be found where their aspirations and questions are reacted to quickly and with sensititivity and where working and living problems are studied seriously. Well-being and initiative are interconnected. The 11th SED Congress noted quite definitely that any worker in the state apparatus who takes an indifferent attitude to citizens' needs shows political irresponsibility. We have set the tasks of further improving the work style of party and state organs in close contact with the working masses and ensuring the increasingly broad involvement of citizens in governing the affairs of state and society. There is a firm basis for this. In all, almost one in three GDR citizens, with the right to vote fulfills some socially based function.

We proceed from the fact that real socialist democracy is valued not by quantitative indicators but by the effect of the working people's real participation in social affairs. A high level of education and qualifications gives rise to a vital need in people to be directly involved in the management of state and social matters. Consequently, a direct contribution by deputies and citizens to the drawing up and implementation of state decisions and also to the organization of control relates to criteria defining further improvement in socialist democracy. We attach greae significance to informing the working people in good time on new problems of development at both state and local levels, involving them in the discussion of ways to resolve these problems at the earliest possible stage, and using their knowledge.

I will cite another fact characteristic of our socialist democracy: More than 2.5 million working people work as trade union organizers in our country's trade union organizations -- more than the number of members and candidate members of our party. Invested with extensive rights and responsibilities, they do a great deal of work. We have taken the decision to further strengthen and develop socialist democracy at the work place and at combines and enterprises by broadening trade union rights and responsibilities. New possibilities will therefore open up before them to work for the good of socialism and the cause of peace.

The comradely cooperation founded on trust that exists between the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front is a great strength. Side by side with the SED, the friendly parties make their own highly valuable, specific contribution to building a developed socialist society and take part in resolving common tasks. It is particularly pleasant to note that the Free German Youth Union works energetically for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and strives for outstanding results in its work on the republic's main construction projects. "Trust and responsibility for young people" -- this slogan is justified every day both in production and in leisure hours. So, more than 40,000 youth teams and 4,500 youth research collectives are invariably in the front ranks of the builders of socialism, struggling for high indicators in industry and agriculture. This also applies to the 13,000 young people taking part in laying a gas pipeline to the USSR. And in the creative unions life is in full swing. Literature and art provide food for thought and enrich people's sentiments by impelling them in their own way to take a creative attitude to society's interests. We regard the impassioned speeches by the republic's cultural figures in support of the 11th SED Congress decisions and in favor of socialism and peace and party policy as an important contribution to our cause.

Fulfillment of the 11th Congress decisions is in full swing, while economic and social policy is still the main area of our efforts, behind us are shock work shifts in honor of International Struggle for Peace Day. They were carried out at every enterprise and produced rich results, which must become the daily norm. The plan is being well fulfilled as a whole and is being overfulfilled in the most important indicators of production and efficiency. And all this is happening with high growth rates. The peasants are gathering a good harvest. Living conditions continue to improve. Recently, for example, new measures have begun to be taken to help young families.

Increased labor efficiency, which as is well known, is based on widespread production intensification, is more and more the result of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress -- especially modern, "high" technology.

The dynamism of the GDR's economic development is ensured by its well-ordered, socialist, planned economic system, which has repeatedly confirmed its efficiency. It was formed on the basis of applying general socialist laws to our country's specific conditions. Its main elements were indicated long ago, but we are constantly working on improving it. [paragraph continues]

In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, the starting point here is central planning in close cooperation with local initiative.

The independence of large combines is constantly increasing. These economic units combine production, science, and sales. Their leaders have considerable rights and responsibilities so as to promote the reproduction process increasingly effectively. The combines' independence is based on the plan and has a secure material foundation. They have their own scientific research potential, for example, the means to produce equipment, and also construction organizations at their disposal for carrying out modernization. They manufacture automation and electronics components with their own forces.

A considerable number of combines rely on their own foreign trade organizations which conclude and implement agreements with foreign partners within the plan framework. This is to the benefit of the entire combine, because it orients certain economic units on the scale and demands of the world market and thereby has a more direct influence on their research activity, production quality, and production structure. The financial autonomy system is used consistently. To an increasing extent we are using such criteria as price, profit, credit, and interest deductions, as well as the self-financing principle, in order to direct the activities of all subdivisions in the socialist planned economy toward serving everyone's interests.

It must also be noted that the GDR's national economic organism also incorporates cooperative production, private cottage industry, private stores in the retail trade, private stores in the commission trade, and handicraft workshops. Their development is encouraged, because it contributes to improving people's conditions. Cottage industry cooperatives and private workshops are responsible for two-thirds of all services and repair work for the population.

In the final analysis, the question of this system's effectiveness can only be answered by facts. And the facts show that with the help of this system we have managed to continue the course ensuring the unity of economic and social policy and to turn in the direction of production intensification. The dynamics of our economic growth in the eighties have been high, despite the fact that the GDR is not guaranteed against changeable winds blowing from the world market. For example, the republic's national income in the period 1981-85 increased at an average of 4.5 percent per year and has continue to grow at the same rate this year. Equally interesting is an analysis of the sources of this growth. More than 90 percent of it is due to increased labor productivity, which has reached an average of 6.6 percent per year in industry taking net output as the basis.

Other trends are developing in the same direction. For the first time, in the eighties our national income is growing faster than industrial consumption, which, in turn, has steadily fallen in comparison to the total production volume in the period 1981-85. This has primarily been achieved by an average annual 5.5-percent reduction in the expenditure of energy and raw and other materials. This development is primarily true of industry. Net industrial output has increased at an annual rate of 7.4 percent and, in the past months of 1986, at a rate of 8.6 percent. At the same time prime costs have fallen by 2 percent per year. These achievements are mainly the result of science and technology becoming to an increasing extent the motive force behind increased production and production efficiency. And we are still only just beginning to comprehensively assimilate the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The GDR belongs to that small number of countries which, in important areas, have the potential to develop and produce microelectronic elements, manufacture the necessary source materials for them, and produce the correspondingly high-quality technological equipment. In the period 1980-85 the production of large-scale integrated circuits increased by 630 percent and the production of electronic elements by 690 percent. In 1985 the proportion of production renewal in industry as a whole increased to 25 percent, and it will increase further to 30 percent; as far as consumer goods are concerned the figure is 30-40 percent. The measure of all this is the degree to which higher parameters and economic results are achieved with the aid of new goods on both the domestic and foreign markets.

A valuable contribution is made by socialist agriculture. We proceed from the need to make increasingly extensive use of the potential inherent in cooperative ownership of production means. During the last 5 years there has been a significant growth in harvest yields, which is based on a higher return on land per hectare. Despite unfavorable conditions in 1986 the average yield reached 46.3 quintals per hectare, and so last year's record grain harvest will be exceeded. At the same time, the production of livestock for slaughter has also increased. In addition to this, the union of horticulturists and amateur livestock breeders is contributing to the development of private initiative. This union now numbers more than 1.3 million. In 1985 the private sector accounted for 36 percent of the GDR's total production of eggs, 98 percent of its honey, 33 percent of its fruit, and 11 percent of its vegetables. We have more than 777,000 garden plots.

In accordance with the principle of unity of economic and social policy, as our economic might has increased people's working and living conditions have perceptibly improved. In the everyday life of cities and villages one can see the results of our housing construction program, on the basis of which we will have resolved the housing issue as a social problem by 1990. In the historically short space of just 20 years approximately 3.5 million apartments will have been rebuilt and modernized.

Since 1970 the net income per capita of the population has increased by 183 percent in the GDR, while real income has doubled. Retail trade turnover has increased by 177 percent

The connection between wages and work results is becoming closer. This is happening not least through the system of payment dependent on labor productivity, which we introduced in 1976 for almost 7 million workers, foremen, and working people with higher or secondary specialized education. Thanks to this, personal material interest is inducing working people to an increased extent to improve the quality and efficiency of their work, use capital economically, and observe a high level of discipline.

Despite all this, the low prices of basic food products and other goods of prime necessity have remained stable for several decades. We have low apartment and service rates. We will continue this policy because we consider it an indispensable prerequisite for maintaining an atmosphere of social stability.

At the time of preparation for the 11th SED Congress a number of ideas of the most sophisticated world standard were developed and introduced into production in the sphere of progressive modern technology, above all in the field of microelectronics. Automated production units equipped with robots made an appearance, for example. Every pilot enterprise in our combines receive at least one automated technology planning and development work station. So, when developing our economic strategy further -- through 2000 -- at the SED Congress, we had concrete experience to go on. [paragraph continues]

The pivot of this strategy is more effective combination of socialism's advantages with the scientific and technical revolution. This is being done on the basis of equipment in the GDR in close cooperation with the USSR first and foremost. The reserve necessary for this has been created by the unified socialist system of education. In 1985 some 85 percent of all working people had completed vocational education and 21 percent had higher or secondary specialized education.

Now work is being done to make progress across the entire national economic front, mainly by increasing the economic effect of using modern equipment. In this sense the cooperation between combines and GDR Academy of Sciences institutes and higher and secondary specialized academic institutions is entering a new phase. On the basis of concrete agreements the country's spiritual potential is being brought together in various spheres of the economy and mobilized to struggle for high results. More than 14,800 automated work stations for designers and technologists are now being used in the national economy, that is, double the number in use at the beginning of the year. At the end of August the production of large-scale integrated circuits had increased by 28 percent compared to the same period last year. The production of personal and office computers has increased by 129 percent and that of industrial robots by 16 percent. A total of 62,000 industrial robots are now in use in the GDR.

Modern technology and advanced scientific and technical achievements in important sectors must further increase the country's economic might in the future. This is how we interpret the main direction of further intensification in the GDR. It is mainly in this sphere that the fate of increased labor productivity will be decided. For its part, the dynamics of this process require a further improvement in production relations. In order to ensure a high standard of centralized management and planning, the process of drawing up balance sheets is to be done solely by computer -- from the state planning commission and ministries right down to each individual combine. A certain amount of experience has already been accumulated in this respect.

At the same time, we have increased both the responsibility and the potential of combines so that they can respond more quickly to the demands of markets and scientific and technical progress. This has mainly been done by improving the self-financing principle -- the formation of combine investment funds, for example, is intended to serve this aim.

The assimilation of the scientific and technical revolution's highest achievements is considerably assisted by the large extent to which the GDR and USSR national economies are interwoven. As is well known, more than 200 intergovernmental agreements and accords between our countries are at present in effect. There is no area of our economy, no combine or institute which does not have close ties with Soviet partners. The long-term program to develop our cooperation in the areas of science, technology, and production through 2000 and also the coordination of plans through 1990 provide us with a reliable basis to expand cooperation and to orient it more in the direction of strengthening the basic links in intensification -- developing key technologies and achieving advanced scientific and technical results. This also corresponds to the spirit of the Integrated Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries through 2000.

The GDR appraises very highly the cooperation between the two countries, the level of which is reflected not least in the huge volume of reciprocal trade which. in this 5-year period, amounts to more than R82 billion. Proceeding from what has already been achieved, the GDR actively participates in further developing effective methods of cooperation in the interests of both national economies. [paragraph continues]

It is symbolic that a new ferry link between Mukran and Klaypeda was brought into operation on 2 October, several days before our republic's anniversary.

Together with the Soviet Union the GDR works to attain the great aims of socialist building, and we work shoulder to shoulder for mankind's peaceful future. Peace is the people's supreme blessing. At both the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress the task of preserving peace was highlighted as the most important. We fully support the proposals for nuclear disarmament and the measures in the conventional weapons sphere put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the supreme Soviet communist forum and developed subsequently. We actively participate in implementing the extensive program approved by the Warsaw Pact states at the Budapest Political Consultative Committee conference.

Never before has the danger of nuclear catastrophe threatened peace with such force as today. But nor has there ever been such a constructive plan to preserve peace and ensure its long-term stability. But this is not the only thing. The Soviet Union is setting an example by repeatedly extending its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Through its practical action it inspires all those in the world who prefer reason and realism. In the nuclear age, war is no longer a continuation of policy by other means — it would threaten mankind with self-annihilation. After such a war there would be no winners or losers.

The GDR continues its course of businesslike dialogue and cooperation with the aim of promoting joint action by all those who do not want the total destruction of mankind and who regard the policy of good-neighborliness as the command of the time. Peace must prevail both on earth and in space. Consequently, every step leading to this goal is valuable. This applies, for example, to the formation of a zone in Europe free of both chemical and nuclear weapons, which is the subject of proposals by the SED and the Social Democratic Party of Germany that have already been submitted or are in the process of being drawn up.

We welcome the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, which are both positive and hopeful. They could be very useful for future disarmament talks held at various levels. We consider the accord on the summit meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President to be held in Reykjavik within the framework of preparation for M.S. Gorbachev's U.S. visit to be particularly important.

Much blood was shed in the two world wars. A third would mean the end of the world. Everyone who thinks responsibly must do everything to ensure that present and future generation may live in peace. We are deeply committed to this aim and are totally in solidarity with our Soviet friends in this struggle.

I am glad to be able to take this opportunity to convey to the Soviet Union's Communists and all the Soviet people fraternal combat greetings, cordial congratulations, wishes for further success in their work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and health and prosperity.

YELTSIN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

LD150352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Today, Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, received a delegation of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, headed by Comrade Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest City Party Committee.

Ligachev Meeting

LD160642 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev today met Grosz, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Budapest city party committee, who is in Moscow at the invitation of Moscow Gorkom.

During the course of a conversation, which passed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress and the work of the party organizations in increasing the labor and political activity of the working people.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY LIGACHEV, OTHERS

LD160706 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Aleksandrov, member of the Political and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has been in the Soviet Union on a working visit from 10 to 15 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meetings were held between Comrade Aleksandrov and Comrade Ligachev, Solovyev and Razumovskiy. The meetings, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, were devoted to an exchange of experience in organizational and political work of the two parties, directed toward implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress.

Assurance was expressed that interaction between the fraternal parties and states on the entire complex of problems of socialist construction could continue to be strengthened in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ALBANIAN-BULGARIAN TRADE PACT

PM161157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] According to the Albanian ATA News Agency, an Albanian-Bulgarian protocol on trade and payments for 1987 has been signed in Tirana.

In accordance with the document, Albania will supply electricity, ferronickel ore, bitumen, copper wire, and agricultural produce to Bulgaria. Bulgaria will export machinery and equipment, ferrous metallurgy semifinished products, steel pipes, automobile tires, and chemical industry goods to Albania.

TASS REPORTS COSMOS-1785 LAUNCHED 15 OCT

LD161023 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, October 16 TASS -- On Wednesday, artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1785", next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union to continue outer space exploration.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 48 minutes;

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 39,300 kilometres;

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 608 kilometres;

Inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES POWER-SAVING MEASURES

LD200915 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- "The USSR will experience a power deficit of six million kilowatts". The NEDELYA Weekly's correspondent was given this unconsoling forecast for the winter by a member of the Collegium of the Soviet Ministry of Electric Power Development and Electrification.

"The deficit has been brought about, first of all, by the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, which had a marked effect on the country's energy balance", Dmitriy Protsenko said. "The accident necessitated a thorough examination of the situation at the other nuclear power stations. Maintenance work has been carried out at all of them to increase their radiation safety.

"Three new nuclear power stations, Zaporozhskaya and Rovenskaya (the Ukraine) and Kalininskaya (centre of Russia's European part), were to be put into operation in the first half of the year, but then their commissioning was put off till late this year".

"To make up for the shortage of electricity in winter, measures have been outlined to bring down power consumption in peak load hours. This will not affect production, only work schedules of enterprises will change. Power consumption will be balanced by the hours and days. For example, the beginning of the working day and the lunch break time will be shifted by one or two hours, depending on the region. Some industrial plants will start operating on weekends and have days off on weekdays", Protsenko said.

"Much attention is being given to a rational power consumption in cities. In particular, advertisement lights will be 'muffled' somewhat. By the end of 1986, with the commissioning of new power facilities with an aggregate generating capacity of nine million kilowatt, the deficit will lose its edge".

PRAVDA on Difficulties

PRAVDA HITS SHORTFALLS IN POWER GENERATION

PM141321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Preparation for Winter Is a Common Concern"]

[Excerpt] Winter is on our doorstep. At this time of year the vital activity of cities and villages and the efficient rhythm of industry and agriculture depend, above all, on the reliable working of thr fuel and energy complex. As PRAVDA has already written repeatedly, the country is now being supplied with power under difficult conditions. Electricity generation at AES's and GES's is lagging behind the planned level. The situation has been complicated by the accident at Chernobyl, the failure to observe deadlines for commissioning new capacities at the Kalinin, Zaporozhye, and Rovno AES's, and the low water level in rivers.

Thermal stations are making up for the losses to some extent. Many collectives are really doing shock work. On the whole, however, power workers are making far from full use of the available potential. Suffice it to say that hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours of electricity were not generated in the first half-year owing to accidents and equipment failures.

Such an attitude is inadmissible. It is good management, for example, not to utilize almost one-half of the capacities at the Krasnoyarsk GES? And yet roughly the same situation exists not only at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification but also among power workers in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the motor vehicle industry, and certain other sectors.

Increasing electricity generation is a very important concern, particularly on the threshold of winter. But it is no less important to strive to make economical use of fuel and energy. Look at the diagram published today: A 1 percent saving of fuel and energy resources on the vast scale of our country means millions of metric tons of coal and oil, billions of cubic meters of natural gas, and billions of kilowatt-hours of electricity. These are the reserves for the reliable and stable working of plants and factories, construction sites and mines, livestock-raising complexes and municipal and domestic enterprises! [passage omitted]

IZVESTIYA on Power Cuts

LD142329 Moscow in English to Great Britian and Ireland 2000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Moscow daily IZVESTIYA has criticized the Ministry of Energy, through the blame of which there may be an electric power deficiency in winter time. According to the newspaper, the deficiency may amount to 6.5 million kilowatts. Energy requirements have risen because of the intensification of the national economy. In the meantime, the ministry in this situation has failed to introduce reserves in time and make up for the losses of energy following the suspension of the Chernobyl nuclear power station after the accident. In this connection, IZVESTIYA urges speeding up work to make power units at the stations under construction operational and use energy-saving technology in industry more extensively.

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'INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA' SPECIAL ON DISARMAMENT

LD192159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Special edition" of "International Panorama" program entitled "Disarmament: Time for Action"; "recorded highlights" of roundtable discussion held in Moscow and organized jointly by the NOVOSTI news agency and the FRG weekly DIE ZEIT; discussion is chaired by Theo Sommer, editor in chief of DIE ZEIT; and Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, with Lothar Ruehl, state secretary at the FRG Defense Ministry; Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction; Christoph Betram, DIE ZEIT diplomatic correspondent; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, chairman of the Board at NOVOSTI news agency; Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences; Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of a Directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; FRG participants speak in German with superimposed Russian translation; special edition introduced by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] [Zubkov] This meeting was held in Moscow, at the NOVOSTI news agency. It was just one of the discussions now going all around the world after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. Meeting at the table where the dialogue took place were representatives of West Germany and the Soviet Union. At the center of the discussion were matters of disarmament, banning nuclear weapons, and, of course, the results of the Reykjavik meeting.

[Sommer] Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for making it possible for us to gather here and carry out the idea of holding this forum of senior representatives. After the meeting in Reykjavik it is all the more important and necessary for us to exchange opinions in order to satisfy ourselves as to the viewpoints to which we all adhere.

[Arbatov] I want to move directly to the Reykjavik meeting. As a matter of fact, quite detailed evaluations have already been given. You saw them at the press conference by Gorbachev and in his address. I simply want to add a few things to that.

I want to tell you that Falin and I, as well as all the other participants, had a very keen sense that the Americans had really come completely empty-handed. So the proposals put forward by Gorbachev simply shook and disarmed them. Then this meeting of experts was called at which we were in the minority. Marshal Akhromeyev [first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces] was in charge of us, and the U.S. side had their whole team there -- Nitze, Adelman, Linhard, Perle, of course, and Kampelman and many others. There were about twice as many of them. Let me tell you that this was a stupendous meeting. We sat talking for 10 and 1/2 hours -- all night long. They called time-out twice, once for 40 minutes and once for 1 hour and 40 minutes because they had nothing to say. When Akhromeyev told them: We have given you a draft, please let us have your proposals, there was about 5 minutes of painful silence.

I think that the Americans were not at all ready for agreement. I think that on their side the talks proceeded along two lines at once. There were the talks with us and then the talks among themselves which were no less difficult.

We have a clear and precise aim. We are ready to give a lot to achieve it, to have it implemented. But what we are asking for here is a clear and precise response. There has been enough playing with very important questions, playing with fire. On this level the proposals remain, but they remain as a package. The Americans -- and this came to light at the meeting -- would not be opposed to swallowing down all the concessions they can get now, leaving the rest until better times. But that is not happening we won't do it; these proposals are on the table as a package.

[Sommer] It would be useful if you could just explain again in detail the contents of your package.

[Chervov] We made it clear to the American side that we are ready for radical reductions in heavy intercontinental missiles. The U.S. experts were told that as regards the medium-range problem, the matter of Britain and France is dropped. Thus, at the meeting of experts the U.S. side saw that the Soviet Union is making earnest moves forward. At the same time we told the U.S. side quite firmly that space tests of ABM components must be banned under any circumstances.

[Falin] It came to light quite quickly that the U.S. position remains somewhat different. This is reflected in the President's review statement which you and anybody can read, that in Rejkjavik the United States was trying to pursue its policy from a position of strength. I think that it is here, in the incompatibility as it was displayed between the two philosophies -- the philosophy of a policy of force put forward at the present stage by the U.S. Administration, and the philosophy of good-neighbor cooperation and of universal not unilateral security put forward by the Soviet side -- that one can find the main reason for the fact that, in the final analysis, the meeting failed to reach a common denominator, to find one and lay the basis for all the development to follow.

[Ruehe] This could not be the deciding meeting. It was a preliminary meeting, a preliminary meeting prior to a summit meeting. I think what we need is a policy by steps, a step-by-step policy. I would be in favor of such a policy of consistent steps, to avoid getting stuck. I would like to repeat the question: What does it mean when you talk of a package? That is, is the Soviet Union going back on its position? That would contradict what you are saying, namely that you are making a new policy, a new philosophy.

[Sommer] Perhaps, Mr Falin, we must try to gain from your side a precise response to the main question. Is what you proposed in Reykjavik a package which cannot be undone. General Secretary Gorbachev said in his speech that if SDI is not given up then all the rest, everything we have tried to do here, all of this will fail. Is that really the case?

[Falin] If what the United States said in Reykjavik, if the lock which with the help of SDI they put on the process or tried to put on the process of real arms reduction, is a general NATO position, then to me personally the future looks more gloomy than it has hitherto. Specifically, this is why: Agreements and treaties are concluded not to be interpreted as people see fit but to be fulfilled -- at least that is how I understand it.

If Article 5 of the 1972 treaty speaks directly of a ban on the development of components for systems and testing them -- that is, all systems apart from ground-based systems, stationary ground-based systems are specially stipulated -- and there is a ban on the testing and development of space-based components while NATO, as you say, on the whole, considers that this is only a wish and not a pledge, a question arises: Why conclude agreements and treaties in general?

[Ruehe] We consider the U.S. research to be justified within the framework of the ABM Treaty which was concluded in 1972 between the USSR and the United States, and with the precise interpretation of the U.S. side up to this time with regard to its allies.

[Falin] If you agree with this U.S. interpretation, then together with the United States you are destroying the 1972 treaty. I can say one thing: Although SDI has not yet been built as an operational system, it is already collecting its victims, and the first victim of this SDI program is the opportunity to achieve radical reductions -- you understand how important they are -- in strategic weapons, or to be more precise, central strategic systems.

[Ruehl] We understand your argument and your reasoning; we also refuse to accept your philosophy and your psychological reaction just as we ask you to understand our European reactions which stem from a position of strategic weakness.

[Bertram] I know how many Europeans I am speaking for. We Europeans are very skeptical about the complete elimination of nuclear weapons because we consider that parity in the field of conventional weapons is not tantamount to equal security. I think that nuclear weapons, as before, are necessary for the security of Western Europe. Of course, that does not necessarily mean medium-range missiles. But what is at issue are system that guarantee real deterrence in the nuclear sphere and in the field of conventional weapons -- that guarantee that there is no point in attack.

[Chervov] As far as I know the FRG Government has always favored and supported the Soviet initiative on stopping nuclear tests. In any case, in January this year Chancellor Kohl spoke out directly in favor of stopping nuclear tests. But now, suddenly, the FRG Government has gone through a complete about-face and is now expressing a completely different viewpoint. In particular my esteemed colleague, Mr Ruehl, has stated it straight out and repeated the U.S. position: While nuclear weaponry exists there must be nuclear tests. I have a question: What has caused the change in your position on nuclear tests?

[Ruehe] The FRG's position has not changed; the aim remains as before: It is a question of a treaty on banning tests. But it is necessary to agree on the path that leads there. We think it is necessary to agree on new limitations on the strength of blasts and on the number of nuclear tests. I mean, achieving an all-embracing ban on tests. The aim is clear, but it is not a question of all or nothing -- it is a matter of a gradual movement, of the further development of the process, the method of verification. There are concrete proposals on that issue on the German side, and there is a readiness for participation in the development and setting up of the corresponding equipment.

[Chervov] Is it really not possible now to ban nuclear tests immediately? Why is such a long-term objective being set; why is it that this position, this problem is being postponed to some later date, till kingdom come? Why can't nuclear tests be stopped now, immediately?

[Ruehl] The question of ending nuclear tests must not be considered wholly isolated from a reduction of existing nuclear arms. The FRG's policy consists of pointing out that connection, and in not forgetting demands for a considerable reduction in nuclear arms, in its appeals for a refusal to carry out nuclear tests. I expressed doubt that the nuclear powers -- not the Soviet Union and the United States, although these are the leading nuclear powers, but all nuclear powers -- as long as they have arsenals of nuclear weapons, in fact, over a long period of time, will refuse to carry out nuclear tests.

I still doubt this today, but these doubts do not include the FRG's policy, which is entirely clear, and which I represent.

[Bertram] Another question: I was surprised that the Soviet Union is advocating a complete end to nuclear tests so definitely, and explains that the arms race can be halted in that way. I think that no such relation exists.

[Chervov] You say that nuclear tests will not end the arms race. No, stopping them will end it. The question arises: Who needs nuclear tests? You analyze the U.S. nuclear tests. Only the Department of Energy is carrying out tests, which is developing new types of weapons. If there are no nuclear tests, there will be no new types of weapons. Will that end this arms race? Of course it will. Therefore, I cannot agree with you at all, that nuclear tests do not have any significance for the arms race. There is a difference between the U.S. position and yours, on this problem. You say it is necessary to ratify treaties; we are ready for that, please let us ratify them. You say monitoring -- there is no problem of monitoring. You have been told that we are prepared even to allow any representatives onto our test range, and let them live there, and let them monitor. There is no monitoring problem. What is the problem then? It is a problem of a reluctance to stop nuclear blasts. You say you don't have any nuclear weapons. But we know the role and place of the FRG. We know the role, place and influence of the FRG on the United States. Therefore, to stand aside on this issue would be -- at least, I think it would be -- to underestimate the role and status of the FRG.

[Ruehe] Now for the first time I have the feeling that we are not talking to each other, but trying to persuade each other.

[Falin] This isn't persuasion, this is only a description of the situation. Now you have, we have given you, as we say, such a chance -- that is, we have given you an opportunity to resolve all your internal arguments at a time when nobody can accuse the Soviet Union of making some kind of special efforts in the field of armaments. But you, for reasons which are not altogether clear to us, are not making use of that opportunity.

[Chervov] One more remark on what Valentin Mikhaylovich has said: Ratification of treaties, reducing capabilities, a quota on nuclear tests -- all this is good. But we have declared to the U.S. side: How can this be resolved? Let's start talks now, immediately. Let's sit down at the discussion table, and conduct talks under the heading of a complete ban on nuclear weapo [illegible] sts -- that is, where we will determine a time limit, and will resolve all these issues. But after all, if one simply does not go to the talks, that is a declaration which is of no use to anyone. That will really be persuasion.

[Falin] According to U.S. data, 86 percent of the blasts were designed for new weapons.

[Arbatov] Of course. I should like to say this on that score: By ending nuclear blasts, the most dangerous course of the arms race ends: the development of new types of weapons. It is much easier to deal with quantities in this case, as everyone knows, than with new qualities, which make the old equations meaningless, and force one to run around in circles with talks. In other words, we are discussing yesterday's problems all the time, while new types of weapons are appearing.

[Ruehe] I need half a minute to return to Mr Arbatov's statements again. If someone were to listen to us now, from Mars, for example, who didn't know the situation on Earth, he would probably think that you are representatives of a small state which does not have nuclear weapons. He would not think that you are a representatives of a major state that has a huge number of nuclear weapons. But after all, your state has tens of thousands of nuclear warheads, and my state has no nuclear weapons.

[Falin] You do not possess nuclear weapons, indeed. But I don't know what is better or worse. There are thousands of nuclear warheads on your territory which are not at your disposal. Their fate was enscribed in Omaha long ago, without you -- where they are to fly, how, and why. That is an issue which cannot be put aside so easily -- you don't have them, they are not at your disposal, and therefore you cannot say a single word about such problems as nuclear weapons. Life is more complicated than that; life is more complicated. Let's see it in all its various aspects.

A second point: In spite of numerous attempts, we haven't understood what the United States is carrying out nuclear weapons tests for, and why you are so keen on the U.S. tests. I want to recall that in the 1970's we made progress, there was an advance, after we and the United States agreed that there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence, that it is the duty of both sides to be concerned with preventing nuclear war, that all the problems of disarmament must be resolved on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual security. At the meeting in Reykjavik, we were told of the following principle: equality and fairness. Mutual security vanished. Fairness, according to the U.S. definition, and according to ours, means things which are far from compatible. What is fair for the United States -- siting weapons in the Eastern Hemisphere -- seems unfair to them if somebody's weapons appear in the Western Hemisphere. I want to formulate one idea, precisely and clearly, in an unorthodox form, perhaps: There cannot be Soviet truth and U.S. truth. There is one single truth which exists, which we must find by joint efforts, and with which we must implement our treaties.

[Ruehl] It is of course essential to think, too, about the political will of those who are designing strategy, and not only about technical capabilities. The political thinking behind both the U.S. and the Atlantic strategy as a whole is not aimed at preparing for an aggressive war, and even less at an initial disarming strike against the Soviet Union. It is a strategy aimed at preserving stability -- to prevent war. This system of coordinates also includes such experiments as the Strategic Defense Initiative. We have heard here that you perceive in this an attempt to establish U.S. world domination. I must tell you that I cannot see the logic in those thoughts.

[Falin] During a recent hearing in the U.S. Congress -- the issue concerning the state of development of military technology in the United States and in the Soviet Union -- the Pentagon reported the following: Of 12 main forms of military technology, the U.S. is ahead of the Soviet Union in 10; there is equality in 2 of them. The Soviet Union does not lead the United States in any one of the important systems, according to the Pentagon's information. I repeat, this is a U.S. assessment, which is a confirmation, in particular, of the efficiency of the expenditure of money allocated by the Pentagon, and of the organization of the corresponding work. So there cannot be two kinds of truth; there must be a single truth: Either the United States is ahead of us, as they maintain, or something else is going on, attempts to convince the public that the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States, and the United States must catch up. They say one thing to the public, another to their senators. There is a proverb for that: Your previous lie threatens, harms, your present truth.

[Chervov] One cannot make declarations about peace and about disarmament and at the same time defend star wars and undermine the ABM Treaty. The SDI and the ABM Treaty are incompatible -- they are antipodes. The ABM Treaty is the basis of Soviet-U.S. relations, the basis for stability in the international situation. Jumping ahead, I will tell you my viewpoint: that it is not SDI which represents stability, but the ABM Treaty which represents a strengthening of the stability of the international situation. If the ABM Treaty falls through, a game without rules will begin. We will not establish another treaty like it, and the task, in my opinion, of all diplomats, politicians, and soldiers, is to fight for the preservation of the ABM Treaty, whatever camp, whatever society we live or find ourselves in. If the United States, at the moment, has in fact, because of SDI, wrecked ready nuclear arms accords, then apparently it is doubtful whether in the future it will take the ABM Treaty into account.

[Ruehl] I don't represent the U.S. viewpoint here, that is not my business. I can only talk about our own assessments of the strategic situation, and to present these assessments, and I will talk from this point of view. You know that the FRG Government supports the U.S. SDI program; this political support applies to the defense initiative, but it does not apply to any offensive strategy whatsoever aimed at achieving strategic superiority, or to an offensive threat against the Soviet Union or other states with the aid of nuclear or postnuclear weapons systems, i.e., weapons systems developed through the revolution in technology.

The Federal Government supports President Reagan's project, the SDI project, as a means of maintaining strategic stability with other weapons systems and other technologies -- in other words, against nuclear weapons.

[Chervov] This is not a revelation for us, we know this very well. I only want to say once again that there is not even a whiff of the defensive here. It is a play on words. It is just like, as in his time one great person said, entering a shoe brush in the order of the mammals -- that doesn't mean that it will grow mammary teats. [laughter] This is just as absolutely accurate. The Federal Government is blindly following the United States on this issue, and does not want to examine the essence of the issue. Well, that is very sad.

Recently in Bel Air, on 8 October, Mr Reagan said: We will develop [sozdavat] SDI, and develop [sozdavat] space-strike weapons, and we will fulfill all the programs for strategic offensive weapons and build up our nuclear potential. You say that SDI is technology, that it is a harmless device; we say that it is a weapon. So there is a need for our colleagues to examine once again what SDI is, what sort of military program it is, and when you tell us here that the U.S. strategy is aimed at strengthening stability, and that SDI is aimed at this, then believe us too that, on the contrary, SDI leads precisely to the destabilization of the international situation....

[Falin, interrupting] That is the aim of SDI, it doesn't simply lead.

[Chervov] Yes, and if SDI components are taken outside the confines of the laboratory, then we will approach a limit beyond which unpredictable events will begin, and there will be no going back. I can tell you with confidence that the security of the United States, and your security, will not be increased by this.

[Sommer] Mr General, you have again returned to the issue of SDI. We have understood your message, and I think that -- I can say this frankly on my own behalf, and on behalf of Mr Christoph Bertram at any rate -- that we share many of your doubts, and we would have liked the U.S. President not to have allowed possible agreements in Reykjavik to collapse, but we think that not all is lost.

[Bertram] In the United States, even among the supporters of SDI, there is concern over the fact that the transience of strategic fashion in the United States will lead to the United States abandoning SDI at some point. Nevertheless, in the meantime, the Soviet Union will become convinced that SDI is the best thing that exists in this world, that the Soviet Union's huge military-bureaucratic machine will reorganize itself towards SDI -- that is, the time may possibly come when we will be calling on you to adhere to the ABM Treaty, and you will tell us: Why? It is all clear.

[Chervov] It is very tempting for you to convince yourselves that the Soviet Union is developing [sozdayet] an SDI like the U.S. one. I will tell you that we don't have such programs; we are not developing [sozdayem] an SDI. We have offered to the U.S. side to ban everything that is being done in this field, and we are ready to open our laboratories. What more do you need? What other proofs do you still need? We are opening all our laboratories, and are placing everything under monitoring, so that here there are not only our assurances, but also our practical actions. Why does the U.S. side not go for this?

[Sommer] I am convinced that on both sides, of course, there are still questions, but I am afraid at the moment we will not be able to reply to these questions, and there is not time to ask them. It may yet be possible to do this in private conversation, maybe. I now propose that every participant say a few words in conclusion for 3 to 5 minutes, and in doing so, look more to the future, although we could of course return to a theme which we have already talked about, or to assess the emphasis. My proposal is: Mr Ruehl, General Chervov, Lothar Ruehe, Mr Falin, and then Christoph Bertram.

[Ruehl] I would like to draw up the results, or the interim results. It is with great satisfaction that I, as a German politician, ascertain the noticeable improvement in relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union which has begun to show in recent months. I would like to stress once again our readiness to develop relations constantly on the basis of the Moscow treaty. One should not be bound by rhetorical statements in relations between West and East, but one should use political dialogue to a greater extent, a dialogue in which all European states should be taking part, and to which they should all be making their contribution. In this sense the forthcoming Vienna conference of countries participatory to the Helsinki treaty is being given very great significance, and we are full of the resolve to use this process. I would like to say that we will continue to treat Soviet initiatives with great regard and all seriousness, and we attach great significance to the continuation of the exchange of opinions. The Federal chancellor has emphasized this in his address to the general secretary, and I can say on behalf of my faction in the Bundestag that I am pleased that on 23 November I will be here with a delegation of the CSD/CSU faction. We will be holding conversations here on economic problems as well; we look forward to these talks. I thank you.

[Sommer] I am confident that General Chervov, unlike you, will be militarily brief.

[Chervov] I thank our colleagues for the frank conversation. It has gone very properly. We have not hidden anything from each other, we have spoken frankly. Briefly, I would like to say the following: At the moment, you yourselves all feel that, on the part of the Soviet Union, on issues of war and peace, issues of disarmament, there is a new approach, and new thinking. Not only that, there's also a new practical policy.

We not only put forward initiatives, we also confirm them by practical acts. That's the first thing. The second thing is that we must advance a specific attitude to the ABM treaty, and understand that it is the only foundation on which strategic stability is being maintained, as well as Soviet-U.S. relations, and normal international relations in general.

[Ruehl] We see in the negotiations on control of conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals an important political prospect, a prospect for security. Whether this chance is used, and whether it can be used, will depend in the first instance on how we make use of the results of the Stockholm conference, how successful we will be in translating them from the language on paper to the language of action. To conclude, I would like to express my thanks for the way in which these conversations were conducted here, for your frankness, and for your willingness to hear us out. I am also grateful for the amicable tone of this discussion to our Soviet partners.

[Bertram] I am doubtful as to whether there are premises for both world powers going for arms control. I think they are acting according to the principle of all or nothing.

[Falin] Inasmuch as there's no time left, I'll begin with the English statement that, if I do not reply to some arguments or questions which have been raised on the West German side, it does not mean that I agree with everything that was said. I think that this roundtable has shown the great opportunities for an honest, frank, and business-like discussion of very difficult issues which are on the agenda and awaiting a solution. At the same time, our exchange of opinions has shown that, on a number of issues, there is a great misunderstanding of one another's real positions; there are, at the same time, great divergences as well in approach, which include a fundamental approach to a number of issues. The famous, esteemed, and honored Niels Bohr once said: Maybe opposites do not contradict, but complement each other? This was talking about opinions, world views, and so on. Maybe. On one condition: If these same differences, these same opposites are not negated by the weapons already available, and even worse already being developed [sozdayetsya]. Whether we are going to live as neighbors with each other peacefully, in good fashion, depends on us together, with all our differences.

[Sommer] Cordial thanks, and goodbye until the next time, I hope, in the Federal Republic of Germany. [end video recording]

CHERNYSHEV TERMS ARGUMENTS FOR SDI 'ABSURD'

LD181552 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

After the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik it became absolutely clear to the whole world that SDI, or "star wars" program, is the main obstacle to reaching agreement on reduction and, finally, elimination of nuclear arms, on the road to a world without nuclear arms.

Particularly surprising is the reasoning of the President of the USA about the "need" for SDI even if strategic offensive arms are eliminated.

The White House came up with two arguments: first, that the anti-missile "shield" will allegedly be a guarantee that the Soviet Union is honouring agreement, second, that it will protect the USA if some maniac will get hold of a missile with a nuclear charge.

Both arguments are simply absurd. First, if two great powers are seeking agreement on an extremely serious step, joint elimination of offensive strategic arms, this, undoubtedly, must promote a sharp increase of mutual confidence. If confidence is lacking it will be useless to embark on such an undertaking. At the same time, there must be absolute clarity about verification in order to ensure complete confidence that the obligations adopted are being implemented. And the Soviet leader said firmly in Reykjavik that in view of the readiness to make deep cuts in nuclear arms, in connection with embarking on a concrete stage of the elimination of nuclear weapons, verification must become tougher. The USSR confirmed its readiness for any form of verification. It declared for triple verification which should guarantee absolute confidence for each side that it would not be led into a trap. To propose to accumulate large amounts of weapons in space and to try to pass these weapons as "system of control" is not serious, to say the least. What is more, it is ridiculous.

Let us consider the second "argument," so to say, about a "maniac" who might get it into his head to prevail over the "defenseless", non-nuclear United States. Such a script can clearly be traced to the Hollywood. But even the notorious Hollywood hit [as received] managed to get by without a system of the "star wars" type and without nuclear explosions. Seriously speaking, how can pragmatic American taxpayers seriously contemplate the spending of thousands of billions of dollars to inundate outer space with space weaponry platforms, guiding themselves by the idea of the possible arrival of a "mythical personality" that will be able to manufacture hundreds of nuclear charges in secret (a large-scale system must be ready to rebuff an ambassed strike, or else why concoct all this)?

Elementary logic dictates this: If agreement is sought for scrapping swords, then there is no need for shields. But if a shield is actually conceived as an addition to a sword, there is nothing to camouflage this. Mankind is not to be misled.

RICHARD PERLE STRESSES SDI TO CONTINUE

LD202149 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] London, 20 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports: The U.S. intention to continue implementation of the star wars program and the absence of any sincere desire on Washington's part to aim for a reduction and liquidation of nuclear weapons arsenals are the main reasons that an arms control accord was not reached in Reykjavik. This was reaffirmed by statements made by Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, who has arrived in Great Britain to take part in a regular session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, which opens tomorrow in Glenagles (Scotland). In an interview for BBC television, the "hawk" stated that he was "as proud and happy as he could be" that the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik was not crowned with an agreement.

R. Perle stressed that the U.S. Administration intends to continue at full speed with work on the 'Strategic Defense Initiative,' having made it clear that restricting this work to just laboratory research does not figure in Washington's plans.

He claimed that the tests of the space antimissile defense system "do not run counter" to the points of the open-ended Soviet-American ABM treaty. Incidentally, such tests, just like the creation and development of such a system, are prohibited by this treaty.

A high-ranking spokesman for the Pentagon stated that the United States "will never go so far" as scrapping all nuclear weapons in Europe. Washington intends to make any accord on medium-range missiles conditional upon the Western deployment in Europe of an additional number of cruise missiles with a shorter radius of operation.

In this connection, THE MORNING STAR notes today that, as what R. Perle says again shows, the United States "continues to strive for strategic superiority" over the Soviet Union.

ARBATOV ON REYKJAVIK, DISARMAMENT FEASIBILITY

PY201449 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 Oct 86 p 2

[Interview granted by Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Reykjavik, to CLARIN "shortly after meeting"]

[Text] Georgiy Arbatov is a top figure in the Kremlin. For the past 20 years he has been the Soviet leaders' consultant on foreign policy, particularly on relations with the United States.

Of all the members of the Soviet delegation to accompany Mikhail Gorbachev to the Reykjavic summit, Arbatov was far and away the man whom the press, particularly U.S. journalists, were most eager to contact.

CLARIN was able to talk with Arbatov for a few minutes shortly after the Reyjavik meeting ended. This is what the Soviet official said.

[CLARIN] You have said that in Reykjavik the USSR presented major proposals of great historical significance. How would you describe them?

[Arbatov] When Gorbachev proposed the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, and left to Ronald Reagan the choice of stages and means to attain mutual control, he demonstrated a sincere intention to find a final solution to the anguishing threat of nuclear war, something that could destroy mankind. This is a "major" proposal of "historical" significance.

[CLARIN] Does that mean that the USSR is willing to agree to a total ban on nuclear weapons and on nuclear tests?

[Arbatov] Yes, without any limitations. This proves our unconditional intention to achieve peace with strict mutual guarantees and without advantage for either side. Our decision to extend the ban on nuclear testing, despite U.S. noncompliance, reveals our goodwill.

[CLARIN] Do you personally believe that it will be possible to implement total disarmament?

[Arbatov] I do, and so do the Soviet government and people. I am sure it is a feasible and necessary step that will curb the senseless arms race that is hindering mankind's progress.

[CLARIN] If the USSR and the United States reach a nuclear disarmament agreement, what will be the role played by other powers that have nuclear bombs or that are developing them?

[Arbatov] The essential point is an agreement between Washington and Moscow. The rest will come by itself. I do not think any other nation will expect to be allowed to enjoy the exclusive right to kill and destroy. This is all very obvious. Several major concessions had to be made to hold this summit, for which the USSR worked very hard. Among such concessions is the decision to temporarily disregard British and French nuclear power.

[CLARIN] Do you believe this summit is significant when many or nearly all Western media consider it a failure?

[Arbatov] During the summit, things were said, proposals made, and agreements reached, although final decisions have been postponed until new talks in Geneva and the next summit, which will be of major importance to the world. When the European governments and peoples realize that during the summit an agreement to make the continent a nuclear free zone was nearly reached, they will all exert pressure to make what the two parties thought feasible a fact. The unsuitability of the star wars is something circumstantial. Such contradiction could not sustain itself for very long.

If there is an agreement to banish atomic weapons, then why should a country jeopardize its whole international sphere of influence with projects that are so dangerous for humanity? Gorbachev is completely right to say that only a crazy man could accept a disarmament proposal while the United States seeks to assemble a still more dangerous military program: the SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative).

Once Ronald Reagan's position is analyzed it will be shown to be unrealistic, because in practice, it means that only the Soviet Union should accept nuclear disarmament and not the United States. What is more, Gorbachev made further concessions: He agreed to allow the Americans to proceed with their Strategic Defense Initiative but only at a laboratory level. As you can see, more than this is not possible.

FALIN ON REYKJAVIK 'INVESTMENT,' NEW INITIATIVE

LD181655 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Hamburg, 18 Oct (DPA) -- Valentin Falin, chairman of the Board of the Soviet news agency NOVOSTI and former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, has given an optimistic assessment of the meeting in Reykjavik. In an interview in the latest edition of DER SPIEGEL, the Hamburg newsmagazine, Falin [words indistinct] that Reykjavik was a "long-term investment," which does not yield dividends immediately but nevertheless pays off."

Concerning U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Falin said that for the first time, Reagan had "negotiated in a really businesslike manner." He had shown that he knew how to negotiate constructively if he wanted to.

However, Falin blamed the Americans for continuing to want to bleed the Russians to death by forcing them to arm [totruesten]. He held out the prospect of Soviet counterarmement which "if it came to it, would annihilate SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative)."

Falin thinks it "very probable" that the USSR will come out with a new initiative in a few weeks in order to offer halt to the "senseless arms race." Cooperation between the two superpowers is also necessary on the Near East, Afghanistan, Namibia, and the Gulf War.

CHERNYSHEV: 'REAL PROGRESS' POSSIBLE IN GENEVA

LD210848 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons have resumed in Geneva. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has announced that the Soviet Union is not withdrawing its proposals tabled in Reykjavik. All this has created a qualitatively new situation and a possibility for real progress if the United States at long last reverts to a realistic position.

It would seem that a changed situation calls for a new mode of action. Yet senior officials of the U.S. Administration, contrary to the Soviet Union's statement that its proposals are a package, keep speculating onopportunities to extract from the package only what benefits Washington.

To begin with, clearly to ressure Western Europe, Washington officials claim that there are prospects for a separate agreement on medium-range missiles. Such claims, however, are groundless.

The Geneva talks will be conducted in every area and a separate agreement on each group of weaons can be drawn up. Yet the decision to put them into effect should be all-embracing.

The Soviet Union has every reason to follow this approach. First, Soviet territory, unlike that of the U.S.A., is exposed to a doubled threat, that posed by the American strategic triad, on the one hand, and that created by American medium-range missiles and forward-based systems, on the other. The USSR detached medium-range missiles from the strategic equation but simultaneously proposed a solution on that class of weapons as part of the package. Consenting to radical cuts in its medium-range missile force in Asia and leaving aside for the time being the American forward-based systems, it nevertheless envisions a decision on dismantling all the nuclear weapons of the sides at a subsequent stage.

Second, the Eurostrategic balance of nuclear forces includes the nuclear potentials of Britain and France. Voicing its readiness to leave aside the question of those potentials as well, the USSR believed that the complete elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe would go hand in hand with deep cuts in the strategic nuclear potentials of the USSR and the U.S.A. This linkage is extremely important because the British and French leaders have promised on more than one occasion to join in the process of reducing nuclear armaments at a point when the Soviet Union and the United States have drastically cut their nuclear forces.

Third, as deep cuts in nuclear weapons are made, there is a need for a guarantee that neither side will seek military superiority during that time. The tightening of the ABM treaty should provide such a guarantee.

All this shows that the Soviet Union has a clear idea of the ultimate goal and practical philosophy of disarmament. Regrettably, the United States has not yet embraced either.

KARPOV 17 OCT BRIEFING ON REYKJAVIK CITED

USSR Intentions

PM201431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik was held on 17 October at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center. Those present were addressed by V.P. Karpov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Administration for Arms Limitation and Disarmament Problems and head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

He drew the correspondents' attention to the story current in the West according to which the USSR went to the meeting in Reykjavik with proposals which it allegedly knew in advance to be unacceptable to the U.S. Prewsident. In other words, they are trying to create the opinion among the public in Western countries that the Soviet Union went to the talks with the intention of ruining them.

Once again reminding journalists of the basic tenets of the Soviet position in Reykjavik, cogently explained by M.S. Gorbachev both at the press conference he gave in the Icelandic capital and in his speech on Soviet television, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman demonstrated the totally unfounded nature of fabrications by the bourgeois mass information media and certain Western politicians who, as he observed, are resorting to these fabrications with the aim of making the Soviet Union to blame for the accords which failed to materialize and sowing mistrust of our country and its foreign policy.

The speaker also noted that the U.S. President -- who has said more than once before that the SDI program is strictly research -- nevertheless refused to sign an accord saying that this research would not go beyond the laboratory for 10 years and that it would be strictly in accord with the ABM Treaty. It was thereby demonstrated that the American Administration's words are at variance with its actions.

The USSR Foreign Ministry administration chief also drew attention to the fact that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik represent a comprehensive package. This does not mean that talks will not be conducted on each of the areas already being discussed in Geneva. That is, on the subjects of space weapons, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range weapons in Europe. A separate agreement can be drawn up on each of these issues. However, the decision to put these agreements into effect must be a comprehensive one, taking into account all the basic elements of the nuclear problem, he stressed.

SDI Obstacle

LD171851 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS -- The Strategic Defense Initiative is in essence the main political obstacle on the road toward achieving the aims of reducing and completely eliminating nuclear weapons, said Viktor Karpov, head of the Department of Arms Limitation and Disarmament at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

As it became clear at the talks in Reykjavik, he said, speaking at a press briefing here today, precisely SDI prevented the talks from attaining their aims.

The Soviet side never demanded that the U.S. President renounce SDI as such, Karpov went on to say.

What is called for, though, was that work under SDI be carried out over a period of 10 years in strict compliance with the existing ABM Treaty. Confining research and development in the SDI sphere to laboratories constitutes a certain guarantee that the strategic situation based on the ABM Treaty would be preserved in that 10-year peiod, the Foreign Ministry official emphasized.

We believe that the main destabilizing part of SDI is the space ABM system and its components. We, therefore, proposed to ban for 10 years the testing of space ABM elements in outer space -- the factor that creates an obstacle for the deployment of such systems right after the 10 year period expires.

If there are no Soviet offensive arms, including ballistic missiles, then what does the U.S. need the anti-ballistic missile defense for? In this context, President Reagan's pronouncement to the effect that he could not give SDI up because it guaranteed the safety of the "free world" from the Soviet ballistic missiles is becoming groundless. Something is clearly wrong with logic here, Karpov went on to say.

We believe that the agreements concluded in the sphere of nuclear and space arms should be subjected to strict verification, Viktor Karpov said. It is possible to agree those verification measures which may be necessary to give the sides complete confidence that the agreements conclude are complied with, Karpov emphasized.

The American side should get over some misconceptions, Karpov said. What the U.S. lacks at the moment is precisely the determination to do that.

The Foreign Ministry official expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration would analyze the results of the Reykjavik talks in detail, weigh the entire measure of responsibility which rest with the U.S. leadership and pass a decision that will open up the road to nuclear disarmament.

We, for our part, are prepared to negotiate, to work out agreements, relying in the process on what was achieved in Reykjavik, Viktor Karpov emphasized.

OBSERVERS ANALYZE REYKJAVIK MOTIVATIONS

LD170110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Discussion entitled "Reykjavik -- An Indispensable Dialogue;" with political observers Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades! Our broadcast today is devoted to the meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was an important event in international life, in the struggle against the arms race and for the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons and for the removal of the threat of war from the entire globe. This meeting has provoked a very wide response throughout the entire world. It is being much discussed now and indisputably deserves the closest and most serious attention. But before analyzing this meeting, it is expedient to say a few words about why it was necessary, why the Soviet Union took the initiative of holding an interim meeting.

[Bovin] This meeting was the result of the bad state of Soviet-U.S. relations and the wish of our leadership and Comrade Gorbachev, through the use of nonstandard, I would say, solutions and actions which were not stereotypical, to guide these relations into the channel outlined in Geneva, but which through the Americans' fault has not been filled with the fruitful lifeblood of these relations. And so, Comrade Gorbachev and the Polítiburo proposed a meeting, an interim meeting, a meeting prior to the meeting! In the practice of international diplomacy, this is an infrequent event: to hold such an impromptu major foreign policy meeting in this way, without preparation. Reagan agreed to it and it was held. This was the genesis of this meeting, if you like.

[Shishlin] In itself the meeting in Reykjavik -- this can be said conclusively -- was exceptionally rich and full of content. Even though, outwardly, it may appear as if the sides did not succeed in coming to an agreement, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that at the meeting in Reykjavik, even though agreement on a number of a number of very serious positions was not managed...

[Bovin, interrupting] There was no final, comprehensive agreement, but in specific areas fairly far-reaching accords were reached. That, to be precise, is how things stand.

[Shishlin] Not only that, there is also the point that Reykjavik has brought out very clearly that two ways of thinking, two different approaches, are clashing: one a modern and really bold one, in line with the realities of the nuclear space age; and another which, as a matter of fact operates in those political categories typical of the start of the 20th century. I have familiarized myself with the speech that President Reagan delivered upon his return from Reykjavik. It is curious that both in the President's speech and prior to that, in the speech of Secretary of State Shultz, it was said that the Americans had come to the meeting with very wide, interesting proposals; almost everything seemed to proceed smoothly; and allegedly the Soviet Union's uncompromising attitude in the matter of the star wars program or the Strategic Defense Initiative, as it is also called, prevented a full-scale accord which would give the green light for a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, this time a really wide-ranging and comprehensive one.

Here one needs to tell our listeners that this U.S. version of who brought what to the meeting is absolutely incorrect. Indeed, the Soviet Union did not come empty-handed to Reykjavik, and these proposals are known fron Mikhail Sergeyevich's address in Reykjavik and on central television. As for the U.S. side, essentially not a single, literally not one independent idea was proposed by them.

Yes, the Americans said they wanted a full-scale summit. Yes, they said they were willing to stage this meeting in Washington. They did say those things. But on specific questions, be it strategic offensive armaments, medium-range nuclear weapons, the halting of nuclear tests, the strengthening of the ABM Treaty, on all these questions the Americans were only prepared to say the same old things, restating, setting out, and repeating their old positions. It really took an immense effort to get both the U.S. President and the persons accompanying him, to persuade them, to start discussing the essence of the Soviet ideas.

[Bovin] Let us pinpoint the positive aspects of this meeting; after all it is interesting. Incidentally, regardless of what happened in Reykjavik itself, these positive results will endure. Let us take the first set of questions, strategic armaments. Our idea, a framework idea, so to speak, was as follows: Launch vehicles and warheads would be cut by 50 percent. In the past, arguments have always been caused by the fact that the different elements making up our and U.S. weapons are not at all uniform. We have more of one thing and they have more of another. So we proposed the simplest solution, suggesting that each element of the triad be cut in half. Let us cut planes by 50 percent. Let us cut land-based missiles by 50 percent. The same for submarines. Let us cut each element by 50 percent. Diversity would be maintained, but even so everything would be cut by 50 percent.

[Shishlin] Yes, there would be fewer armaments but more security.

[Bovin] It was so elementary that after that all-night session on Saturday even Paul Nitze was compelled to agree with this. The Americans did agree to this. That was the first set of questions, so to speak. Now let us look at the second set of questions.

[Shishlin] Medium-range nuclear armaments.

[Bovin] Yes, intermediate ones.

[Shishlin] As you know, the Soviet Union put forward the idea, a new idea for Europe, of scrapping Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and then...

[Bovin interrupts] Well, Gorbachev said quite forthrightly that we were accepting the zero option which the Americans proposed some time back. We were accepting it. We told the Americans this.

[Shishlin] Yes, but there were two, even three points the Americans were bothered about, which made them say that it was difficult to reach agreement. They were left on one side. We decided not to concern ourselves with these, but to confine ourselves to Soviet-U.S. relations. The Americans went on to say: Let's take a half step forward first, in other words limit the Soviet and U.S. armaments in Europe first.

[Bovin] They were playing tricks the whole time. The Americans are terribly anxious not to withdraw their missiles from Europe. That's what they don't want to do. We'll take out half or a quarter, but let us keep something in Europe, they were saying.

[Shishlin] Yes. Then they said that this decision could only be viewed in a global context. In other words, the corresponding medium-range nuclear armaments stationed in the Asian part of the country had to be included. Eventually the Soviet delegation in Reykjavik put forward the idea that we should keep 100 warheads on armaments of this type in the Asian part of the country, while 100 warheads on the corresponding armaments, armaments of the same class, would be retained on U.S. territory.

[Bovin] In point of fact this was a big concession to the Americans. Then there was also the question of short-range missiles.

[Shishlin] Tactical ones.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin] Yes. There the proposal was that they should be frozen, quite simply...

[Bovin interrupts] ...and that talks should be started.

[Shishlin] Yes. Here too the Americans eventually accepted this option. Next there was the question of nuclear testing.

[Bovin interrupts] Monitoring. They kept sounding off about monitoring. At this point we said to them: You can have any form of monitoring you want. You can even have triple monitoring, Gorbachev said. We are prepared to discuss and accept any form of monitoring just as long as it meets the requirements of what we are talking about. So, the matter was resolved. There's no problem over monitoring now.

[Shishlin] Now what about nuclear tests? Well, our listeners all know very well that the Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium for the forth time. The Soviet Union has not been carrying out nuclear tests for 14 months now. What the Americans say -- in fact, none other than U.S. Secretary of State Shultz -- is this: When the Soviet Union advocates the cessation of nuclear tests, the Soviet Union is putting the cart before the horse, that you first have to eliminate nuclear weapons, and then to stop testing. [passage indistinct]

[Bovin] Imagine -- why have testing at all, there will be no grounds.

[Shishlin] Clearly, there will be nothing to test.

[Levin] But when they want to take the decision, they will find problems. In this case, Shultz has evidently come up with this kind of problem.

[Shishlin] But all in all the Americans have been given to understand, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said at the press conference in Reykjavik, that there too, the outlines of a possible accord were examined.

[Levin] We went a long way there. We agreed: Fine, you do not want to follow our example of the moratorium; all right, you want to set up some kind of quota for tests, some kind of threshold for [passage indistinct].

[Bovin] In fact, when you speak of the positive aspect of Reykjavik, there is a very great deal that is positive. One big plus is the radical accords that overall move a long way in comparison with what there was before.

[Shishlin] It has to be noted that Reykjavik is a qualitatively new point in Soviet-U.S. relations and a qualitatively new point in respect of the resolution of all problems related to the limitation and curtailment of the arms race. Everything that came before Reykjavik concerned only the limitation of weapons, but here we were talking about radical, profound reductions.

[Levin] In virtually all aspects of nuclear weapons.

[Bovin] I would like to be more precise: In our view this 50 percent reduction should take 5 years, and the next 5 years, all in all, should take it to zero. The Americans agreed to this decade: that is, in 10 years we eliminate nuclear weapons. That is how deep it went.

[Levin] I think that one can say that all of our proposals -- and one must not forget this -- that were accepted by the United States have made up the walls from which the building of a lasting peace could be put together. It remains to top them off with a reliable roof. We -- the Soviet Union -- reason like this: Once we enter a completely new situation, when a considerable reduction of nuclear weapons and their elimination over a visibly short period is starting, it is necessary to safeguard oneself against all surprises. We are talking about weapons that up to now constitute the core of the defense of our country -- I mean strategic weapons. Therefore, everything that could undermine equality in the course of disarmament has to be excluded; any possibility of developing [sozdat] weapons of a new type which secure military superiority must be excluded. We consider this position to be perfectly natural and logical, and so the Soviet Union firmly stated the need for the strict observance of the 1972 open-ended AMB Treaty. Moreover, in order to strengthen the conditons of that treaty, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the Reykjavik meeting that reciprocal obligations be undertaken on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union not to exercise the right of withdrawal from the treaty for at least 10 years, and over that period to put an end to strategic weapons.

In this respect, we are proceeding from the fact that there will be complete observance of all the clauses of the ABM Treaty: in other words, that research [issledovaniye] and testing in the field covered by the treaty does not go outside the laboratory. That is an identical restriction, both on the United States and on the USSR.

It is here, unfortunately, that we have to say that the agreement that had virtually been achieved could not be embodied in accords binding on the sides, for the sole reason consisting of the stubborn reluctance of the U.S. Administration to create the conditions for the implementation of these accords by means of strenghtening the ABM terms and undertaking relevant obligations identical for both sides.

[Shishlin] It is the SDI that is in fact, the main idol on Washington's political altar. They pray to it -- that's a favorite topic for the White House and the White House entourage. As before, they continued to say, that allegedly, why should SDI be restricted in any way at all, that as soon as they get the full complement of all these results they will share their technology with the Soviet Union, although actually the United States is refusing to sell us even washing machines, being of the opinion that electronics beyond our technical thinking are included here.

So, therefore this is a fairy tale -- and it was said perfectly correctly by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary at the press conference, that one simply cannot take this seriously.

[Identity of speaker unclear] No, one cannot. There is a gap in the logic of the U.S. position. We are moving toward the reduction of weapons. We have in view, as Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has said, essentially a 100 percent reduction, that is, the elimination of this weapon as a class. At the same time, the Americans are saying: We will develop a shield against these weapons which are being eliminated. Why? one asks oneself.

[Bovin] Well, they have, it is true, a safety net. If suddenly some madman makes this missile and suddenly fires it -- well, that's funny because it is hardly worth building a system worth trillions, with hundreds of space stations up there, to counter this theoretically possible eventuality. Surely there must be other simpler options.

[Levin] Immeasurably simpler. In his address on U.S. television Reagan named four arguments in favor of SDI, in his view. He said that SDI is America's insurance policy, which should always guarantee us stability. The second thesis is that it is a guarantee of America's security. It is also the key to a world without nuclear weapons. Yet another argument, and I quote the U.S. President: SDI he says, has forced the Soviets to come to the Geneva talks on arms control, and this is what brought them to Iceland. That is, SDI is a cudgel with which they are driving us to the disarmament talks.

This thesis, to be blunt, is false on two counts: First, the policy of pressure is visible in it; second, it is an obvius attempt to present U.S. policy as constructive, and the Soviet one as unconstructive. The peace-loving nature of our policy is proven simply by the proposals submitted in Reykjavik, and they are so clearly expressed that there is probably no need for any more evidence here. As for U.S. pressure and their reliance on force, this is a calculation that has often been refuted by life and which, and if it comes to it, will be refuted again. The essence of this is that we do not want to play power games. It is not because we are weak that we do not want to, as the United States tries to convince itself. Perhaps someone is relying on that utterly erroneous view, but we understand the danger of these power games in the nuclear missile age. A sense of responsibility to our own people and to the peoples of the whole world dictates to us a completely different approach. This is what creates the need for a new way of thinking in accordance with the nuclear age.

[Bovin] Well, In Reykjavik I got to hear from my fellow correspondents. They were saying this: well, fine, as you wrote in your book, and others on your side are saying all the time that you are not afraid of SDI -- first, it cannot exist, second, we are not afraid -- if it cannot exist and if you are not afraid of it, why do you keep badgering those poor Americans, why are you at their throat?

There is a logic here, and it is also interesting to respond to it, because I tell them, yes, we are not afraid of SDI because we know that if the Americans start to do this, we will find countermeasures. However, we do not want to take these countermeasures, we simply want to reach agreement on the reduction of weapons, and not to spend money on those counter-measures meant to paralyze the SDI.

That's if you're speaking about the military-strategic part of this business, but what if you're talking politically? Then, if on the one hand we start to reduce something, and the Americans have already put their systems into space, then there's mistrust and suspicion. All this starts to grow, because God knows how this weapon in space could be used, and its task might be one of offense.

[Shishlin] Yes, but there is a third element here in all of this. We do not have the right to deny that, let's say, work on this new, very new, super-new, sophisticated technology will allow access to the development of so-called post nuclear weaponry, making use of new discoveries and new opportunities in physics. One could name many such ideas which are, by and large, doing the rounds of U.S. laboratories. Not to allow the start of a new spiral in the arms race, which is extremely destabilizing for the whole situation -- that is also the third agument against SDI.

[Levin] I think this may even be the most important argument, ultimately. If we are setting ourselves the task of scrapping nuclear weapons in order to make the world safe for mankind and to guarantee mankind a future, the creation of still more terrible weapons will certainly not do so. It would virtually be a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire for us. So, without question one can quite definitely draw the conclusion that SDI, which the U.S. military-industrial complex is so excited about and which the present U.S. Administration is also, is an element that is extremely dangerous for peace in general. It is extremely dangerous. That is why our position, our firm position on this question will indisputable be judged on its merits by people throughout the world. There is no doubt about that.

Many people are now beginning to think about this. I noticed that on the first day after the meeting on Monday, the first reaction, the dominant mood in the press was one of, well, disappointment. They'd been climbing and climbing, so the feeling was. They's established a base camp. They mounted their summit bid. They got to within a couple of meters of the summit, but they could not make it to the top. So there was annoyance, disappointment, a feeling that things had gone wrong. But when people started looking more closely at these materials, got a better idea of what the Soviet Union had proposed, of how the Americans had conducted themselves, in the fianl analysis...[Levin changes thought] After all, if an accord is to be achieved, the otehr side also has to move closer on specific questions.

[Shishlin] Yes. Now is the time to return to the external factors of the outside world, against the background of which this is difficult -- in some ways even tough -- Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Reykjavik took place. I think that these external factors will increase in strength and exert a growing influence. In this regard I have in mind the position of the socialist countries, which actively advocate an amelioration of international relations and radical steps aimed at reducing and cutting back the arms race. I have in mind the position of the Nonaligned Movement, which was set out quite clearly and authoritatively at the Harare conference. I have in mind the position of...

[Bovin interrupts] U.S. Allies, of course.

[Shishlin] The U.S. allies.

[Levin] FRG Chancellor Kohl, Defense Minister Woerner, and Foreign Minister Genscher are to visit Washington this week. I noticed that in general, all the reports that have come in from Bonn indicate a kind of wariness, a quite overt wariness toward the U.S. position. I would even go so far as to say that there is dissatisfaction, poorly concealed, or rather not very carefully disguised dissatisfaction with the position taken by the United States.

[Shishlin] There's another point, Viktor Nikolayevich. The Soviet proposals take very full account of the interests of European states, and not only European states. To clear the mines from the European Continent, to rid it of the most dangerous weapons...

[Bovin interrupts] ...would be a real step.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Bovin] A real step.

[Shishlin] A great achievement.

[Bovin] The removal of Euromissiles and subsequent agreement on tactical missiles was discussed at Reykjavik. It is all in the interests of both Eastern and Western Europe. There can be no other view about this. Surely, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's proposal on medium-range nuclear missiles in Asia, not just the Asian part of our country but also those at U.S. bases, is in the interests of our Asian neighbors.

[Bovin] But returning to Reykjavik again, we are all asking ourselves what actually happened. Why didn't the Americans move to accept these seemingly simple things? This is where the lack of new political thinking mentioned by Mikhail Sergeyevich comes in. What does this mean? It simply means the inertia of old ideas. it means the military-industrial complex, which is exerting heavy pressure, because it's not just ideas. Billions of dollars are at stake. It means the old, imperial ideology associated with anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism and the idea that the United States is biggest and best, the most important, top dog in fact -- the idea that everybody must do as the Americans do.

[Bovin] This is extremely deep-seated among the Americans: It was this that made itself felt. For the moment, these latent influences got the upper hand.

[Shishlin] We shall talk a bit now about the other problems that were discussed in Reykjavik, in particular, regional conflicts and the sides' approach to settling regional conflicts, and about the discussions which developed on humanitarian issues. It must be said that even here, even given all the difference in the Soviet and U.S. positions, some points of contact were nevertheless felt and took shape, both on humanitarian problems and on regional conflicts.

All this was to a certain degree pushed aside by the Americans' nonagreement on the main priority issue, that of curtailing the arms race.

[Bovin] It's even more narrow than that -- it's the issue of the star wars program. I think from a certain point of view what happened is useful for the enlightenment of world public opinion, for the emperor has turned out to have no clothes on. In the final analysis, it has turned out that it has all happened because the Amricans do not want to give up this idea of theirs.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, I would like to mention an interesting detail from Reykjavik. You remember on 12 October, the U.S. services, and official ones, at that -- Speakes, the White House spokesman, started to accuse the Soviet experts of breaking the confidentiality of the talks and starting leaks, by giving interviews. In fact, there were no leaks: our comrades simply expounded the positions which had been openly declared by the Soviet Union. The Americans were frightfully displeased at this. Why? Because a direct comparison of the positions really does reveal a fact unfavorable for the Americans, namely that the emperor has no clothes on. No matter how much they say that they brought bold and diverse ideas to Reykjavik, they arrived with empty baggage.

[Levin] Well, let's sum up. We have firmly elucidated that the meeting in Reykjavik was necessary. This clearly derived from the whole atmosphere preceeding Reykjavik and from the way that Soviet-U.S. relations developed after Geneva. The question at the center of attention now is the Reykjavik meeting itself: Was it of use or not? There is a precise answer to that question. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo points out that a qualitatively new situation has been created: the struggle for nuclear disarmament has reached a higher level, from which today it is necessary to increase efforts further aimed at making a radical reduction in and at wholly eliminating nuclear weapons. In this connection, stress was laid upon the need to continue contacts and negotiations, including those in Geneva, on the whole complex of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons, on the basis of the platform put forward by the Soviet side in Reykjavik.

I would like to draw your attention, esteemed comrades, in particular to the following words set out in the document on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session: It would be a fateful step to let slip this historic opportunity for a fundamental solution to the problems of war and peace. Everything possible must be done to make use of this opportunity.

Therefore, to summarize, we can with complete justification say that the meeting was important, interesting and indisputably useful, holding out great promise. On that note we shall close for today. Thank you, esteemed comrades, for your attention.

U.S. CONTINUES REYKJAVIK 'PROPAGANDA' CAMPAIGN

Reagan Grand Forks Speech

PM201437 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Trying To Distort"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Oct -- The U.S. Administration is continuing a massive propaganda campaign to foist on the world public its own interpretation distorting the results of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

Speaking in Grand Forks (North Dakota), President R. Reagan maintained that the meeting "marked a real move in our talks with the Soviet Union." At the same time he bluntly declared that "the only way to hold talks about peace is to do so from a position of strength." The administration head made another attempt to justify the U.S. Administration's refusal to limit the implementation of the outlined "star wars" plans. He gave an assurance that "SDI is a purely defensive, peaceful technology."

Distortion of Soviet ABM Stance

PM171710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[K. Georgiyev article: "Contrary to Facts and Logic"]

[Text] At the 12 October press conference in Reykjavik and in his 14 October Soviet television speech M. S. Gorbachev reproduced a photographically accurate and clear picture of how his meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan proceeded and how it ended.

The whole world received an accurate and clear idea of how, thanks to the Soviet side's persistence and, to be blunt, boldness the top leaders of the USSR and the United States came close to reaching an understanding on radically reducing and then totally eliminating nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range. It was equally clearly demonstrated why, through whose fault, this "breathtaking" prospect, in the felicitous expression of one Western figure, remained for the time being a potentiality and did not assume the form of an accord binding upon the sides.

You would think everything was clear to everyone. Nonetheless, high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration, including the secretary of state and the President's assistant for national security affairs, are continuing to persist in attempts to distort the true state of affairs.

Not denying the positive elements achieved at the Reykjavik meeting (moreover, actualy attemptimg to take the main credit for them), the President and his spokesmen are doing their utmost to persuade the world that the obstacle to everything in Reykjavik was the Soviet side's demand for changes in the ABM Treaty, which in its present form allegedly does not prevent implementation of the American SDI program right up to the start of the deployment of the space ABM means created within the framework of that progam.

In an attempt to prove the supposed invalidity of the Soviet side's formulation of the question of not carrying out research into such means outside the laboratory, Secretary of State G. Shultz, for instance, openly stated: "The Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems makes no mention of this, so this would definitely be a change in it."

Is that claim consonant with the facts? Let us look at the facts -- that is always the most reliable way of establishing the truth.

Here is what Article V of the AMB Treaty says: "Each party undertakes not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based."

As we can see, this speaks unambiguously of a pledge by the sides not only not to deploy but also not to test space-based ABM means. So you can only claim the opposite if you are counting on uninformed people, but is it permissible for statesmen to behave in this way?

In an attempt to confuse this extremely clear issue, people in Washington sometmes cite one of the agreed statements appended to the treaty; this statement allows of the possibility of the sides acquiring ABM means based on physical principles other than those which existed at the time the treaty was signed. Since, so they claim, it is precisely fundamentally new ABM means such as lasers, directed energy weapons, and so forth that are being developed [razrabotka] under the SDI program, the development [razrabotka] and testing of such means, including in space, do not fall under Article V of the treaty.

However, again counting on uninformed people, they fail to mention that the possibility of the appearance of such "exotic" means as replacements for those that previously existed is admitted by the statement in question only with regard to the limited ABM areas authorized by Article III of the treaty and only with regard to stationary land systems. In other words, it has no relevance whatever to Article V of the treaty, which prohibits space-based ABM means.

The text of both the treaty itself and of the appendices to it admit of no other interpretation. That is not simply the Soviet side's opinion. The official report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency submitted to Congress 31 January 1983 -- that is, under the present administration -- states in black and white that the treaty's ban on the development [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components for such systems "applies also to directed energy technology or any other technology utilized for this purpose."

It could not be put more clearly. As we can see, there were no divergences between the USSR and U.S. positions on this issue until on 23 March 1983, that is, 6 weeks after the aforementioned report, President R. Reagan announced the "strategic defense initiative." Then all of a sudden Washington began to portray "chalk as cheese." It is continuing to engage in this unsavory venture to this day.

Thus it is a matter of a desire on the part of the American side, and certainly not the Soviet side, to change, or to be more accurate, destroy the ABM Treaty. The Soviet Union is merely insisting on strict compliance with all provisions of the treaty.

That this is precisely the case is also proved by the fact that in Reykjavik the American side openly proposed replacing (and not merely changing) the ABM Treaty with some other treaty that would regulate the procedure for developing [sozdaniye] space ABM systems -- no less!

In this connection it is natural to ask the following question: Why did the President find it necessary to produce a proposal for replacing the ABM Treaty (a point which people in Washington now prefer not to mention, incidentally) if the SDI program really does fit in with the present treaty, as they endeavor to prove?

Washington is clearly at odds both with the fact and with logic.

SHEVARDNADZE, U.S. ENVOY DISCUSS TIES, REYKJAVIK

LD201951 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at his request. The sides exchanged views on a number of questions connected with bilateral Soviet-American relations, including those that had been discussed in the course of the summit meeting in Reykjavik.

CONGRESS DROPS ARMS CONTROL CLAUSES, ADJOURNS

LD190925 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 19 TASS -- The session of the 99th U.S. Congress is over.

Despite all the efforts by the senators and congressmen to wind up the debates as soon as possible and to go to their districts where electioneering is now in full progress on the eve of the November 4 elections, the session was two weeks longer than planned.

Protracted fierce debates both inside Congress and between the law-makers and the White House over the problems under discussion and, first of all, over the question of the U.S. budget for the 1987 fiscal year, were the main cause of the prolongation of the session.

The new budget envisages the allocation of 291,800 million dollars as military expenditures.

Under the pressure of the White House, the Congress excluded the amendments which had been earlier introduced to the law on the budget by the House of Representatives.

The amendments had stipulated that the SALT-2 Treaty limits on strategic arms should be observed, that nuclear tests with a yield of over one kiloton in the Nevada desert should be suspended for a year, and that the allocation of any funds to the Department of Defence for the production of binary rounds should be banned for a year.

U.S. SATELLITES PHOTOGRAPH OBJECTS IN C. ASIA

LD181054 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 2030 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the United States it has become a kind of written rule to justify in advance its own military preparations by references to a Soviet arms buildup. This has been the case several times in the past, and something similar is happening now, when across the ocean they have started work on the SDI, which envisages the creation and development of offensive space weapons.

In this connection, an article in the U.S. magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY is indicative. It reports, among other things, that a U.S. Air Force spy satellite has photographed two new objects in Soviet Central Asia. The magazine maintains that these objects have been constructed on the basis of the most modern technology.

Well, what is unusual about that, one might ask? There are thousands of new construction sites in the Soviet Union, including those based on the most modern technology. These include factories, housing blocks, sanatoria, convalescent homes and the like. Why, then, have these two in particularly attracted the attention of the United States? First, because, as the magazine writes, they are huge; and second, they are situated on mountain tops. This is sufficient to draw a significant conclusion -- that this is allegedly nothing other than perhaps an operational antisatellite laser system. In other words, the Soviet Union already possesses what the creators of SDI are wracking their brains over.

Although this justification is quite (?stupid), the magazine accuses the Soviet Union in all seriousness of violating the ABM Treaty by creating antimissile systems and new control centers. One is involuntarily reminded of a similar story of recent vintage. In the region of Krasnoyarsk in Siberia a Soviet radio direction finding station is under construction. What have they not said about this in the West? Invented reasons were cited, claiming that this station was intended as a missile early-warning system against missile attack. In fact, it was all much more simple. The station has no relation to an early-warning system of missile attack. This was officially communicated to the U.S. side. The Krasnoyarsk station is intended for the observation of space objects and for the continuation of the extensive program of peaceful use of space. After this Washington was compelled to tone down its false accusations against the USSR for a time, but the need to justify its own policy of preparing for star wars remained.

Broad sections of progressive public opinion are speaking out increasingly strongly against the policy of the Reagan administration, and that is why new, or better to say renewed, fabrications on an old theme have begun. It is this relevant to state that the U.S. intelligence authorities have refrained from an assessment. The intelligence authorities are not decided, and the magazine -- more precisely, those behind it -- have already cobbled together appropriate conclusions. Immediately after this, the management of the SDI project stated hurriedly: Whatever the objects photographed by the satellites were, they bore no relation to any U.S. laser weapon objects. Consequently, such objects really exist in the United States. In connection with this, the question arises: Who, then, is infringing upon the ABM treaty?

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BATMONH-ROGACHEV TALKS

PM200949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Friendship"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Oct -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, today received I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

The Mongolian leader was given a detailed report on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

J. Batmonh stated that the Mongolian people fully support the principled stance taken by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the talks with the U.S. President. The bold, far-reaching proposals put forward by the Soviet side at that meeting are an example of new thinking and confirmation of the sincerity of the Soviet Union's desire to rid the world of the threat of nuclear war. He stressed that all the peoples, their governments, and all peace-loving forces should now broaden still further the struggle to ensure that the historic opportunity offered by the USSR of achieving a decisive breakthrough in nuclear disarmament is not lost.

Questions of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and some problems of international life were also discussed during the conversation, which took place in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Present at the conversation were T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Balhajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to Mongolia.

MONGOLIA'S DUGERSUREN MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM200953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren passed through Moscow 14-15 October on his way home after participating in the 41st General Assembly Session.

ARISTOV DISCUSSED TRADE WITH JAPANESE OFFICIAL

PM200947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov had talks at the Foreign Trade Ministry 15 October with K. Murata, the Japanese Government's special representative, who is in the USSR in connection with the holding of the "Japan-86" Trade and Industry Exhibition.

Questions of activating bilateral relations in the trade and economic spheres were discussed.

TASS ON 'NEW STAGE' IN SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD191042 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS — TASS commentator Aleksandr Nulov writes:

Thirty years ago, on October 19, 1956, a new stage was started in the history of post-war Soviet-Japanese relations: a joint Soviet-Japanese declaration was signed in Moscow which proclaimed the termination of the state of war and the restoration of diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries. Recorded in the declarations were some basic principles of the future Soviet-Japanese relations and agreements on a number of major practical issues.

However, since that time the way of the development of Soviet-Japanese relations has been far from straight. The advance which, on the whole was typical of it in the first two decades gave way to the freezing of the relations, and not through the fault of the Soviet side. Under the pressure of the domestic and mostly outside forces which are not friendly towards the Soviet Union Japan actively joined the campaign of 'sanctions' against the USSR and deliberately limited contacts with it. All this led to the worsening of Soviet-Japanese relations in late 70s and early 80s.

As a result of the active stand of the Soviet Union and certain changes in the approach of the Japanese Government, some indications of the turn for the better in relations between the two countries appeared in the past several years. Contracts that were broken off were resumed, reciprocal visits to the USSR and Japan of statesmen, party and public figures of the two countries became more frequent.

This year's exchange of visits of the foreign ministers of the two countries which permitted to put on a regular basis a dialogue held on a high political level became an important event in Soviet-Japanese relations. During the visits agreements were signed which supplemented the treaty and legal basis of the bilateral relations and expanded the basis of cooperation. The pace of the development of bilateral relations in practical spheres became more even.

These positive factors permitted to raise the question of the exchange of visits on the summit level. On the whole, a kind of new stage was started in the Soviet-Japanese relations.

Of course, there are a lot of differences between the two countries in the attitudes and approaches to many international problems and questions connected with bilateral relations. The Soviet Union cannot fail to see the negative features in the foreign and domestic policy of Japan, especially the steady process of the drawing of that country into the U.S. military-strategic plans.

And still, in its policy with regard to Japan the Soviet side proceeds from the assumption that the objective geographic and economic factors and the basic interests of the two neighbouring countries require the establishment of normal or, still better, good neighbourly relations of mutually advantageous cooperation. It is even more so, since historic experience has proved that the development of bilateral relations between the two countries has always done good to the Soviet and Japanese peoples and has made a positive impact on the international situation in the Far East and in Asia in general.

BORODIN VIEWS U.S.-JAPAN 'PROVOCATIVE' MANEUVERS

LD200430 Moscow TASS in International Service in Russian 1051 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo: 19 Oct -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Borodin reports:

The dust has not yet settled on the training sites of the island of Hokkaido after the recent maneuvers, and once again about 15,000 Japanese and U.S. soldiers have been moved into the region of Shitose base of the Japanese Air Force. They have joined in the first exercises in history by the armed forces of the two countries involving all services, exercises which have begun here. Apart from the sub-units of the ground forces, vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet of the Japanese naval forces are taking part in them, together with more than 100 combat aircraft, including 50 F-15 fighters, stationed at the Pentagon's airbases in Japan and the Philippines. Until 1 November they will be developing interaction during the holding of military operations in the region of the islands of Hokkaido and Honshu.

The command of the Japanese Armed Forces does not conceal that in its scale the present games can be compared only with the annual provocative U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" maneuvers. Apart from working out actions for the destruction of the forces of a conventional opponent who, allegedly, "has invaded Hokkaido and controls all the strategically important points on the island," the U.S. and Japanese units will play out a "scenario of defense" of the main Japanese island. An essential difference between the present exercises and all previous ones lies in the fact that this time the U.S. Armed Forces, at the request of Japan, are engaging in the military actions on an equal footing, and not as the senior partner.

The military maneuvers, which are following one after another on Japanese territory, are giving rise to growing concern among the country's public. The local press has repeatedly pointed out that the notorious plans for "joint defense", which have already entered the stage of practical development, increase immeasurably the threat of Tokyo's being drawn into preparations by Washington for war in the Far East. Also provocative is the fact they are taking place in close proximity to the Soviet Union, which leaves no doubts about their provocative nature.

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR VIKTOROV ON TIES WITH DPRK

SK151232 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Station commentator Viktorov commentary: "Strengthening Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and the DPRK"]

[Text] Strengthening cooperation among socialist countries, the active economic development of these countries, and strengthening relations among these countries are some of the characteristics of the lives of these countries. The DPRK occupies an important place in Soviet relations with the socialist countries. The Soviet Union is in firm relations of friendship and cooperation with the People's Korea. Our country knows that the Korean workers, under the tested leadership of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], have brought about great achievements in building and strengthening the material and technological foundation of socialism, developing science and culture, and promoting the welfare of the people.

Soviet-Korean friendship has its own history and tradition. The relations between our two countries have been particularly expanded and deepened since the visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, and subsequent regular meetings between leaders of our two parties in Pyongyang. The fraternal mutual relations are truly broad-based ones. These relations are clearly shown in the economic sector, in particular. For example, with Soviet assistance, some 60 big industrial enterprises have been built or rebuilt in the DPRK. These enterprises produce 28 percent of the total steel production, 29 percent of the total production of rolled steel and ferrous metal, and almost 50 percent of the total production of petroleum products.

The power industry of the DPRK has become important in efficient cooperation. The Pukchang thermal power stations, a big power supply of the country that has the electricity generating capacity of 1.2 million kw, and the Pyongyang, Chongjin, and Unggi power stations have been built with the technological assistance of our country. These power stations produce almost one-third of the toal electricity production of the Republic. The plan for economic cooperation between the two countries includes the construction of the first nuclear power station in the Republic and of a thermal power station in the capital of the republic.

As is pointed out by the Korean friends, Soviet-made facilities supplied are reliable and quality goods and are convenient to use. The Soviet technicians, who build new enterprises in the DPRK and who help the Korean workers learn new technology, enjoy deep respect.

Our cooperation is of a reciprocal nature. The Soviet Union imports from the People's Korea goods necessary for the economy of the country, including magnesia clinker, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metal products, car batteries, the people's consumer goods, fruits, and vegetables. The supply of goods based upon the principle of [word indistinct] products, a new form of cooperation that has already proven effective, is being further developed with the passage of time. The plan to strengthen economic relations includes a form of cooperation by which the Korean [choson] industrial sector builds [word indistinct] ships according to the Soviet technological documents and supplies them to the Soviet Union. It is also planned to further develop scientific and technological cooperation and to probe for a new, more complete form of cooperation in order to resolve problems facing the people's economies of the Soviet Union and the DPRK and in order to more widely carry out a series of joint research projects in the scientific and technological field.

The workers of the People's Korea are making their land new, while building socialism. The Soviet people and all friends of the DPRK sincerely rejoice over achievements attained by the fraternal people under the leadership of the WPK.

This year is a special year. The Republic's Second 7-Year Plan to develop the people's economy is being completed this year. Further consolidating the socialist economic system and improving the standard of living for the residents is a basic task of this plan. All of this can be realized only on the condition of peace on the Korean peninsula.

The peaceful creative (?work) of the DPRK people and freedom and (?independence) for it are reliably guaranteed by the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Celebrations were widely held in our two countries this year to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of this treaty. This treaty includes a chapter that reads that the two countries shall join efforts to strengthen their power for national defense, to deter the aggression of imperialism, and to maintain and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula.

Socialism is being built in Korea under complex circumstances. Korea has been divided into two for more than 40 years. The presence of U.S. forces in South Korea was, and is, a major obstacle to peace in Korea. The DPRK Government and social circles have constantly made stubborn efforts to peacefully and democratically reunify the South and the North. The proposal of the DPRK for turning the Korean peninsula into a nonnuclear zone is of great significance. The Scviet peoples support and favor are on the side of the just struggle of the Korean people.

The relations between the Soviet Union and Korea have become [word indistinct] among the fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Union highly treasures the support of the DPRK side for the Soviet proposal for having Asia and the Pacific be included in the process of establishing a comprehensive international security system.

Recent events show that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop in the future for the welfare of our peoples and the world's socialism in conformity with the cause of joint struggle to oppose the imperialist force and to promote peace and security in Asia.

LATE REPORT: KAPITSA BRIEFS TOKYO ON REYKJAVIK

LD211324 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 21 TASS -- Mikhail Kapitsa, a special envoy of the Soviet Government and a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and the Soviet Union's ambassador to Japan, Nikolay Solovev, today had a meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and presented the Soviet view of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

The Soviet officials stressed that the Soviet Union had laid emphasis at the Iceland meeting on the key problems of international politics, such as the termination of the arms race and nuclear disarmament. It put on the negotiating table a package of major measures which, if they had been accepted, would usher in a new age, an age without nuclear weapons, in human history.

DEPARTING ANTIAIRCRAFT UNIT LAUDED AT KABUL FETE

LD201052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by special correspondents M. Leshchinskiy and F. Seyful-Mulyakov from Kabul]

[Text] [Leshchinskiy] Today's ceremony to see off a Soviet antiaircraft regiment on its way home took place in a historic location, under the walls of the ancient Bala Hesar Fortress. For 7 years this place has been the temporary garrison for the Soviet anti aircraft gunners. The fortress itself has a great and glorious history that has been written into the pages of the chronicles of the Afghan people's struggle for their freedom and independence. In our time soviet servicemen, too, have helped defend the freedom of Afghanistan at the request of the Government and people of this republic. You can now see their formation. [video shows ancient buildings on a hillside, line-up of tarpaulin-covered vehicles -- some amphibious -- and formations of soldiers in front of a barracks-type building, close-up of soldiers armed with AKR submachineguns by the vehicles, shot of two doves on the tarmac with soldiers and vehicles in the background]

The leaders of Democratic Afghanistan, Soviet military leaders, and representatives of the public have come to the festivities. As always, kind words of farewell were heard. Our service men were handed high state awards.

Here is Senior Lieutenant (Gorishenko) who has today been awarded the Afghan medal for valor:

[Begin (Gorishenko) recording] We are confident today that the blue sky over Afghanistan will always be clear, and that it is protected by robust lands, strong in spirit. All these years the DRA servicemen and we have been bound together, not by service alone, but also by good human relations. We have helped one another, we learned from one another; and in the rare minutes of respite we rested together. Thus a fighting community, which is impossible to defeat, was strengthened [end recording].

[Leshchinskiy] Again the marches of the glorious Soviet Army ring out under the Afghan sky. In every formation there is a guide. You dress right by these guides and follow their example. In the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces there are currently thousands of internationalist servicemen. This memorial, established over Kabul under the walls of the ancient citadel, is dedicated to their exploits.

[Video shows formation of soldiers armed with AKR submachineguns, AK-74 rifles, and light machineguns] Now, beside the memorial, columns of combat equipment of the anti aircraft gunners are going home, but there remains in this land, remains forever, the momument to the Soviet soldiers who helped defend the freedom, peace, and independence of the friendly people.

In the town all the streets are filled with people. All Kabul has come out to see off our servicemen. [video shows motorized column, led by a BTR-60 APC]

[Seyful-Mulyukov] The Soviet antiaircraft missile regiment is bound for the southern borders of our homeland. This journey began in the noisy streets of Kabul. It seems the whole town has come out to see off our servicemen on their way home, who have, shoulder to shoulder, become defenders of the April Revolution, and of the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. I remember these Kabul streets in the severe December days of 1979, when the deadly threat of imperialist intervention loomed over the friendly republic.

Today, as they see our servicemen off, both hoary old men and young patriots are saying to our servicemen, internationalist servicemen, a hearty thank you, for their courage and self-sacrifice, and for their kindness and humanity.

[Leshchinskiy] The Soviet regiment is passing through a living corridor of thousands and thousands of people. On April Revolution Square our soldiers were seen off by veterans of the PDPA and elders of the tribes. You defended the revolution, and we will never forget this, it is inscribed on the banners. Pashtonistan Square is a square of acient traditions. The very youngest came here -- the tomorrow of Afghanistan. In their hands they have home-made placards saying "thank-you". The Russian word is today being pronounced by thousands of Afghan children saved by our servicemen. it is constantly repeated in moving letters and postcards which are being handed to the Soviet soldiers by the inhabitants of Kabul. Several thousands of Soviet soldiers, hundreds of thanks, and other combat vehicles are currently going to the north of Afghanistan, to the border of the USSR.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH INDIA OFFICIALS ON REYKJAVIK

LD172006 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 17 TASS -- Today talks between Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister and special representative of the Soviet Government, and the leading members of the Indian Government continued in the country's capital.

The Soviet deputy minister had meetings with Kocheril Roman Narayanan, minister of state for foreign affairs, Alfred Sylvester Conzalvez, deputy minister of state for foreign affairs, and Gopalaswami Parthasarathi, chairman of the Committee on Political Planning of the Indian Foreign Ministry. The sides discussed problems of international politics in the context of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik and examined several question of Soviet-Indian relations. The talks were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, characteristic of relations between the USSR and India.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES INDIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD202133 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a delegation from the Indian National Congress [INC] (I) led by Darbara Singh, a member of the working committee and the central parlimamentary council this party. The delegation is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conversation covered the pressing issues of the present-day international situation and dynamically developing Soviet-Indian relations.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee explained the substance of Soviet peace initiatives, dwelt in detail upon the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan and in this connection stressed the urgent need to step up efforts by all countries and peoples to safeguard peace and remove the threat of a nuclear war. Special emphasis was made on the importance of preventing the arms race from spilling over into outer space.

Anatolkiy Dobrynin stressed India's important and fruitful role in the campaign for peace and its activities in the Non-Aligned Movement and in the framework of the Delhi Six Group.

ING(I) delegation leader Darbara Singh spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts to protect peace, ward off the nuclear threat and preserve life on earth. He made a special mention of the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals in Reykjavik had evoked broad response and approval in India. Dabara Singh said that India maintained a consistent stand for a ban on nuclear testing and against the "star wars" plans.

The sides expressed mutual satisfaction with all-round development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations on the solid basis of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India as meeting the fundamental interests of the people of both countries and the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole.

GROMYKO RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY; TIES DISCUSSED

LD201239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Comrade Gromyko received India's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, Triloki Nath Kaul, at the latter's request. During the conversation certain issues were discussed concerning the international situation and bilateral links between the Soviet Union and India.

VAVILOV HITS U.S. CENTCOM CHIEF'S PAKISTAN VISIT

LD202339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Washington Steps Up Tension" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (TASS) -- TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Transatlantic visits to Pakistan have become commonplace. No sooner had Defense Secretary C. Weinberger been seen off than another U.S. guest, General George B. Crist, head of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom), arrived in Islamabad.

If the Pentagon head, availing himself of the tribune granted him by the Pakistani authorities for spurious anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan fabrications, strove to justify efforts to further militarize the country and step up the undeclared war against the DRA, the Centcom commander is resolving strictly practical problems in Pakistan. He effectively carried out an inspection of his territory, for Pakistan is one of 19 countries forming part of the command's sphere of operation, which covers the vast area of the Indian Ocean, and the littoral states of Southeast Asia, the Near East, and Africa. Centcom, headed by G.B. Crist, was established by the Pentagon for the express purpose of "planning and conducting combat operations" in this vast region.

The general also regards the territory of Pakistan as "a natural bridgehead" for the operations of the "Rapid Deployment Force", almost 300,000 strong, under his command. These hand-picked U.S. units, whose task, in the designs of the Pentagon, is to play the part of gendarme in the hot-spots of the planet, need bases and a network of arms-, ammunition-, and equipment-dumps, so as to unleash an armed adventure at any moment against any country not to Washington's liking.

In accordance with an accord reached as long ago as 1983, the "Rapid Deployment Force" can use Pakistani military bases in Karachi, Gwardar, and Peshawar for the transshipment of U.S. troops and military equipment, while U.S. warships can enter Pakistani ports at any time. Having obtained control of such a convenient bridgehead, G.B. Crist sees it as his military duty to inspect it, and maintain a potential theater of military operations in a state of constant combat readiness for the implementation of the tasks of the policy of neoglobalism.

The U.S. general's tour of inspection in Pakistan was quite obviously timed for the latest events in Afghanistan, from which six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet servicemen temporarily stationed there at the request of the DRA Government are now returning to the homeland.

Instead of giving a positive reply to a major constructive step by the Soviet Union, aimed at speeding up a political settlement to the situation surrounding Afghanistan, Washington is trying to create additional obstacles on the road to such a settlement, while continuing the militarization of Pakistan, involving it even deeper in the undeclared war against the DRA, supporting the bands of anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary riff-raff, and turning the country into a bridgehead of aggression in Asia.

CAMBODIA ACCUSES THAIS OF ESCALATING WAR

PM200959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk report: "Thailand-Cambodia" Attack by Saboteurs in Which Western Journalists Took Part"]

[Text] Hanoi — The SPK news agency reports from Phnom Penh that a People's republic of Kampuchea [PRK] Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued a statement which accuses Thailand of escalating the undeclared war against Cambodia. The statement points out:

On 20 September 1986 a group of Pol Pot saboteurs supported by Thai soldiers organized an attack against PRK territory in the region of (Makkhun) village, (Kip) commune, (Sisophon) district, Batambang Province, 10 km inland from the Thai border. It must be stressed that several Western journalists took part in this act of provocation.

Servicemen of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army and the local population gave the provocateurs a fitting rebuff during which several violators were killed. There are also some wounded and prisoners.

This example proves that the Thai authorities are not only continuing to let their country's territory be used as a refuge for the Pol Pot holdouts and are not only energetically supporting their provocative activity against the PRK but are also conniving at the involvement of Western journalists in these operations. On this occasion two journalists were casualties of the Pol Pot supporters' unlawful actions, the statements emphasizes.

The PRK resolutely condemns the unlawful activity and all those involved in it who are trying to violate the PRK's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty. At the same time, Cambodia states that it bears no responsibility for the security of journalists or of any other foreign representatives who take part in acts of sabotage against the Cambodian people. It demands an immediate end to all acts of provocation which violate its sovereignty.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. ARMS STOCKPILE IN THAILAND

BK200630 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] In connection with the public statement by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila that Thailand and the United States have agreed to set up a U.S. arms stockpile in the Kingdom of Thailand, Radio Moscow commentator Ella Zhukova has the following views:

Before agreement could be reached, the talks dragged on for some time. The Thai side was in no hurry to come up with any answers as it pondered how much this would contribute to national security. As for the reaction of ordinary Thai people, it can be clearly judged from a protest rally held in Bangkok during U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's visit to hold talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on the establishment of the U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand.

The THAI RAT newspaper wrote in an editorial that the plan to set up a U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand would meet opposition from the Thai people because it would have an adverse effect on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Nevertheless, agreement on this matter has already been reached The Thai government claims that the U.S. arms stockpile is necessary for Thailand because it will act as a deterrent against any external attack. However, the people in many other Asian countries, like the Thai people themselves, believe that there are several other reasons behind the move to set up a U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand. The Japanese [word indistinct] SHIMBUN newspaper reported that a source close to the U.S. Defense Department had disclosed that the strategic U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand is being set up to facilitate efficient and quick operations by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force when some critical incidents occur.

What sort of incidents could be termed critical?

In recent history, the U.S, Government has, on several occasions, claimed that certain incidents are critical so that they can justify the use of force to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The BANGKOK POST newspaper likewise said that if the plan to set up a U.S. arms stockpile on Thai soil becomes a reality, the regional arms race will enter a new stage and regional conflicts will be intensified. This means that the U.S. Defense Department is not worried about the security of the Kingdom of Thailand but wants Thailand to take a more active role in implementing U.S. strategies in this region.

Neither do Bangkok newspapers deny the possibility that the U.S. arms stockpile in Thailand will pave the way for the United States to reactivate its military role in Thailand. As is known, America's military role in Thailand ended following the failure of the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina in 1976. The Thai side also will not deny this possibility. The reason why the Thai people are afraid about the return of the U.S. armed forces to Thailnd is due to the fact that during his visit to Bangkok in April this year, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated that U.S. soldiers would be assigned to guard the U.S. arms stockpile. Another reason the Thai people feel uneasy about this development is that so far the U.S. side has not yet clearly informed the Thai side what types of weapons will be stockpiled in Thailand and who will guarantee that the United States does not store nuclear weapons in the Kingdom of Thailand as it has done in the Philippines. This is because the U.S. warlords are eager to set up more military bases along their Asian defense line, which is linked to the star wars program. It is reported that Thailand has been approached and is expected to play a role in this program. The arms stockpile, however will not serve any useful purpose whatsoever to the security and stability of the Kingdom of Thailand as has been repeatedly claimed by the U.S. Administration.

FURTHER ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO ROMANIA

Meeting With Totu

PM200911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Bucharest 15 Oct (TASS) -- An official visit of friendship of Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, to Romania began today. Eduard Shevardnadze had talks with Romania's foreign minister, Ioan Totu, an alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The two foreign ministers noted with satisfaction the progressive and fruitful development of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields. They expressed their mutual desire to continue to make further efforts to strengthen relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation under the accords reached by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Moscow last May.

The sides had an in-depth exchange of opinion on outstanding international problems. They stressed that the main task facing mankind today was to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Special importance was attached in this context to the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. Although it failed to produce concrete accords on problems of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and the non-extension of the arms race into outer space because of the stand taken by the U.S. Administration, the latest compromise proposals tabled by the Soviet Union have basic importance. They are putting struggle for nuclear disarmament onto a higher plane and offering a possibility for a dramatic turnaround in international relations and for developing peaceful cooperation among states.

It was noted that in the current qualitatively new situation the sides were fully resolved in close cooperation with the other Warsaw Treaty countries further to build up efforts to secure radical reductions in and the total abolition of nuclear weapons, and also to improve the world situation.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

On the same day Ioan Totu gave a dinner in honor of Eduard Shevardnadze.

Meeting With Ceausescu

PM161347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Oct (TASS) -- There was a meeting here today between N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, who has come here in connection with the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Warsaw Treaty states being held in the Romanian capital.

E.A. Shevardnadze informed N. Ceausescu in detail about the meeting held in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. Particular attention was paid to the new constructive proposals put forward at the meeting by M.S. Gorbachev, the implementation of which would make it possible to rid mankind of the nuclear threat and radically improve the world situation.

The sides expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration will also make its contribution to the attainment of mutually acceptable accords in the field of limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons and the improvement of the international situation as a whole. This would serve the interests of all countries and peoples.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of complete mutual understanding, was Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the USSR in the Socialst Republic of Romania.

Further on Ceausescu Meeting

LD161941 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the course of their conversation the sides discussed ways of further broadening and improving Soviet-Romanian cooperation and concerted actions of the two countries on the international scene.

They reiterated their shared desire for the continuous development of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist party, between the USSR and Romania on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality, mutual respect and comradely assistance. They unanimously noted that better use should be made of the available opportunities in every area of cooperation in order to strengthen Soviet-Romanian contacts in every way.

Discussing the key problems of world politics, the sides concentrated on the further invigoration of the efforts of the socialist countries and all the peace forces in averting the nuclear threat, curbing the arms race, promoting disarmament and establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security. Special importance is attached in this context to the implementation of a complex of new initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, initiatives paving the way to a breakthrough in the development of international relations, the improvement of the overall world atmosphere and a return to detente.

Eduard Shevardnadze left Bucharest today upon the end of his official visit of friendship.

Shevardnadze Press Conference

LD162147 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official friendly visit here, held a press conference at which he made the following statement:

Our visit to Romania ends with our meeting with you. We have an urgent need to share with the press a number of impressions about the events of recent days. I hope they will not be without interest to you.

In the first place, we have carried out a responsible mission entrusted to us by M.S. Gorbachev — to inform the leadership of the fraternal socialist countries promptly about the content and results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, to expound our evaluations and to hear the opinion of our friends.

We had a meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. During a very detailed and substantive conversation we analyzed in detail the Reykjavik negotiations and the situation that has arisen following their conclusion.

A working meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw pact member states was also devoted to the results of Reykjavik. All the ministers highly evaluated the position of the Soviet Union and the course conducted at the negotiations by M.S. Gorbachev. In the difficult and dramatic discussion on the destiny of the world the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee defended the position not just of our state alone: he was acting in the interests of all the socialist countries, of the socialist community and of all mankind.

The Reykjavik meeting raises the moral and political prestige of socialism to an even higher level. It has shown the world how great is the price we are prepared to pay for a stable and reliable peace and how unshakable is our commitment to principle in the defense of its fundamental interests.

The Bucharest session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states has deepened our cooperation. Having exchanged views on the situation in the world in the light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks, we coordinated our further actions and defined the priorities and directions of joint efforts, whose aim is the implementation of the initiative of the fraternal countries to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

I would describe the Bucharest meeting of ministers as the collective creative work of responsible and equal partners, whose coordinated work substantially promotes the strengthening of our community and its position on the world scene.

Finally, our official visit to Romania and talks with our Romanian friends. During the second meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- it was a very lengthy conversation -- we had a fundamental discussion of the state and prospects of Soviet-Romanian relations. It was pleasant to see that both sides' desire to develop traditional fraternal links and contacts coincided fully, and that it was the common view of the basis that exists for this is growing in strength and breadth.

The negotiations with my counterpart, Comrade Totu, proceeded in a substantive, constructive and purposeful manner. We touched upon a very wide range of issues relating to international and bilateral relations and came to the conclusion that our two countries can and will cooperate even more closely in resolving the key problems of the present day.

Despite the strenuous schedule of the Bucharest meetings we were able to feel the pulse of the Romanian people and become acquainted with their achievements in the economy, science and culture. Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, briefed us on this in great depth. The hospitality and amicableness of the working people of the republic won our hearts, and we were profundly moved by the respect in which they hold our country. The golden Romanian autumn with its generous fruits created a beautiful backdrop for our meetings.

And nevertheless, we continually return in our thoughts to what happened in Reykjavik on 11-12 October. The impressions of those days are superimposed on all today's matters, and the perception of them is all the more acute. All the more profound is the understanding of how difficult each step toward peace is. Never before has it been so broad as in those days at Reykjavik, and never before has it been severed so unreasonably as by our U.S. negotiating partners.

Why did this happen?

M. S. Gorbachev replied exhaustively to this at the press conference in Reykjavik in 12 October and in his speech on Soviet television.

However, broad discussion of the subject continues, and, in particular, reports are coming in which distort the true state of affairs. It is essential to comment on, so to speak, certain commentaries.

Whether it is relevant or not, our U.S. partners use the President's favorite phrase: "It's not that peoples distrust each other because they have a lot of weapons, but they arm themselves because there is no trust between them."

Well, if in Washington they are so greatly concerned about the problems of trust, they themselves should not undermine trust.

This is precisely what they are doing when they now state that they, allegedly, proposed to us the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century.

It is as if the sides did not reach a mutual understanding on this central issue in Reykjavik by confirming that they would commit themselves to eliminate all nuclear weapons, including ballistic missiles, by the end of 1986. The mutual understanding on this issue is of historic significance.

I would reconstruct a minute-by-minute picture of how in Reykjavik we came to such an accord. However, at present, dark smears are being placed on this picture. All these insinuations as to the imaginary violations by the Soviet Union of its treaty obligations and the inventions about its secret work in the sphere of defense installations are both irresponsible and immoral. The rhetorical passages to the effect that only talk from a position of strength forces the Soviet Union to agreement are immoral.

Great, very great is the U.S. military potential, but the potential for decency of some representatives of the administration has been seriously undermined.

In this regard one wishes to say: the times of the Talleyrands have long passed. Petty acts of cunning with great consequences which are characteristic of the age of secret diplomacy ought by now to have been shelved. When with bated breath millions of people look you in the face with hope and faith and listen to you, be honest with them. Do not distort, for example, what exactly was discussed in Reykjavik and how. This is an elementary demand.

Returns to Moscow

OW170441 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0110 GMT 17 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, who was on an official friendly visit to Romania, returned to Moscow on 16 October from Bucharest At the airport, he was met Comrade Chebrikov and other officials.

Communique on Visit

LD161557 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest October 16 TASS -- A communique issued here on the results of an official friendly visit paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, has reiterated a resolve to act to advance fruitful Soviet-Romanian cooperation in the interests of both countries and peoples, the common cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Eduard Shevardnadze was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania. The Soviet and Romanian foreign minister held talks.

Pointing to steady progress in bilateral economic relations, they said that the implementation of a long-term program for developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Romania through the end of the century was giving a strong impetus to the growth of trade, specialized and cooperative production, and cooperation in building important projects in both countries with the aim of meeting their economic needs for raw materials, fuel, machines, equipment and consumer goods ever more fully.

As they compared notes on international issues, the sides expressed profound anxiety over the persisting tension in the world and the increasing threat of war, caused by imperialists' policy.

Stressing the importance of a program for reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe along with corresponding cuts in military expenditures of states, which is a joint initiative advanced by the Warsaw Treaty members, the sides exchanged information about efforts made by both countries towards its implementation. They spoke positively on the activity demonstrated by the USSR, Romania and other countries in this issue.

The ministers, who paid much attention to the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, emphasized the importance of large-scale and far-reaching proposals made there by the Soviet Union, whose implementation would make it possible in a short time to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in international affairs, achieve progress in all areas of work for disarmament, fend off the threat of a nuclear war, and start moving towards a nuclear-free world.

They called for the dialogue to be carried on and voiced the hope that the United States would take a constructive, realistic and responsible attitude to the Soviet proposals.

Stress was laid on the high significance of the assessments and proposals made in the final document of the Bucharest meeting of the Foreign Ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries as meeting the basic interests and aspirations of the peoples of both these and other countries.

The sides spoke highly of the successful outcome of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and stressed the importance of thorough preparation for the forthcoming meeting in Vienna and its conclusion with positive results.

The ministers spoke out for settling armed conflicts, tensions and contentious issues by way of talks, overcoming backwardness and establishing a new international economic order and for respect to be shown for the will and right of every nation to choose an own path of development freely, without outside interference.

The importance was stressed of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the member countries of the Warasw Treaty which is an effective factor for ensuring peace in Europe and in the world as a whole.

CEAUSESCU NOTES IMPORTANCE OF REYKJAVIK

LD201336 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest October 20 TASS -- Romania believes that the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik should not be all in vain, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, has told a rally in the city of Slatina.

Important issues of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, were discussed at the Reykjavik meeting, he said. The sides drew closer to each other on some of them.

"Everything must be done now to reach as early as possible a number of concrete agreements designed to abolish nuclear weapons in Europe and in the world as a whole. Everything must be done to turn to reducing conventional armaments. There is no other way," Ceausescu said.

The Romanian leader called on the peoples of Europe and the world at large to rally their forces to ensure peace and international security.

CPCZ DELEGATION RECEIVED BY YELTSIN, OTHERS

PM201500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation of CPCZ ideology workers headed by J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for home on 18 October.

Talks took place at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the editorial offices of the newspaper PRAVDA and the journal KOMMUNIST, TASS, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, and the Gorizont production association.

The CPCZ delegation was received by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and A.N. Yakovlev and V.A. Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The talks took place in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, took part.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER AWARDED SOVIET ORDER

PM171519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree: "On the Award of the Order of the October Revolution to Hungarian Defense Minister Comrade Ferenc Karapati"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 15 October 1986 -- For his services in strengthening the combat collaboration between the USSR Armed Forces and the Hungarian Peoples Army and in connection with his 70th birthday, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

ORZECHOWSKI MAKES STOPOVER EN ROUTE TO FAR EAST

LD191536 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, made a short stopover in Moscow on 19 October on his way to Australia and the Philippines. Minister Orzechowski was welcomed and seen off by Vadim Loginov, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo [title as heard] and deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs and other officials, as well as by (Anton Przygonski), charge d'affaires of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR.

KARPOV, OTHERS BRIEF WEST EUROPEAN OFFICIALS

LD182013 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] London October 18 TASS -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain received Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva. During the meeting the head of the British Government was informed about the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

Bonn October 18 TASS -- Viktor Karpov was received by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. Karpov also met with other members of the West German Government dealing with arms limitation and disarmament matters. The Soviet representative informed them about the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

Helsinki October 18 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland received Ambassador Vladimir Semenov, special envoy of the U.S.S.R. President Koivisto was informed about the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

Stockholm October 18 TASS -- Sten Andersson, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, received Ambassador Andrey Aleksandrov, special envoy of the U.S.S.R., who informed the Government of Sweden about the results of the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in the capital of Iceland.

Bessmertnykh Rome News Conference

PM171452 [Editorial Report] Milan L'UNITA in Italian 16 October front-pages a 600-word report on Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh's 15 October talks in Rome with Italian Prime Minister Craxi and Foreign Minister Andreotti, and the following exchange with journalists before leaving the prime minister's office:

"[Journalist] What is Gorbachev's assessment of Reykjavik?

"[Bessmertnykh] The summit gave us causes for both satisfaction and disappointment -- satisfaction at the understandings on offensive strategic weapons and missiles in Europe that were almost reached but not made official. For the first time in the nuclear era we were only a step away from the destruction of offensive strategic weapons within a decade; even the parameters for the destruction of American and Soviet missiles in Europe were agreed on; and an understanding was also reached on the Soviet SS20's in Asia.

"[Journalist] What were the causes of disappointment?

"[Bessmertnykh] There was disappointment at the fact that we failed to make these understandings official because the United States was not ready to come to an agreement on the whole range of issues. Faced with the choice whether to destroy nuclear weapons or continue reaching for their 'shield', the Americans opted for the latter course. But we hope that this will not be the U.S. leadership's final word and that Washington will return to realism.

"[Journalist] Is there a chance now of another summit?

"[Bessmertnykh] Yes, I do not rule out the possibility of another meeting between the two leaders, but it is more difficult now to talk about timetables and dates.

"[Journalist] Why did the United States say 'no' to the Soviet proposals on the space shield?

"[Bessmertnykh] It seems to me that the United States is still convinced that it can acquire superiority over the USSR by means of the space shield. But this is a serious error and if the United States persists in this error then relations between the two countries and the international situation will approach a period of destabilization."

RYZHKOV GREETS DANISH PRIME MINISTER ON ARRIVAL

LD201252 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Prime Minister Poul Schluter of Denmark arrived in Moscow today together with his wife for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the prime minister was met by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and his wife, and by other officials.

Ryzhkov, Schluter Hold Talks

LD201851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Talks between Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Poul Schluter, Danish prime minister, began in the Kremlin today. Questions of bilateral relations and key international problems were discussed in a businesslike and constructive spirit. The heads of governments said they favored stepping up the activity of all states on behalf of peace and taking constructive measures with the object of easing tension, curbing the arms race, and strengthening international security. Both sides gave a high appraisal of the fact that the leaders of the USSR and the United States had met, which is itself a step forward. The talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have shown that the possibility of continuing political contacts and of reaching agreements on very important problems of the present-day -- disarmament and other issues -- does exist.

Overall, the exchange of opinions on international problems and on questions of bilateral relations made a better understanding of each other's positions possible, and enabled areas and prospects for the development of cooperation and mutual understanding to be brought out.

A dinner in honor of Poul Schluter and his wife was given on behalf of the government of the USSR in the Great Kremlin Palace. Present on the Soviet side were Comrades Ryzhkov and his wife; Aliyev; Talyzin; Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. During the dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Poul Schluter exchanged speeches, which were listened to with attention and received with applause.

SHABAYEV: MOSAD BEHIND KIDNAPPING OF ISRAELI

LD210701 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

According to the Western press, a certain Mordechai Vanunu was kidnapped from board a yacht apprehended in the Mediterranean by "unidentified persons". He was the selfsame Vanunu whose sensational revelations recently enabled the British "SUNDAY TIMES" to throw light on Israel's secret implementation on nuclear arms programme, one of the most closely guarded "secrets of the century".

For nine years Mordechai Vanunu worked as a technician at Machon 2, the secret underground facility at Dimona, Israel's nuclear centre. Plutonium needed for the manufacture of atomic weapons is produced there. Vanunu's testimonies came as a bombshell. They confirmed how well-grounded is the concern that Tel Aviv's nuclear aspirations cause in the international public as a whole and in Middle East peoples in particular. Only some of Tel Aviv's Western patrons hastened to feign surprise: how come that, Israel, a small country, has the scientific and technological potential for the manufacture of nuclear weapons?

To freshen the memory of those who are apt to forget things too quickly, it must be noted that, according to reports of the Western press, Israel was supplied with secret information about nuclear arms manufacture back in the sixties by the United States CIA. A considerable amount of enriched uranium which was enough for the manufacture of a dozen of atomic bombs then mysteriously disappeared from the U.S. Numec corporation and turned up at the Israeli nuclear centre at Dimona. The centre which had the front of a textile factory had French equipment. France's former High Commissioner for Atomic Energy Francis Perrin confirmed that this equipment makes it possible to manufacture nuclear arms. Washington decided to stop the inspection of the nuclear center at Dimona in 1969.

There can be no doubt that when so dangerous a witness was "removed" from board the yacht, the Israeli secret service "Mosad" intended to put a stop to his revelations. But the dangerous nuclear aspirations of the Zionist rulers cannot be concealed. At the request of a number of Arab countries, the general committee of the United Nations General Assembly recommended to put the question of the Israel's nuclear arms on the agenda of the current 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly. It will surely condemn those who are dangerous playing with fire.

JOINT STATEMENT ON ARGENTINE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD171802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Argentine Statement"]

[Text] Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic, was in the Soviet Union 13-17 October 1986 on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

President R. Alfonsin and those accompanying him were given a warm and cordial welcome, reflecting the feelings of respect and friendship between the Soviet and Argentine peoples.

President R. Alfonsin and those accompanying him visited Moscow and Leningrad, which enabled them to acquaint themselves with various aspects of the lives of the Soviet people and their achievements in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

President R. Alfonsin laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. A wreath was also laid in the Piskarevskoye Cemetary in Leningrad.

During the visit to Moscow there was a meeting between R. Alfonsin and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the conversation the two sides expressed satisfaction at the state of friendly relations between the USSR and Argentina, and key long-term directions for the development of Soviet-Argentine political dialogue and bilateral cooperation in various spheres were examined.

The Soviet-Argentine talks, which took place during the visit, made it possible to hold a constructive exchange of views on questions of the development of bilateral relations and a wide range of international problems.

Those taking part in the talks were:

For the Soviet side:

A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;
B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;
V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers;
B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade;
V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture;
N.P. Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of the fish industry;
V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs;
P.Ya. Koshelev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations;
Colonel General I.A. Gashkov, deputy chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces;
V.G. Vysotin, head of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;
O.K. Kvasov, USSR ambassador to the Argentine Republic;
L.F. Kuzmin, chief of the Second Latin American Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

From the Argentine side:

Dr. Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic;
D. Caputo, minister of foreign relations and worship;
F. Bravo, ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the USSR;
J. Sourrouille, minister of economy;
Major General R. Erenu, chief of the General Staff of ground forces;
G.I. Lopez, press assistant in the president's office;
R. Lavagna, secretary for industry and foreign trade;
Senators L. Bravo and (R. Almendra); (Kh. Rodriguez), deputy of the National Congress;
J. Romero, under secretary for foreign economic relations;
Jorge Campbell, under secretary for industry and foreign trade;
L.E. Jaime, under secretary for maritime resources;
(H. Kort), president of the National Grain Board;
A. Tessio, advisor to the president of the Republic;
M.A. Espeche, director of the East European Department of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
(R. Da Bousa), national director for economy and finances.

The sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are deepening and are acquiring increasingly more varied forms. They reaffirmed their firm desire to develop also in the future bilateral relations in various spheres. All this provides evidence of the possibility of cooperation between countries with different socioeconomic systems on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of states.

The sides noted with satisfaction the considerable strengthening and widening in recent years of the trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Argentina, which is based on effective long-range agreements concerning these issues.

The sides stressed the importance of the agreement on supplies of grain and soy beans to the USSR for 1986-90, signed in January 1986, and also the exchange of letters concerning the deliveries of Soviet machinery and equipment to the Argentine Republic in the same period, carried out at the same time

The sides reaffirmed their decisiveness to fulfill the mutual commitments proceedings from all the agreements undertaken by them.

The sides emphasized the importance of the recently signed agreement on cooperation in the sphere of fisheries and noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation in air and sea transport, expressing readiness for its expansion.

The two sides agreed to take the necessary measures to strengthen and develop a whole range of trade and economic relations. To this end they are instructing the appropriate departments to study the prospects for long-term cooperation, including the formulation of a long-term intergovernmental program of trade and economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation in spheres of mutual interest in accordance with the priority trends of the economic and social development of the Soviet Union and Argentina. This involves the adoption of necessary measures to improve the effectiveness of this cooperation by making it more diversified and stable.

They stipulated accelerating the review and expanding the specific projects of cooperation which were discussed during the talks and which are being discussed at present between the corresponding Soviet and Argentine organizations.

The importance of a considerable broadening of the participation of Argentina's private sector in trade and economic cooperation was noted.

Noting the fruitful nature of relations in culture, science and education, the sides agreed that their strengthening would contribute to the implementation of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and, based on this, the signing of an cultural exchange program for future years.

The sides reaffirmed their readiness to develop scientific-technical cooperation, and in this connection they noted the importance of the visit to Moscow in May 1986 by the delegation led by the Argentine state secretary for science and technology. The sides expressed readiness to elaborate a new program for scientific and technical cooperation for 1987-88 which would envisage joint scientific research, the exchange of scientific workers and experts and also the organization of other bilateral measures, and expressed their readiness to confirm it at the forthcoming meeting of the joint commission for trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The sides expressed mutual interest in the establishment of cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful mastering of space, and with this aim they agreed to hold talks to conclude a corresponding agreement between the two countries.

In their review of bilateral relations, the sides agreed that the USSR national exhibition, to be held in November 1986 in Buenos Aires, will promote the development of business and friendly links between the two countries.

There was an all-round exchange of opinions on international problems. During the analysis the USSR and Argentina expressed deep concern about the exacerbation of conflict situations in the world, the excalation of the nuclear arms race and over the danger of the arms race spreading into space. In the conditions of the existence of these extremely dangerous processes they agreed that the new way of political thinking is essential which would take account of the security interests of all states.

In this connection, the Soviet side explained its proposals on the complete and universal elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000 and on preventing an arms race in space, and also explained its proposal to create an all-embracing system of international security and the 18 August 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Argentine side noted the importance of these initiatives and stressed in particular its positive appraisal of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, seeing it as an important step which, if the other nuclear powers became a part of it, could open the path to nuclear disarmament.

The sides call upon all the nuclear powers to join in this moratorium and to come out in favor of the speediest conclusion of a treaty on the complete and universal ban on nuclear tests. In this connection the Soviet side positively appraised the new specific initiative on the monitoring of the end of nuclear tests which was submitted in the Mexican Declaration of the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden.

The sides are convinced that all states should play their part in the matter of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, and to this end the Soviet Union and Argentina have stated their readiness to cooperate with one another and with all other states.

The Soviet side highly assesses the efforts of Argentina and the other countries in the "Group of Six" in the matter of strengthening peace and universal security, and their constructive contribution to the search for ways leading to an end to the nuclear arms race in all directions.

The Soviet Union and Argentina deem it necessary to intensify discussion of the problems that were the subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments and questions of disarmament -- in the United Nations, at the disarmament conference and at other international forums with the aim of achieving as soon as possible specific accords and agreements, securing the reduction and curtailment of the arms race. They noted that existing agreements and treaties on arms control must be observed and implemented.

The sides advocated the development of international cooperation for the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes and supported the creation of an international procedure for safety in the development of nuclear power engineering.

During examination of international issues, the sides expressed serious concern at the maintenance and aggravation of regional conflicts, which in the most negative way affect the political, economic and social development of countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa and affect the overall world situation. They firmly advocate conflict situations and disputes between states being resolved by peaceful means, with respect for the right to self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter and international law.

During examination of the situation in Central America, the Soviet Union and Argentina emphatically opposed the policy of all kinds of pressure and interference, and supported a Latin American solution for the regional crisis, the efforts of the Contadora Group and Support Group, and also the efforts of other peace-loving states directed toward a just political settlement in this region on the basis of full respect for the right of peoples to an independent path of development and for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states. The Soviet Union noted the positive contribution of Argentina both within the Contadora process and in broad international efforts with the aim of normalizing the situation in the Central American region.

The Soviet Union gave a positive reception to the Brazilian initiative, supported by Argentina and other countries of the region, to declare the South Atlantic a zone of peace and cooperation.

The Soviet Union and Argentina support a principled position on the need to achieve a political settlement of the problem of the Falklands/Malvinas Islands by means of talks between Argentina and Great Britain on the basis of the existing UN resolutions. They favor the dismantling of the major military base set up by Great Britain on the islands, which presents a threat to the peoples of South America.

The sides expressed the firm conviction that a just and comprehensive settlement of the Near East conflict must provide, in accordance with UN resolutions, for the withdrawal of Israel troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their own state, and also the assurance of the rights of all states of the region to an independent existence and free development within the framework of secure and recognized borders. The sides favored the drafting and adoption of international guarantees for such a settlement. They confirmed their stand in favor of holding an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties, including the United Nations, and the adoption of speedy practical steps to convene it.

The sides expressed deep anxiety over the Iran-Iraq war which is now in its seventh year and is causing suffering to their peoples, and called for a speedy end to this war and the immediate transfer of the conflict on to the path of peaceful political solutions. They stated their support for the international efforts directed toward settling the conflict by means of talks.

The sides stated their firm support for the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within the framework of its internationally accepted borders. They expressed the conviction that a settlement of the problems within Lebanon can be achieved only by peaceful means on the basis of the national consent of all the Lebanese people.

The Soviet Union and Argentina, having reaffirmed that they oppose all forms of colonialism and racism, stated that they condemn the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] and the government of that country, which conducts a policy of repression against the majority of its population and the continuing acts of aggression against the neighboring states. The sides spoke out in favor of immediately granting independence to Namibia on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions.

The sides advocated imposing sanctions against the RSA in accordance with the UN Charter. The Argentine side made it known that, in view of the RSA's policy of discrimination against the majority of its population and its aggressive actions with regard to its neighbors, it took the decision to break off diplomatic relations with the RSA from 22 May 1986.

The Soviet Union and Argentina favor restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and establishing a new world economic order, guaranteeing the economic and social development of states and a just solution to the problem of foreign debts, and express their support for holding global talks within the UN framework with the participation of all states aimed at solving the most important international economic problems.

The sides stressed the close link between disarmament and development, and the need to transfer the resources currently spent on military purposes to peaceful use, including the socioeconomic development of the peoples of the world.

The two sides noted the effective role of the Nonaligned Movement in the world arena and its contribution toward preventing nuclear war and maintaining peace, and toward resolving acute international economic problems. The importance of the decisions taken at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare was stressed.

The sides agreed that the Antarctic Treaty and the agreements supplementing it comprise a many-sided legal basis that has been operating effectively and dynamically for more than 25 years. This system has guaranteed the maintenance of peace in the Antarctic, nonmilitarization, its nuclear-free status and conservation of the environment, as well as the peaceful development here of international cooperation, thereby helping to implement the goals and principles of the UN Charter. Taking this into account, the sides advocated strengthening and further improving this international legal mechanism.

The two sides affirm their adherence to the lofty principles and goals of the UN Organization and advocate enhancing its effectiveness in resolving the key problems of international security and international economic relations. The usefulness of continuing ties between the governments, parliaments and other state institutions of the two countries was stressed.

The great signficiance of the development and deepening of the political dialogue between the USSR and Argentina, the implementation of regular consultations and the exchange of views on the issues of bilateral relations and topical international problems was noted.

The two sides expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the official visit to the Soviet Union of Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina, the first visit at such a high level in the 100 years' history of relations between the two countries. This event marks an important stage in the development and strengthening of Soviet-Argentine relations in various spheres and creates new prerequisites for cooperation between the USSR and Argentina. Dr Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina, invited M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to pay an official visit to the Argentine Republic. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The time of the visit will be subsequently agreed.

BRUTENTS ENDS ARGENTINA VISIT, ARRIVES PANAMA

PM131019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct — A CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, was here 24 through 29 September at the invitation of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] leadership.

The delegation had meetings and talks with PCA Secretary General A. Fava, other PCA leaders, the aktiv of the capital's party organization, and the Argentine Communist Youth Federation. All the meetings were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship traditional for relations between the CPSU and the PCA.

Panama City, 2 Oct — A CPSU delegation headed by K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, has arrived here at the invitation of the People's Party of Panama [PPP]. At Omar Torrijos International Airport the delegation was met by Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the PPP Central Committee, and other leaders of the fraternal party.

SHEVARDNADZE, CUBAN ENVOY HOLD 'FRIENDLY' TALKS

LD202036 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received today Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, ambassdor of Cuba to the USSR.

During the conversation held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding which are typical of the Soviet-Cuban relations the sides pointed out with satisfaction the steady development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in all spheres which was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

It was stated that the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba had given an additional impetus to a further deepening of bilateral relations and to the raising of their effectiveness.

Eduard Shevardnadze dwelt upon the result of the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik and devoted special attention to the new constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union there. There proposals, if put into effect, would mark the beginning of a nuclear-free age in the history of humanity.

Julio Camacho stressed that the Cuban leadership highly appreciated the performance of Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik and pointed out that the government and people of Cuba fully supported the innovatory policy of the USSR aimed at achieving a real turn for the better in international affairs and at warding off the menance of a nuclear war.

On behalf of the Soviet Union Shevardnadze expressed support for the constructive and dynamic foreign policy of Cuba and solidarity with the Cuban people who were building a socialist society in difficult external conditions.

In conclusion he wished the Cuban ambassador success in his responsible work in Moscow for a further consolidation and development of Soviet-Cuban relations in the interests of peoples of the two fraternal countries.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL REPLACED

PM071447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 86 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Viktor Fedorovich Isakov ambassdor extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Chernyshev from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil on his transfer to other work.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS ADDRESS SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM

PM071129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Second Edition pp 1-3

[TASS report: "Teaching To Think and Act in a New Way"]

[Text] The rates of social progress and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development depend to a considerable extend on the people's ideological and political maturity. An important role in training specialists armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, able to apply this theory in practice, and capable of thinking and acting in a new way is played by higher academic institutions. Clear-cut guidelines for their activity are determined by the truly revolutionary nature of our time.

The tasks of social science departments in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions are being discussed by participants in an All-Union conference that opened 1 October in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye, K. Ligachev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, and I.V. Kapitonov were greeted with applause.

Deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections, secretaries and chiefs of science and educational institution sections of union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms, scientists, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and rectors and secretaries of party organizations at the country's leading VUZes are taking part in the conference's work.

The conference was opened by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His speech was listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

Then a report was presented by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polituburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed the key significance of the speech just heard from Comrade M.S. Gorbachev for party ideological work and also for the subsequent course of the conference. The speech developed the 27th CPSU Congress directives relating to the people's ideological and political education and to expanding and deepening scientific research in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism.

The whole of party activity since the April (1985) Central Committee Ye. K. Ligachev continued, has essentially signified a decisive confirmation of the close connection between ideology and life, and unity word and deed. Deviations from this principle has been allowed in the past, which led to negative phenomena in the functioning of the economy, retarded development of the social sphere, caused the moral climate to deteriorate, and engendered serious defects in cadre policy. It is to the credit of the party that it realized in good time the urgent need for a sharp change of direction in the country's development. By April 1985 forces has gathered in the Central Committee — the leading core of the party — which correctly appraised the situation in the economy and in society and put forward the idea of speeding up our development, which was thoroughly developed from every angle at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In just a short time after the CPSU Central Committee put forward the concept of acceleration the entire party had done a considerable amount of work to put it into practice. First of all decisive measures were taken to strengthen the leadership of party, state, economic, and social organizations both at the center and at local level. Firm cadre prerequisites were thereby created to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress and the course aimed at restructuring. A program was drawn up for the thorough technical reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of extensive assimilation of the latest achievements in science, equipment, and technology. A firm course was taken to ensure real -- not partial but total -- financial autonomy, the collective contract, and the transfer of enterprises and associations to a system of self-sufficiency and self-financing. In the production sectors a restructuring of the wages system is envisaged. Major steps have thereby been taken not only in the development of the national economy but also in the development of the people's socialist self-government and democratic principles in a decisive sphere of social life -- the economic sphere.

The sphere of economic interest in the end results of economic operations is expanding and concerns not only associations and enterprises but also territories: cities, oblasts, republics. The practice whereby any attempt to use goods produced in excess of the plan and saved resources for local needs was invariably regarded as a manifestation of "parochialism" is therefore becoming a thing of the past. It could be said that now the socialist principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is also being established at territorial level.

The structure of management of complexes in interconnected sectors of the national economy has radically changed recently. Local organs -- local soviets in particular -- have had their powers considerably broadened and their responsibility increased in comprehensively resolving economic and social questions and meeting the population's needs. In previous years the material base of the social and cultural sphere had fallen seriously behind the requirements of life: in public education, science, public health care, and culture. In the current 5-year plan the task has been set of ensuring progress in this sphere that is worthy of the socialist system. With the universal support of the working people, the party has waged a real -- not a verbal -- struggle against a serious social ill -- drunkness and alcoholism. Both production and consumption of wine and vodka has fallen sharply. Energetic measures are also being taken to raise a barrier in the way of drug addition, which is appearing in some places. The strengthening of Soviet society's economic and moral foundations is also being assisted by the stubborn struggle begun by the party, the state, and all Soviet people against the acquisition of unearned income.

The report particularly noted the measures being taken to strengthen the material base of ideological work and propaganda. Plans have been worked out to renew the technical facilities at the disposal of our television and radio broadcasting, cinematography, and printing industry, a powerful boost has been given to a rapid increase in the production of domestic video equipment in the current 5-year period, and a program has been mapped out to radically improve the quality of cinephotographic material and magnetic media.

Our actions in the international arena have become more dynamic and enterprising and, the main thing, far more concrete. We boldly set about announcing and extending a moratorium on nuclear explosions and establishing international verification [kontrol] of nuclear weapon tests. This has sharply increased the effectiveness of our actions, brought us new allies, and enhanced our country's prestige throughout the world. Radical changes are being made to the practice of planning and managing foreign economic ties.

Having made it a firm rule to speak with the people only in the language of truth, the Central Committee does not conceal the vast complexities of restructuring. They are there in the economy, in politics, and in ideological work. The sharp change of direction now being taken by Soviet society is revolutionary in essence. For this to happen we will need time, resources, great effort by the party and the people, and civic courage and maturity in every Soviet individual. The main thing is to focus restructuring on ourselves and respond to the party's appeal with action and high results in work.

Some times, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, the question is asked: Why do we have to set about solving some problems many times over? What can I say? We are following untrodden paths, overcoming considerable difficulties -- both objective and subjective. V.I. Lenin taught: "We will have to hone, remold, and start all over again more than once. Every step we succeed in taking forward and upward in the task of developing productive forces and culture must be accompanied by honing and remolding our Soviet system." It is quite clear that "honing, remolding, and starting all over again" will also apply when we come up against stagnation and forces of intertia retarding our development. We should draw just one conclusion from Lenin's instructions: We must not evade urgent issues but set about resolving them over and over again until what we have begun is seen through to the very end. This is precisely how our party is acting.

Marxism-Leninism, as a unified revolutionary teaching, serves as an unshakeable ideological basis for the changes taking place in Soviet society. The great transforming strength of this teaching lies in its capacity for constant renewal and in the scientific objectivity of the laws of social development it has revealed. Marxism-Leninism arms us with a reliable method and an unfailing instrument to apprehend nature, society, and ideas. Our party and it's theoretical cadres have done a great deal in analyzing the problems of the theory and practice of building a new society. The 27th CPSU Congress set a shining example of applying the method of materialist dialectics to the analysis of present-day reality. The congress demonstrated revolutionary criticalness and irreconcilability to everything outmoded and obsolete, to any pseudotheoretical junk and verbiage, and to any prejudices, even if they are dressed up in scientific garb. At the same time it worked out bold, large-scale solutions to the tasks it discussed and opened up new approaches to a number of what can be called classic problems of Marxist-Leninist theory. It put forward theoretical and political conclusions that are fundamentally new in essence.

The congress developed the teaching on the establishment of the communist formation, advanced our understanding of the laws of improving socialism, and revealed new ideas in the dialectics of the objective conditions and the subjective human factor in this process. Since the congress our ideas on the interaction of productive forces and production relations and on the methods of disclosing and resolving in good time the nonantagonistic contradictions that are in operation here have become deeper and richer in content. Conclusions of strategic importance have been drawn concerning the growing role of the social sphere, the increasing democracy and democratization of all spheres of public life, and ways of developing the people's socialist self-government and activating political and ideological institutions. The significance of criticism, self-criticism, and openness as the norms of the life and deveopment of socialist society, the style and methods of party work, and tasks of strengthening ties with the masses were thoroughly discussed. The all-round analysis of the stae of affairs in the world today was a major achievement of social thinking.

The congress substantiated the need for a new kind of political thinking in the nuclear-space age, disclosed the dialectics of the competition between two systems and the growing interdependence of the world community, worked out a program to create a comprehensive international security system, and gave a clear answer to the most burning issue of today -- the issue of war and peace.

The most important conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress are generalized in the intergrated concept of speeding up the country's socioeconomic deveopment, which determines the prospects for party activity for a historically protracted period. It synthesized profound theoretical studies into the essence of every aspect of our society's vital activity. The congress stressed that the process of improving socialism is the more successful, the more active the role played by Marxist-Leninist theory in the interpretation of living practice. In this connection the task of improving the quality of social science research acquires great significance.

You must agree, Comrades, Ye. K. Ligachev continued, that our conference must take a particularly responsible approach to the conclusion drawn in the Central Committee Political Report that our philosophical, economic, and all social sciences are somewhat distanced from the requirements of life.

Of course, this does not mean denying the achievements made in philosophy, political economy, and the historical sciences. Nevertheless, the state of affairs in the social sciences as a whole at present is by no means in line with the demands of the time. Grayness, tedious repetition of truisms, fear of innovation, and dogmatism have unfortunately become widespread. Cliquishness and an atmosphere of mutual eulogizing and bragging frequently flourish in science collectives, and the ability for critical appraisal of one's own place in science is lost. Attempts are made to reduce the restructuring process in these collectives to slogans and routine fits of political blather.

Discussing shortcomings in the social sciences, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee devoted a great deal of attention to the state of affairs in philosophy. Through the efforts of some scientists, he said, this great science is now, perhaps, the most remote from life. We have very few philosophical works that are intelligible and interesting to the people and would arouse a broad public response. There are few profound works on the broad range of problems relating to the scientific and technical revolution. The theory and practice of sociological research are seriously behind the demands of the time. The state of affairs in the development of the theory of scientific communism is no better. By its very nature this science should breathe the life and passion of struggle and illuminate with its ideas the most advanced positions of communist building. Instead, even here one may frequently encounter the same timidity of thought, a lack of the civic courage without which there is no true scientist, and a reluctance to get down to the study of the serious problems of Soviet society's development.

Serious concern is being caused by the present state of historical party research. The depersonalization of many historical events and the periodic rewiring of this science's pages has a negative effect. The history of Lenin's party of outstanding figures in this party, and of the millions of communists who dedicated their lives to the struggle for the most noble ideas is often turned into dry description, and many books and articles on history are written in under expressive language and do not find a broad reading public. [paragraph continues]

Institutions and organizations responsible for developing this branch of knowledge -- primarily the Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- should look thoroughly into the problems that have accumulated in this sphere and find a solution to them.

A great deal of work lies ahead, Ye.K. Ligachev stressed. For this work to be successful it is very essential to create a zone of high intellectual effort and questioning, so to speak, in social science collectives. A reliable way to do this is through normal creative discussions. They are expected to serve as an effective method of increasing scientific knowledge. A high standard of discussion is incompatible with labeling and criticizing people for imaginary deviations from socialism. These are all methods with no bearing on real science, real creativity, or real Marxism. "It is essential to grasp the indisputable fact," V.I. Lenin wrote, "that a Marxist must consider real life and the precise facts of REALITY [capitalize word printed in boldface] rather than continue to hold onto the theory of yesterday..." In exactly the same way, the party position of today's scientist is not determined by his ability to adapt to fixed views but by his ability to scientifically substantiate changes within society and his determination to help to strengthen socialism in practice. In short, restructuring the social sciences in accordance with the spirit and letter of the 27th CPSU Congress is a complex, multifaceted task. It must be done, however, and without delay. The political and ideological prerequisites for this area are already present in society.

The report went on to examine questions relating to restructuring the country's higher and secondary specialist education system. It was stressed that higher education's successes in building the new society are well known. However, stagnant phenomena have recently accumulated in higher education and the "bulk approach" has begun to predominate in the training of specialists. The influx of capable young people to teaching collectives has diminished. This kind of situation is unacceptable for the country. It has become intolerable even for VUZ workers themselves, The CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for Restructuring the Country's Higher and Secondary Specialist Education" has not only been discussed in VUZ collectives -- it has been discussed virtually everywhere. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the editorial boards of central publications received a large number of proposals and additions to the text. A considerable proportion of these were considered when producing the final version of the draft. It can therefore be said that the main party document on restructuring higher education embodies the collective reason, life experience, and hopes of millions of Soviet people.

The main aim of the restructuring process that has begun is to ensure a radical improvement in the efficiency of the system that trains, retrains, and raises the qualifications of specialists in close connection with an improvement in their use in the national economy.

What features must be shaped in the personality of the student in order to forge him into a contemporary Soviet specialist? First of all -- boundless loyalty to the cause of the party and the people and a clear understanding of the meaning of the changes occurring in society and of his own role in their realization. Today's specialist is, of course, a true professional and a skilled production organizer capable of independently making decisions and putting them into practice. It is extremely important to shape in the future specialist a sense of patriotic pride for the progress of Soviet science and technology and for the high standard of Soviet production.

Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov, our great scientist, once said: "The honor of the Russian people demands that they show their ability and sharpness in the sciences and that our fatherland be able to use its own sons not only in military bravery and other important affairs, but also in the discussion of great knowledge."

Since those words were spoken the world has seen for itself many times over that our country's people have outstanding scientific, engineering, and inventive talents. The names of the great physiologist Pavlov, the inventor of radio Popov, the founder of contemporary aerodynamics Zhukovskiy, the father of astronautics Tsiolkovskiy, and the creator of the periodic system of elements Mendeleyev are passed from generation to generation. The names of our contemporaries Kurchatov, Korolev, Keldysh, Tupolev, and many others who have enriched mankind with their innovation and who have demonstrated to the world today our "ability and sharpness in the sciences" are covered in glory. All the more alarming therefore is the recent loss among some of our scientists, engineers, designers, and specialists of a sense of professional pride and a desire to grasp everything with their own intellect. The "acquisition through import" epidemic has become widespread, as if there is no other way of ensuring technological progress.

Of course, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, we are far from the thought of cutting ourselves off from the outside world. At the same time, state wisdom and concern for the country's long-term interests caution against unthinking enthusiasm for imports. In the complex, contradictory, and struggle-filled world of today, our country has stood and continues to firmly stand on its own two feet. This is a great achievement of Soviet science, technology, and industry and of our cadres. It is an achievement to be valued and, while still at the VUZ, the future specialist must be inspired with the desire to advance our science and technology and ensure that our own manufactured goods surpass foreign models in all parameters.

It is extremely important to create the most favorable possible atmosphere for students who excel in their studies. A cult of learning, a cult of serious, selfless work to grasp facts and acquire new knowledge must reign in our universities and institutes. This is the prime responsibility and chief duty of the student. The higher education system is called upon to educate future specialists in a spirit of collectivism and comradeship and resolutely eradicate any manifestation of individualism, careerism, and indifference in the student environment. We must actively oppose the penetration into student collectives of the hackwork, grayness, and banality inherent in Western, so-called mass cultural goods reaching our country. We must more persistently and effectively shape healthy aesthetic tastes in young Soviet people.

In present conditions educating young people in the history and glorious traditions of the party and the people has become very important. We are all witness to the increased interest in the past and its lessons shown by literally every stratum of the population. This is just one manifestation of the new upsurge in Soviet people's patriotic feeling and their desire to comprehend the continuous link of time and the sources of the progressive national traditions which even today continue to impart life-giving force to our society. It is important, however, that the past be interpreted from a clear-cut outlook on life.

Ye. K. Ligachev dwelt on questions of improving atheistic education for young people and students. Sometimes, he said, encountering violations of the norms of socialist morality, some people start talking about the expediency of showing tolerance toward religious ideas and going back to religious morality. In this respect they forget the fundamental Marxist truth that religion is not at all a source of morality in man. [paragraph continues]

It was not religion that gave people the moral norms that have now become common to all mankind. These norms were developed and consolidated by the popular masses during their many centuries of struggle against oppressions and violence from the rich and against the amorality and cruelty of exploitative society. The nature of communist morality has considerably enriched human norms. Consequently, there is absolutely no reason for us to narrow our moral ideas and move them backward, into the past. But this is exactly what some of today's followers of religious mysticism are calling for.

With the freedom of conscience that dominates our society, the absolute majority of Soviet people have long since firmly formed a scientific materialist, scientific atheist world outlook. This is not to the liking of our ideological opponents in the West. They pour a stream of slander on the Soviet system, claiming that the USSR suppresses freedom of religion and persecutes believers. Some statesmen in capitalist countries have allowed themselves to become involved in unseemly intrigues. But everything they say in this connection is a lie. In our country both believers and nonbelievers enjoy equal, extensive constitutional rights.

While being in favor of strictly observing the guarantees of freedom of conscience, the party also condemns attempts to use religion the the detriment of both social and individual interests. And we do come up against such attempts. Sometimes bourgeois nationalism dons the garb of religion. This is clearly apparent, for example, the the activities of the reactionary section of the Islamic, Uniate, and Catholic clergy. We must continue the search for new approaches, new ways and forms of atheist propaganda and work with believers. A big role in resolving these tasks can and must be played by VUZ social scientists.

The restructuring of higher education directly concerns social sciences departments. How and in what way must they restructure their work? Answering this question, Y.K. Ligachev said that VUZ's as a whole have a system for the study of social sciences. It is not a question of rejecting this system. Restructuring primarily means radically improving the quality of teaching and its effectiveness. To achieve this it is essential, first, to bring teaching decisively closer to practice and free lectures and seminars from simplistic concepts of socialism. We cannot be reconciled to the situation where one thing is said at lectures, but in real life the student sees something different. We must throw the doors of VUZ lecture halls open to life and turn every study period into a school of Marxist-Leninist analysis of today's topical problems.

The report noted in this connection that there is not enough Leninist truth in the teaching of social sciences at present. There are, of course, problems with programs, textbooks, and methods. But nevertheless the essence of the problem lies in the shortage of total truth. When a teacher evades the serious problems and contradictions of social life and skims over the surface, he is not educating the students but cramming them for an examination. Sometimes the truth is understood in a singular way. It is reduced primarily to discussions of negative phenomena. If this is the interpretation given, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, then we are just as far from the truth as we are when we hush up shortcomings. Every phenomenon, dialectics teaches us, must be taken in all its diversity, perceiving both its negative and positive aspects. The main thing is that Leninist truth is a creative, constructive truth. It does not presuppose discussions of shortcomings but active struggle against them.

Second, a key feature of the restructuring process is raising the ideological, theoretical, academic, and methodological standard of teaching. It is particularly worrying that our VUZ graduates often lack an integrated idea of Marxist-Leninist theory. [paragraph continues]

Consequently, it is extremely important in the restructuring process to eliminate intolerable differentiation in the teaching of social sciences and remove the barriers between disciplines.

A major issue is preparing new textbooks. Those used at present have become out of date. A competition is now in progress to draw up VUZ textbooks on philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism. There are plans to announce a competition for a textbook on the history of the CPSU. The new textbooks must fully correspond to contemporary requirements and be in line with the tasks of restructuring social sciences teaching.

It is essential to overcome a formalistic attitude to organizing the academic process and reject the "question-and-answer" method under which the student is given a passive role. Social science studies must be combined with frank discussion of events that concern society and young people. It is important to be aware of student attitudes and the questions that disturb them. The attention of the conference participants was drawn to the experience of studying students' political interests and taking them into account when teaching social sciences that has been accumulated by the Department of CPSU History at Gorkiy University.

Third, restructuring means activating to the utmost scientific research work done by departments. The scientific work of the teacher is the guarantee of his professional growth and a condition of the pedagogical process' high quality. At the same time, departments' scientific research work is also very important for the country. After all, four-fifths of all our social scientists work in departments. However, the return on their research is very small. In order to improve this, we must more energetically introduce targeted planning to departments' scientific work and make better use of the unique potential of the VUZ science sector. It is also essential to remove literally everything that stands in the way of VUZ science in the form of far-fetched instructions, directions, and recommendations. Without this, there will be no improvement in educational and research work. The speech criticized the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, whose apparatus is one of the chief creators of bureaucratic duplication.

Success in the task of restructuring higher education and the work done by social science departments, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, depends to a decisive extent on the quality of party leadership of this process. VUZ party organizations now unite more than 375,000 communists, including approximately 112,000 students. This is a large force. There is a system of party leadership of social science departments in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and in the Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, and other oblasts. Party committees certify social science teachers. Regional conferences of departments heads are widely practised. In many cases scientific methodology seminars work effectively and have recommended themselves as a useful form of party leadership. Unified party organizations and councils of social science departments are being set up with the aim of increasing party influence and coordinating work. But as a whole the standard of party leadership of VUZ's, and social science departments in particular, must be decisively improved.

A key link in party leadership is the selection, placement, and education of the professorial and teaching cadres. The intellectual, ideological, political, and moral qualities of the teacher have decisive significance throughout the entire educational process. The teacher in Soviet higher education is a person with a high level of culture and a high standard of professional training. He is a person — a person who is spiritually rich, single-minded, and who draws young people to him by the force of his convictions and the example he sets in his own life. We all, the secretary of the Central Committee said, remember words of A.S. Pushkin about his teacher. [paragraph continues]

"...He created us," the poet said, "he taught us fire...." It would be good if our students had more mentors whose memory they would always preserve. At the same time we must decisively avoid acting as guardians over students, trust them more, and give them extensive opportunities to independently resolve questions. Our leading cadres, party obkom and gorkom secretaries, ministers, and other party, economic, and soviet workers should take a more extensive, active part in educating young students. We must not begrudge time spent on this. It is a question of our country's future and of the people who will head our labor collectives and through whom we will have to conduct party policy and Marxist-Leninist ideology.

At present quite a few questions which demand solution have accumulated in the formation of social science teaching staff at VUZ's. The Central Committee resolution on further improving the system for enhancing the qualifications of teaching staff has not been fully implemented. There are other questions too. At present, for instance, around 5,000 social science teachers do not have a basic university degree. While at the same time in the country as a whole only 50 percent of social science university graduates are able to find jobs in their field. The practice of selecting students to study at social science departments also needs to be improved.

Party organizations must focus special attention on the development of criticism and self-criticism and openness at VUZ's and among their teaching staff. This process is clearly blocked here. We cannot agree with those who are trying to stifle criticism, who are saying "that's enough of criticism." This is not right. Criticism is a means of achieving progress in all our work. In many respects it is also a means of gauging this progress. At the same time, however, people who are trying to misuse the spirit of the 27th Congress and the development of criticism in our society for demagoguery and for achieving their own selfish ends must be most resolutely rebuffed. It is important for criticism to be always followed up with constructive action. The 27th Party Congress proclaimed: No organization, no leader must be beyond control, beyond criticism. The consequences of the violation of this principle can be seen in the example of the Institute of International Relations and the Diplomatic Academy. The practice of resolving questions in a narrow circle, nepotism in the selection of cadres, encouragement of toadying and unscrupulousness, and unwillingness to listen to the sound opinions of the collective -- all this led to serious negative phenomena at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and the Academy and resulted ultimately in the withdrawal of the institute and academy Communists' trust in their leaders and the expulsion of the institute's rector from the party.

Of paramount importance in improving the party leadership of higher educational establishments is the revitalization of the work of primary party organizations at VUZ's. Without this, the task of restructuring and improving the teaching of social sciences cannot be resolved. It is the primary party organizations which must monitor the whole process of restructuring, ensure the expansion of the principles of democracy and self-management in the life of VUZ collectives, enhance the role of Komsomol and trade union organizations, and seek to improve the Marxist-Leninist training of all VUZ scientific and teaching cadres and the role played in this by social science departments.

In conclusion Ye. K. Ligachev emphasized that the state is channeling substantial means into meeting the needs of higher education. However, it would not be correct to proceed in the restructuring process from these needs alone. The restructuring of higher education must begin with the establishment of perfect order in existing facilities, with the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set by the state.

For social scientists the academic year that has just begun is the first year of in-depth study of the 27th CPSU Congress materials by students and young people attending courses and professors and other teaching staff. There is no more important task than impressing on our country's young generation the wealth of ideas and the impressive scale of the aims contained in the congress documents. It is important cogently to reveal the fundamentally new, profoundly innovative nature of the decisions adopted by the congress, their organic link with the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles governing the activity of our party, and their tremendous historical importance for the achievement of the communist perspectives of social development. The propagandization, study, and implementation of the ideas put forward by the congress is now the most important task of VUZ social scientists to which every social science teacher must devote his entire pedagogical talent and all his knowledge and strength.

G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, delivered a report entitled "The 27th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Social Science Departments." Thanking the CPSU Central Committee for its exacting concern for the development of higher education, he emphasized that the present time has inspired a mood for intensive work to fundamentally improve the teaching of social sciences and to develop Marxist-Leninist theory.

The 3,392 social science departments at the country's VUZ's are staffed with 39,500 teachers. This represents a great intellectual and educational potential. However, it is not being utilized effectively enough.

The implementation of the course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development elaborated by the 27th Party Congress calls for a fundamental restructuring of all the spheres of social life, including higher and secondary specialized education, which provides the cadre backup for society's scientific, technical, economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual progress. The CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of the Country's Higher and Secondary Specialized Education" envisages the integration of education, science, and production, a transition to new principles governing the mutual relations between higher education and national economic sectors, the enhancement of their mutual interest in improving the standard of cadre training and retraining and greatly improving the utilization of cadres in production and makes provision for the development of students' independence and creative abilities and the inculcation in them of a responsible attitude toward their chosen profession and toward their development into citizens of the socialist motherland.

Social science departments have a special responsibility to the party for the restructuring of higher education. Marxism-Leninism is studied by students in all the disciplines. It is important to bring home to every student the essence of the restructuring and its absolute necessity and to turn every student into an active and committed participant in this process.

It is the duty of VUZ social scientists to play an active part in the elaboration of the theoretical aspects of the restructuring. This is a question of the further creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory, a study of the new phenomena and objective trends of social devlopment, and the identification of effective social mechanisms and economic levers of the restructuring.

The social science teaching staff are the vanguard of the VUZ party organizations. They are in charge of propaganda work and organize the political education process. [paragraph continues]

Their best representatives are as a rule members of party committees. Hence their great responsibility for the political atmosphere in VUZ's. They can and must do everything necessary to ensure an atmosphere of efficiencey, exactingness, unity between word and deed, and comradely criticism and mutual assistance, that is to say the moral climate without which it is impossible swiftly and effectively to overcome the existing shortcomings and to launch along a broad front the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 27th party congress.

The main thing in social science teaching is quality. It is necessary to creatively renew its content and to overcome the chronic ills of formalism, pursuit of short-term political gains, and window-dressing in its methodology. Many teachers are guilty of simplistic, facile interpretations of the complex problems pertaining to our society's development and they avoid analyzing the new problems of the present time which perturb young people.

The ability to analyze reality from the positions of dialectical materialism represents the very essence of a realistic party approach. Only mastery of this approach makes it possible to reveal the whole truth and to teach students optimism in tackling and overcoming the obstacles along the path toward the achievement of the set aims. Graduates are frequently unable to defend their views in arguments and political discussions, and there is an obvious discrepancy between their theoretical knowledge and their actual behavior and philistine approach to life's values.

Attention is now focused on the substantial renewal of teaching programs and the whole methodological arsenal of higher education. it is important to ensure a new, higher level of integrity in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, in ensuring the interlocking unity of its component parts -- the CPSU's historical experience and its present-day revolutionary practice. The integrated mastery of the revolutionary teaching will be assisted by the introduction of a state examination in Marxism Leninism which will provide a more comprehensive ideological, theoretical, and sociopolitical assessment of graduates than is the case at present. As a result of open competitions, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is planning to publish textbooks for philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism in cooperation with the Political Literature Publishing House in 1988.

A key task is to improve teaching methods. The restructuring demands that passive, scholastic teaching methods be replaced with active methods and real discussions on topical problems. The lesson in truth provided by the 27th Party Congress demands that students, and especially social science students, be enabled to obtain during lessons the correct answers to the questions which they are asking themselves daily. Unconditional priority must be ensured for independent work by students, to be carried out under supervision, with the necessary assistance and support. Allowances for this work must be made in the teacher's workload and timetable, and it must be obligatory on the student's part.

An important reserve for enhancing the quality of social science teaching is the deepening of their links with general science and special disciplines, the report noted. In order to enhance the standard of teaching it is necessary to tackle experiments more boldly and to grant greater independence to departments in teaching and educational work.

The restructuring has also begun in the sphere of scientific research which is the main precondition for the professional growth of teaching staff, the speaker went on to say.

We have tolerated far too long chronic ills in the development of social sciences such as the fact that much of the research work is divorced from the requirements of real life and that a genuine quest for the theoretical interpretation of practice is supplanted by schemes and arguments around the definition of concepts. The research work of a substantial number of departments has failed to bear fruit; sometimes teaching staff carry over the elaboration of one and the same problem from one year to the next, from one plan to the next, making no progress whatsoever.

Of late the contribution of VUZ social scientists to the implementation of concrete socioeconomic and ideological educational tasks has slightly increased. They are being called upon to take part in the drafting of social development plans for production collectives. The Ufa Aviation Institute, for instance, has elaborated questions of the stabilization of labor collectives in areas of new industrial development.

The Simferopol University Department of Scientific Communism has, with the assistance of the sociological laboratory, elaborated and introduced a system for the effective utilization of social production reserves at most of the city's enterprises.

Noting that the restructuring demands a substantial improvement of the ideological, political, labor, moral, and aesthetic education of students, the speaker said that science departments must play an increasingly active role in this multifaceted work. Their task is to inculcate responsibility in students for the quality of their studies and to create an atmosphere of strict exactingness.

The crucial nature of our times and the rivalry of the two world systems make it imperative to comprehensively intensify the ideological education of students and to enhance their political vigilance. Now, more than ever before, social science departments face the task of ensuring that every future specialist takes up a clear class stance.

Dwelling on the problems of molding the political and moral standards of VUZ graduates, the speaker drew attention to the importance of the study of the motherland's historical past, the problems of atheistic education, and the development of the spiritual needs of the individual. The experience accumulated in the study of humanities by specialists at Rostov University is highly interesting. At that university students of all disciplines study on an optional basis a range of subjects pertaining to general culture.

Among major problems the report cited the rational utilization of leisure by students with the aim of the all-around development of the personality and the firm establishment of the norms and traditions of a healthy, cultural, and sober way of life.

The fundamental questions of a modern approach to the teaching and education of students cannot be resolved without the all-around revitalization of the Komsomol at VUZ's, without the development of the system of student self-management in which Komsomol organizations are called upon to play the role of the main motive force. It is necessary to help the Komsomol at VUZ's to master the techniques of self-management and the skills of applying the norms of democracy, to teach it not to be afraid to display initiative and to overcome formalism.

Noting that the restructuring and the improvement of the quality of work of social science departments depends to a decisive degree on the quality of their cadres, the speaker declared that the proportion of teaching staff with scientific degrees and titles had increased over the past 5-year period and totaled 63 percent at present. The problem of the correct combination of experienced and young cadres, the continuity of generations at social science departments demands a radical solution.

We face majestic, noble tasks of tremendous party and nationwide significance, the speaker said in conclusion. The main milestones of the restructuring have been defined. It has started and no one and nothing can stop it. It is the duty of each one of us, every communist and every citizen, to find our place in this vital process and to devote ourselves to it, body and soul.

Then the debate opened.

V.S. Rakhmanin, head of the Voronezh University department of Scientific Communism, said that the restructuring must draw on the entire mighty and talented potential that exists at higher educational establishments and open up real scope for creativeness and a more vigorous resolution of the practical problems set by our party. Its real social effect will largely depend on this.

The speaker drew attention to the need to restructure pedagogical thinking on the principles of Leninist honesty. A lack of this honesty in the past has affected scientific research which ignored many acute problems and glossed over the negative phenomena of life. The speaker dwelt at length on questions of enhancing the effectiveness of scientific research and increasing the social scientists' contribution to the solution of specific tasks in socioeconomic development and ideological education.

Yu.V. Petrov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, emphasized that the party obkom rightly regards social science department staff as the best trained active fighters of the ideological front, reliable helpers in the study of the processes and phenomena that are taking place in life and in molding public opinion. He related how, after the 27th CPSU Congress, the party obkom addressed a questionnaire containing the following two questions to the oblast's working people: "What, in your view, do the reserves for acceleration consist of?" and "How do you picture your own contribution to restructuring?" In less than a month, he emphasized, we received 25,000 letters -- almost as many as we normally get in 3 years. The analysis of these letters carried out by party officials and social scientists has enabled us to identify the most characteristic shortcomings in our organizational and political work. Party committees amended long-term plans and adopted specific measures to eliminate the revealed shortcomings and social scientists acquired a large amount of useful material.

The speaker cited examples of the extensive involvement of social science department staff in the elaboration of topical socioeconomic development issues. He described how the movement of northern metal workers "Labor and social discipline -- guaranteed by the collective!" struggled for general recognition for more than three 5-year plans. The fact that it has won it now, the speaker emphasized, is largely the result of the staunchness and collective wisdom of metal workers and scientists. The party obkom will continue to back scientists in the struggle for innovation, against sluggishness and conservatism.

G.S. Arefyeva, head of the Moscow Power Industry Institute Department of Philosophy, emphasized in her speech that teaching as practiced at VUZ's to date not only is not conducive to the development of a creative personality but in a number of cases even hampers the molding of teachers capable of thinking for themselves. [paragraph continues]

This is largely the fault of the application of formalistic bureaucratic methods of work engendered by the gulf that separates theory from real life and its problems. This in turn was the consequence of the divergence between words and deeds whose essence was revealed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The congress has cleared the way for radical transformations in our society that are long overdue. Certain promising changes have even taken place in the Minitry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: Purely formalistic teaching and methodological instructions have been abolished and the experience of departments and the suggestions of teaching staff are studied more attentively and with greater interest. Nonetheless, formalism has by no means been overcome. In this context the need was stressed to restructure the content of teaching in the direction indicated by the congress, to elucidate the topical problems of present-day social practice.

The theory and practice of the strategy of acceleration, the restructuring of all spheres of our life, questions of social policy, democracy, and self-management, the role and significance of the human factor, the trends and contradictions of the modern world —— these are the problems addressed by the journal KOMMUNIST at present. I.T. Frolov, the journal's chief editor, emphasized in this connection that drawing up a comprehensive plan of measures to implement the CPSU Central Commitee resolution "On the journal KOMMUNIST," the editorial office is critically reviewing forms and methods of work that have not proved effective and focusing on direct and operational links with labor, scientific, and creative collectives and readers. Here, the speaker noted, we count on the extensive participation of VUZ social science teaching staff. The party and society, he emphasized, urgently needs research into the various options for resolving the problems connected with the acceleration and the restructuring of our life. The discussion of these issues has begun on the pages of our journal.

The speaker further pointed out the importance of holding discussions in the conditions of expanding democracy and openness. The ability to correctly conduct discussions, he emphasized, demands high standards, intellectual agility, and responsibility.

In the speeches of the conference participants questions of intensified party leadership of the restructuring of higher education and improved teaching of social sciences were raised and ways of molding a scientific world outlook, inculcating an active civic stance in young people, and strengthening the links between the teaching process and practice were discussed.

The conference continues.

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SLOGANS LISTED

PM191357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 69th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] 1. Long live the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the eternally living revolutionary teaching!

4. May the revolutionary continuity of all generations of Soviet people -- the guarantee of the invincibility of the ideas and cause of October -- gain strength!

5. Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union — the guiding and directing force of Soviet society!

6. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia!

7. Long live the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union!

8. May the unity of the party and the people strengthen!

9. Working people of the Soviet Union! By dogged, conscientous labor let us translate into reality the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress!

10. Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! Restructuring is a matter for each and everyone! Actively establish revolutionary transformations in the economy and in all spheres of social life!

11. Communists! By a personal example of industriousness and great purposefulness mobilize the working people for the implementation of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress!

12. Komsomol members and young people! Boldly and actively join, in an innovatory manner, in the solution of the tasks of acceleration!

Greet the 20th Komsomol Congress in a fitting manner!

13. Honor and glory to the Soviet woman -- ardent patriot, tireless worker, and solicitous mother!

14. Veterans of the party, of the war, and of labor! Continue to be in the formation of active fighters for the cause of communism!

15. Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop socialist competition! Enhance the rate of progression and do not permit complacency and placidity!

Let us fulfill the 1986 plan targets! Let us ensure a good start for the 12th 5-Year Plan!

16. Workers of the country! Persistently enhance labor productivity! Use all reserves for this in each collective and at each work place!

17. Glory to production front-rankers and innovators who are working selflessly according to the rhythm of acceleration and who are boldly breaking down obsolete norms and habits!

18. Workers of the national economy! Struggle for high product quality and for the honor of the Soviet brand mark! Create a reliable barrier to technical backwardness and botched work!

19. Working people! Be thrifty and strict in the struggle against wastefulness, and pursue a rigorous policy of thrift!

20. Workers of industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes! Introduce financial autonomy and the collective contract more widely! Let there be more independence, initiative, and responsibility for the end results of labor!

21. Scientists, engineers, designers, and inventors! Develop Soviet science, and more boldly set about devising and assimilating the world's best, fundamentally novel, equipment and technology.

22. Machine builders! You are in the first echelon of those fighting for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress! It is your duty to create new, highly productive, and reliable machines and equipment!

23. Working people in industry! Actively introduce new, progressive equipment, and strive for its efficient utilizaton!

24. Workers of the oil, gas, coal, and metallurgical industry! Reliably ensure the economy's needs for fuel, raw materials, and semimanufactures!

25. Working people in the chemical industry! Persistently enhance the level of the chemicalization of the national economy! Expand the production of advanced types of products!

26. Soviet construction workers! Build projects in the production and social spheres to a high standard and on schedule! Enhance the efficiency of the construction complex!

27. Working people in transport! Ensure the precise functioning of the country's transportation system! Ship national economic freight uninterruptedly!

28. Workers of the agro-industrial complex! Improve the provision of food for the country! Make wide use of intensive technology -- a reliable means for enhancing the productiveness of fields and livestock units!

29. Working people in public education! Improve the teaching and the communist education of the younger generation!

30. Working people in public health! You are entrusted with preserving the health of Soviet people! Enhance quality and responsibility in your work! Actively seek to establish a health way of life!

31. Working people in trade, public catering, and consumer and municipal services!

The mood of people depends on your work! Energetically develop modern types of services! Enhance the standard of service to the population!

32. Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! Be irreconcilable toward those who cause economic and moral damage to society, and who violate Soviet laws! Struggle resolutely against slovenliness, drunkenness, and unearned incomes!

33. Working people in management! Ensure the precise organization of the labor process! Improve the style and methods of work and eradicate bureaucratism, narrow departmentalism, and localism!

34. Citizens of the USSR! Participate actively in the further democratization of our society! Be masters of the country!

35. Long live the soviets of people's deputies -- the political foundation of the USSR and the chief element of the socialist self-management of the people!

36. Soviet trade unions! Develop the masses' labor activeness, initiative, and creativity, and seek to improve the conditions of their labor, everyday life, and leisure!

37. Soviet cultural figures! Satisfy more fully the growing spiritual requirements of the working people! Create works befitting the socialist epoch!

38. Soviet servicemen! Vigilantly and reliably safeguard the peaceful, creative labor of our peole and the historic gains of Great October.

Glory to the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

39. Working people of the Land of the Soviets! Let us strengthen the cause of socialism and peace by shock work on the labor front of the 5-year plan!

40. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries!

41. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

42. Fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties! May the class solidarity and cooperation of the Communists of all countries in the struggle for peace and socialism gain strength!

43. Peoples of the world! Let us intensify the struggle for the improvement of the international situation and for constructive cooperation among states!

44. Peoples of all countries! Resolutely oppose the buildup of lethal arms, and advocate the ending of nuclear tests, and the total elimination of nuclear weapons! Let us not permit the militarization of space!

45. Peoples of the world! Struggle actively against the imperialist policy of violence, plunder, and terrorist brigandage!

Demand a political settlement to conflict situations in Central America, southern Africa, and in the Near East and Middle East!

46. Peoples of Europe! Struggle for lasting peace and good-neighborly relations and for detente and security on the continent!

47. Peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries! Pool your efforts for ensuring international security and peaceful cooperation in the region?

48. Long live the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union -- the policy of peace and security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation!

49. Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- motherland of Great October!

50. Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress, forward along the path of communist creation and peace!

POLITBURO FIGURES ATTEND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD202203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today at which the results of the work of the national economy over the first 9 months were examined, as were tasks connected with the fulfillment of the country's plan and budget, and issues relating to the work of the national economy in the winter period. It was noted that as a result of the selfless labor of the Soviet people in implementing the party's course aimed at accelerating the country's social and economic development, positive changes have been achieved in all spheres of the national economy. At the same time the USSR Council of Ministers noted that the transfer of the national economy on to a path of intensification is being conducted slowly, the process of restructuring is progressing with difficulty and with contradictions and frequently running up against the inertness of ministries, departments and local administration bodies, as a result of which a large number of labor collectives have, essentially, still not joined the restructuring.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed ministries and departments of the USSR and councils of ministers of the union republic to draw up and implement effective measures to remove inadequacies and errors, and to secure unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and of the socialist pledges undertaken.

Taking part in the discussion of the issues were Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Zayknov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers addressed the meeting.

TURKMEN CP SACKS, EXPELS ATAYEV, MOLLAYEV

LD201455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan today examined the question of gross violation of party and state discipline, complicity, falsification of figures, window-dressing, bribery, deceiving the state, and distorting the implementation of cadre policy in he Tashauz Oblast Party organization. Bayry Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauz Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan; and Kabe Mollayev, chairman of the Oblast Executive Committee; have been removed from office and expelled from the party.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15-18 OCT REPORTED

LD190318 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 15-18 Oct GMT times off broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 October

Kurgan Oblast: 1.25 million metric tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries. (0000)

Farmers in Saratov Oblast are coming to the end of the plowing of autumn fallow, with nearly 4 million hectares done. This work has been done earlier than last year. About half the fallow land has been prepared. (0703)

Belgorod Oblast farms have fulfilled the plan of sugar beet sale to the state: 3.2 million metric tons off sugar beet have been supplied for processing so far. (0900)

By the beginning of this week there remained about 300,000 hectares off eared crops to be harvested in the country. This is primarily in the Urals, in the areas adjoining the Urals, and in Western Siberia. (1200)

Azerbaijan has fulfilled its cotton production plan. More than 15,000 metric tons have been procured so far and the picking continues. (1200)

By putting 1.25 million metric tons of grain into storage, the workers of Novosibirsk Oblast fulfilled the task on selling grain to the state today. (1600)

Grain harvesting is proceeding on the 3 millionth hectare in Tselinograd Oblast. On the whole in the oblast, grain crops have been harvested on 80 percent of the total area. (2330)

16 October

In Novosibirsk Oblast, 1.25 million metrictons of grain have been delivered to the reception enterprises, completing the state procurement plan. Truck drivers from Moscow and Moscow Oblast, Smolensk Oblast and Dagestan, and army personnel helped to transport the harvest. Soil and seeds are being prepared for next year. (0100)

In Tuva Oblast, more than half the tractors are now in use for plowing. To date, about 70,000 hectares have been plowed, all by the shellboardless method [bezotvalnym sposobom]. The farms are fully supplied with high-quality seed, of which far more has been laid in than in previous years. (0100)

In Kazakhstan, plowing is underway on the third millionth hectare. (0500)

The 1 millionth metric ton of sugar beet was delivered today to the procurement stations by Orel Farmers. That is 130,000 metric tons more than the plan target. (1200)

Autumn plowing has been started up in the south of Turkmenia. (1200)

In fulfilling the state plan, Kazakhstan has delivered more than 16.4 million metric ton of grain, despite a wet May and a cool summer in the northern regions. On some 5.5 million hectares intensive technology was used. (1500)

Tajik cotton pickers have brought in more than 650,000 metric tons of the crops so far. (2230)

17 October

Altay machine operators have fulfilled the plan for plowing up fallow; 4.6 million hectares are ready for the next harvest. (0000)

Ryazan Oblast has fulfilled its sugar beet plan, delivering nearly 400,000 metric tons (0304)

Fergana valley has delivered more than 400,000 metric tons of raw cotton. (0304)

Cotton picking is continuing in Tajikistan. Over 760,000 metric tonn of raw cotton has already been procured there. Heavy rain which has fallen in the republic has somewhat reduced the rate of picking, but it is still better than last year. Leninabad Oblast has already gathered 77 percent of the target for the year. (0700)

Potato lifting has been completed in Bryansk Oblast, but replowing is immediately under way. As a result, an extra 30,000 metric tons or so of potatos have been harvested. (0900)

Kherson Oblast agro-industrial complex workers have met tasks for sale of grain to the state, with 1.265 million metric tons of grain laid in. Three times more grain of valuable and strong varieties has reached procurement points. (0900)

Sowing of winter wheat was completed today in Azerbaijan, about two weeks earlier than usual. It has been sown together with barely on about 30,000 hectares. This is a new agricultural technique. (1000)

Farmers in Kherson Oblast have delivered more than 35,000 metric tons of rice to the state. (1200)

Three Kazakh Oblasts, Alma-Ata, Dzhambul and Taldy-Kurgan, have completed sowing winter grain crops. Winter grain is now planted in Kazakhstan over 1.6 million hectares (1200)

18 October

Agricultural workers of Kazakhstan, carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, have conducted the harvest in an organized way and have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. At grain reception points more than 16.4 million metric tons of grain have arrived. About 12 million metric tons of the main food crop, wheat, has been procured, of which 80 percent is of the strong, hard and valuable varieties. The largest contribution in grain resources was made by Kustanay Oblast, having sold 3.738 million metric tons of grain to the state; Kokchetav Oblast with 2.451 million t; tselinograd Oblast with 2.332 million metric tons; Severokazakhstanskaya Oblast with 1.421 million metric tons Pavlodar Oblast with 866,000 metric tons. The sale of grain to the state continues. (1600)

PROGRESS OF HARVEST, WINTER CROPS NOTED

LD170637 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of the harvest has been compiled. By 13 October, grain and pulses, except corn, had been reaped on an area of over 106 million hectare. They have been threshed on 96 percent of the area. Winter crops have been sown on over 35.5 million hectares. Autumn plowing has been carried out on over 87 million hectares. Sugarbeet has been lifted on nearly 3 million ha. This is 82 percent.

PAPER VIEWS EARLY OCTOBER WEATHER, CROPS

PM171400 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Oct 86 p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of October cold weather persisted over the USSR's European territory. The average air temperature in the majority of regions was 2-4 degrees below normal, while in the western oblasts of the Ukraine and Belorussia and in the Baltic region it was 1 degree below normal. Frost has occured everywhewre.

East and north of a line linking Tallin, Vitebsk, Bryansk, Orel, Tambov, Saratov, and Orenburg, the vegetative activity of winter grain crops ceased. In the main areas they were in the tillering phase. Over the remaining territory of the European part of the USSR, the growth of winter crops continued. On 14 October it grew warmer over the greater part of the USSR's European territory.

In most of the agricultural regions of Siberia, the prevailing weather was mild for the time of year. In Western Siberia, with the exception of Altay Kray, vegetative activity in winter crops were mainly in the tillering phase. It then became colder here.

In Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan warm, dry weather, favorable for the maturing and harvesting of the cotton crop, persisted for most of the 10-day period. By 10 October 7-9 of the bolls formed had opened in most oblasts, 10-11 in Ashkhabad, Mary, Kashka-Darya, Kurgan-Tyube, and Kulyab Oblasts, and 15 in Surkhan-Darya Oblast. At the beginning and end of the 10-day period there was rain in many cotton growing regions, the largest amounts being in the Fergana valley and Tashkent Oblast, which delayed the opening of bolls and wetted the raw cotton, and this has affected the rate of harvesting.

NOVOSIBIRSK OBLAST GRAIN SALES TARGET FULFILLED

PM200955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Siberian Grain"]

[Excerpt] Novosibirsk — On 15 October Novosibirsk Oblast working people fulfilled the target for grain sales to the state, having poured 1.25 million metric tons of grain into the granaries. [passage omitted]

SHCHERBITSKIY, MILITARY SIGN GENERAL'S OBITUARY

PM161001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Obituary of V.F. Chizh]

[Excerpts] Colonel General, retired, Vladimir Filippovich Chizh died 10 October 1986 after a serious and prolonged illness. [passage omitted] V.F. Chizh was born in 1907 into a peasant family in Staroselye Village in Andrushevskiy Rayon, Zhitomir Oblast. [passage omitted]

[Signed] V.V. Shcherbitskiy, S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, S.K. Kurkotkin, I.M. Tretyak, V.L. Govorov, I.N. Shkadov, V.S. Shevchenko, A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.n. Yelchenko, N.V. Goncharov, G.G. Borisov, V.S. Kolesov, V.V. Osipov, V.F. Arapov, A.D. Fomin, M.N. Kalinin, N.S. Bondarchuk, V.D. Lavrinenkov.

MILITIA MAJOR DECORATED FOR BRAVERY 8 OCT

PM130937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Order of the Red Star to Comrade V.N. Spirin" — IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] For courage and selfless action displayed in the execution of official duty the Order of the Red Star is to be awarded to Militia Major Vasiliy Nikolayevich Spirin.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 8 October 1986.

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GERASIMOV CITES 'CHEAPER' COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

LD211408 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- If the United States goes ahead with its Strategic Defense Initiative the Soviet Union will take countermeasures which will be adequate but not identical, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing in the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

According to him, Soviet scientists have estimated that countermeasures to neutralise SDI will be far cheaper than the Strategic Defense Initiative program itself and well within the Soviet Union's possibilities. Some scientists believe that countermeasures fully to neutralize SDI will cost a mere 5 per cent of the SDI spending.

GERASIMOV DENIES WORK ON NUCLEAR LASER SYSTEM

OW220035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 21 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Tuesday charged as groundless a statement attributed to Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that the Soviets are developing a nuclear laser weapon. Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov singled out Kuranari for criticism at a news conference at the Foreign Ministry, saying that the allegation he said Kuranari made at the Japanese Diet was aimed at justifying U.S. nuclear tests.

Gerasimov was reacting to questions on the U.S.-Soviet summit at Reykjavik when, in an unusual move, he cited what he described as a groundless and "unique" interpretation made by Kuranari. He said Kuranari told the Diet that the Americans are developing the space-based antimissile system, known formally as strategic defense initiative (SDI), as a countermeasure against a nuclear laser system now being developed by the Soviets and so the U.S. needs to conduct nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union has no such development program, Gerasimov said.

He said Kuranari's remarks not only run counter to Japan's nuclear policy but even contradict with statements made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the SDI is a nonnuclear system.

U.S. 'STAR WARS' DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

OW200435 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1220 GMT 17 Oct 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Last night, militaristic America once again made itself heard. This is the America of the generals and the bosses of military concerns.

It was they who achieved one more nuclear explosion on the proving range in Nevada, this time of such great power that, as was reported from Las Vegas which is situated more than 100 miles from the range, the earth shook there.

Not far from the Nevada nuclear proving range, at the sadly famous Livermore Laboratory, work on the preparation for star wars is being speeded up. The use of the so-called nuclear-filled lasers [lazeri s yadernoy nachinkoy] is also planned. It is precisely this that explains why during the period of the Soviet moratorium, 22 nuclear explosions took place in the United States, including those which have not been officially reported but which were nevertheless registered by sensitive seismic equipment. So it is not a matter, here, of difficulties in verification. The matter is quite different: It lies in the lack of desire to end the arms race.

It is precisely this that Patricia Schroeder, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, spoke about after the new explosion in Nevada: It became completely obvious that the President's declared statement that he supposedly aspires to arms control is nothing more than empty words.

New Space-Based Reactor

LD181647 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] San Francisco October 18 TASS -- The United States has started developing space-based nuclear-power plants, which are designed to become the key element of Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative". As the newspaper "SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER" said, a new type of atomic reactor is being developed at a Sunnyvale facility of the General Electric Company in the north of California at official Washington's request. "It will be small enough to be carried aboard a space shuttle."

The reactor named SP-100 is of vital significance for the Star Wars programme drawn up by the Reagan adminstration, the newspaper said. It can be put in orbit in 1993. This is a forerunner of much larger nuclear-powered systems that would use lasers and particle beams. Such a system ultimately could involve hundreds of these Star Wars weapons. Already now, according to the newspaper, work has been started at the U.S. military centres to develop space reactors with a power tens of thousands of times that of SP-100.

Test for Ground Laser Device

LD211748 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 21 TASS -- Preparations for the testing of a ground laser device intended for obtaining a light beam capable of destroying ballistic missiles in space is in full swing in the United States. This information was provided to the UPI news agency by offcals of the missile testing ground in White Sands, New Mexico.

According to the officials, the National Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, which is the U.S. leading centre for the development of the most up-to-date armaments, is taking part in the tests. The testing of a laser device in White Sands is part of the research program within the framework of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, UPI points out.

'GREAT DOUBTS' OVER U.S. ACTING ON REYKJAVIK PLANS

LD212121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Hello comrades! With every day that passes, Reykjavik increasingly becomes history and the past, but the kind of past which determines the present and the future. Now, after Reykjavik, the main question that alarms everyone could perhaps be formulated in the following way: To what extent, to what degree will what was agreed in the Hofdi Palace affect the rate and nature of the Geneva talks. For the time being, it is difficult to answer this question in any definite manner, but nevertheless, let us think about it a bit, guided by the material the propaganda campaign in the United States is providing us with now, and the way the Americans view what took place in Reykjavik.

You recall that during the first few hours, Washington had virtually lost its political orientation. A formal scholastic logic came into play: They got together to agree on a meeting in Washington, they did not reach an agreement, and so it was a failure. This is what Shultz said not long before the press conference by Comrade Gorbachev.

But one must give the U.S. team their due: Even in the plane, they understood that one should not appear in the states or go out before world public opinion with this kind of result, both from the point of view of big-time politics — because in Reykjavik a noticeable drawing-together of positions really did take place — and from the point of view of U.S. political intrigues, because congressional elections are imminent and in general, it does not do for a president to appear empty-handed. That is when the victory drums sounded. This is what is very interesting, comrades: The self-same United States that elected Reagan as president twice and welcomed the seizure of Grenada and the bombing of Libya, saw victory not in the fact that Reagan said yes to many of Gorbachev's proposals, but in that Reagan said a definite no, which in fact did not allow for any agreement.

Of course, this very no, like the whole star wars program, is criticized by certain sections of the U.S. population. This is paradoxical because as a result of his devlotion to weapons which do not yet exist, Reagan is turning down the proposals and has blocked the reduction of weapons which already exist.

But on the whole, I repeat, they praise Reagan for his hardness and because with this no he saved his defense initiative. At the same time, in that same environment these same people...words of alarm are being sounded: Did the President not go too far out to meet the Russians? Was he not too hasty in agreeing to a radical reduction of nuclear missile weapons? Politics and propaganda are different, though linked, phenomena. If we are to judge the political course from the nature of the present propaganda campaign in the states, perhaps it could be put the following way: In Geneva the United States will be in no hurry to realize what was agreed in Iceland. I would like very much to be wrong, but I think the White House will now start to maneuver and search for all kinds of ways to retreat from the Iceland accords.

And last, no one is writing anywhere about the spirit of Reykjavik. Perhaps this is understandable. Spirit appears in journalistic descriptions when against some kind of positive background there remains much that is indefinite, unclear, and even abortive, but in Reykjavik, everything was absolutely clear.

The problems were revealed: Two approaches, two choices, two positions. There simply remains no room for spirit here. One should not speak about the spirit of Reykjavik but the Reykjavik plan, the Reykjavik program. The question whether the present U.S. Administration will fulfill its part of the work planned in Iceland still gives rise to great doubts, great doubts.

NATO GENERALS REBUKE U.S. OVER REYKJAVIK MEETING

LD211933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] A 2-day session of NATO's nuclear Planning Group opened today in the Scottish town of Gleneagles. The PRESS ASSOCIATION has reported that the NATO generals are resolved to express their indignation to Washington in connection with the fact that there was allegedly no consultation with them before the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin.

[Levin] If the PRESS ASSOCIATION report is to be believed, the NATO generals are particularly displeased by the coming together of the positions of the United States and the USSR on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles. Of course, as you remember, in Reykjavik accord was reached in principle on the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. missiles of this class in Europe. Furthermore, the Soviet Union agreed not to count Britain's and France's nuclear missiles, to freeze missiles with a range under 1,000 km, and to immediately enter into talks on their future fate. In this connection, the problem of medium-range missiles in Asia was broached. And now the NATO generals are heaping reproaches upon Washington for allegedly leaving out missiles with a range under 1,000 km, having agreed to the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. This rebuke is absolutely groundless, as is clear from what was agreed in Reykjavik. But the generals, nevertheless, have not only voiced it but they have also attempted to bring it to public notice.

What is the issue here? The fact that NATO's uncommonly militant generals, among whom the tone is set by the men of the Pentagon, plainly do not want any agreement on a reduction of armaments is hardly news. Nor can one say that their position is unknown to official Washington, or ignored by it. After all, in Reykjavik it was necessary to remind the U.S. President that the zero option was his own brainchild. But now it seems that he would like to renounce it, for the U.S. side adamantly pressed for the maintenance in Europe of at least some of its missiles. So the generals have no reason to reproach the President, especially, I repeat, since the Soviet Union's constructive and flexible stance removed all the questions that NATO deems important.

In light of the facts, talk of dissatisfaction among the generals appears as part of a campaign to discredit the accord that the sides came very close to in the Icelandic capital. This campaign is being waged not only by NATO generals but also by certain politicians in the United States. Clearly they are totally incapable of grasping the fact that Reykjavik created a historic chance to strengthen peace, and to let this chance slip would be to place mankind on the bring of nuclear disaster.

CHERVOV DESCRIBES STEPS TO 'LOWER CONFRONTATION'

LD220735 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Stockholm October 22 TASS -- Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a department at the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, has said that the world of late has witnessed a number of positive developments, including a Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts, the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security -Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and a convention on safety in the nuclear power industry, the notification of nuclear accidents and assistance in the case of such accidents, which has been signed in Vienna. He was speaking Tuesday 21 October at a seminar which was attended by representatives of the military and political circles and the mass media of Sweden and held at this country's foreign Policy Institute. Chervov is staying here at the institute's invitation.

"All this is encouraging," he said. "But it has not been possible to agree in Reykjavik on the central problem -- the reduction of nuclear arms. The USSR and the United States were on the verge of taking major, historic decisions. But the U.S. administration, being confident of its technological edge and seeking to win military superiority through "star wars", ultimately decided to bury accords which had already been hammered out."

"This has happened at a time when the situation demands getting down practically to stopping the arms race and finding a way out of confrontation since there is no other alternative, except, that is, a race to a nuclear catastrophe," Chervov said.

"The Soviet Union believes that European security can only be real and lasting if it is based on an essential military equivalence and subsequent lowering of the levels of opposing forces down to limits which would be sufficient for defense. The USSR has been reaffirming its readiness to follow this principle through practical actions. At the meeting in Reykjavik we have proved once again that we need peace and peace alone and that the USSR is doing everything to stop nuclear madness," Chervov said.

"Military parity is in evidence in all areas and in these conditions there can be no question of any Soviet threat. It is now simply impossible to achieve military superiority because no side will allow superiority over itself. The current nuclear balance already is too high and the continued arms race and especially its extension to outer space can raise the nuclear balance to such heights as would make parity cease to be a deterrent. It is imperative, before it is too late, to lower the level of military confrontation and destroy nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction," Chervov said.

"What can be the first steps in lowering military confrontation? First, it is needed to negotiate on equal, mutually acceptable terms, preserve the SALT-2 treaty and strictly observe the ABM treaty, especially the ban on the testing of ABM components in outer space, bearing in mind that the ABM treaty is the basis for maintaining the strategic balance and the foundation for limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons. It is essential to press for an end to nuclear testing and for the Soviet moratorium to evolve into a treaty on a croprehensive nuclear test ban," Chervov said.

"Second, there is nothing today to prevent solving the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe. A relevant Soviet proposal made in Reykjavik has cleared the way towards a corresponding agreement. Positions have been brought closer on a radical, 50-percent cut in strategic offensive weapons.

In short, there is a real possibility to untangle a complex knot in present-day world politics and push back the threat of war. Everything now turns on the SDI: the question is either the SDI or arms control because there is no way to have both at the same time. In this connection all European countries evidently have to think over steps they can take to bring the agreements, whose outlines have emerged in Reykjavik, nearer," Chervov said.

"Third, strict compliance with the document adopted by the Stockholm conference is of great significance to Europe. Taking advantage of the success of Stockholm, it is also expedient to go further and press for a real reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe," he said.

"The key issue today is that of preventing an arms race in outer space and preserving the ABM treaty in its current interpretation. 'Star wars', once they break out of the laboratory and into space and blow away the ABM Treaty, will bring the world closer to a point of no return, beyond which developments will be unpredictable," Chervov said.

BESSMERTNYKH QUERIED ON NON-LAB TESTS, SUMMIT

LD221006 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Wednesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. According to the position of the Soviet Government, security issues continue to take a central place in Soviet-American relations after Reykjavik, Bessmertnykh said. From these issues the Soviet Union attributes distinguished importance to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of space armament. After Reykjavik the U.S. Administration has to make a choice as the innovative and creative proposals which were put forward there and some aspects of which were not yet interpreted precisely enough are still in force.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister termed the statement that the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is merely a defensive system as unacceptable. If we hold talks on a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons, Bessmertnykh said, SDI is dangerous for the Soviet Union even as a defensive system as it makes a nuclear first strike possible.

Bessmertnykh resolutely denied that it would be more reasonable for the Soviet Government to wait for a new U.S. Administration coming to power. We have not adopted tactics of that kind, he said. Our policy is not based on internal clashes in the United States; we will not freeze our relations or withdraw any proposal we have made. It would be a loss of time, and we do not believe that the reserves of reasonability have been exhausted.

Answering a question whether Gorbachev will leave for Washington the Soviet deputy foreign minister said that the official visit has not been removed from the agenda, the Soviet party attributes invariable importance to it, and preparations are going on.

Bessmertnykh made a remark on the rumours attracting attention in the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Soviet Union would consider it acceptable to test some components of the space defence system outside laboratories provided that the USSR and the USA reach a comprehensive agreement. Bessmertnykh said that the ABM Treaty allowed indeed to carry out stationary tests on earth outside laboratory. The Soviet side, however, is unwilling to sign an agreement that makes it possible to test a space defence system in outer space.

MINISTER DISCUSSES WARSAW CULTURE TALKS

AU151449 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11-12 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov to Pawel Chynowski in Warsaw: "Toward a Democratization of Culture" -- date not given]

[Text] [Chynowski] Over the past few days you have taken part in the Warsaw conference of culture ministers from the socialist countries. How would you describe this meeting?

[Zakharov] It was different from previous ones. Not only because this time there were more participants (for the first time representatives from the young states of Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Nicaragua attended), but also becauase the way in which issues were presented was very interesting. Sharper expression was given to the issues under discussion, a lot of critical self-analysis could be heard, and there was open talk of what had still not been done, what had failed, and what should still be improved.

[Chynowski] How do you explain the specific nature of this conference?

[Zakharov] The topics of our discussion were closely connected with problems that had appeared during the latest congresses of our fraternal parties. These were exceptional congresses. As far as the 27th CPSU Congress is concerned, it formulated, after all, many new tasks connected with accelerating the country's comprehensive socioeconomic development on the basis of a thorough reconstruction of all spheres of the life of the party and people. The congress also altered the general view of the role of culture in social life.

[Chynowski] What is this new view based on?

[Zakharov] Our congress worked out a new concept for animating the human factor in the country's development. The point is that man should take greater part in all spheres of social life. Hence the importance which we attach to culture, which shapes man and affects his development, emotions, and feelings. The previous concept of the role of culture in the distribution of national income was very sharply criticized. Those funds were allocated to culture which were left over after the division of other spheres of national icome. Currently we hold the view that the needs of cultural life should be one of the most important subjects. We have already adopted a series of fundamental decisions aimed at increasing the role of culture in the life of the nation.

[Chynowski] And how, in the light of the present changes in the USSR's cultural life, do you see the role of your office in the development of Soviet culture?

[Zakharov] Perhaps I will add that apart from the resolutions I have already mentioned, we have also decided to form new democratic associations. Such an organization will be the USSR Culture Fund, which should play an active financial and creative role vis-a-vis cultural organizations. Theatrical and musical societies are emerging in our country. Their organizing committees have already held meetings, and now we are waiting for their first congresses. We are preparing an organizational base for these organizations; we expect that they will continue to need certain care from the ministry over a certain period of time. Generally, however, we are now aiming to make the broadest possible use of artists unions in work for the sake of culture. We have commenced a role of coordinator. We will organize periodic meetings between all these social organizations and protect their initiatives and activity. [paragaraph continues]

We will also coordinate their needs with other ministries. As a ministry we have no intention of assuming additional functions, but intend to hand over such functions to the interested parties themselves. We will merely involve ourselves in basic processes, and will pass other matters on to individual organizations. Creative circles support such a view because it unties their hands.

[Chynowski] The conference discussed the paths and forms of further development of cultural coopeation between our countries. What are the Soviet proposals in this regard?

[Zakharov] We have already attained a high level of cultural exchange. So it would be wrong to merely increase these contacts now. Poland is right to say that a further development of cultural exchange should concentrate on its enhancement. We have reached the conviction that so far we have practiced almost exclusively bilateral cultural exchange, and that there has been practically no multilateral exchange. It is also worth combining efforts to appear on third markets together.

[Chynowski] What do you mean by that?

[Zakharov] For example, a few days ago we saw Moniuszko's [a Polish opera composer] "Halka" in the Great Theater. We liked it very much: The production, orchestra, and chorus were very good. If only one were to add to it such world class soloists as Atlanov or Obratsova, it would be possible to stage "Halka" anywhere and it would be a world success. We should undertake such plans more boldly.

[Chynowski] This is not always simple. I have heard that although our artistic institutions would willingly cooperate with Soviet artists, there are various kinds of trouble. Do you think one can improve the practice behind this kind of cooperation?

[Zakharov] Right now our ministry is working on improvements behind guest appearances at home and abroad. We are preparing a document which will permit more intensive activity between our artists and those from other countries, especially the socialist ones. I know about the difficulties you mentioned. We have only just discussed them with Director Satanowski [of Warsaw's Great Theater].

He was of course right to say that exchange between the Great Theater and our own "Bolshoi," for example, could be much more efficient. A good tenor is needed in Warsaw in 3-4 days time, there is a tenor available in Moscow, so of course he should come to Warsaw and perform. Current practice and the difficulties connected with it are indeed causing justified surprise. Now we are going to build new principles behind such cooperation.

[Chynowski] Another subject of the conference was problems involved in publicity for the new generation of artists. What is the Soviet experience here?

[Zakharov] We are currently devoting a great deal of attention to this subject. We have recently had congresses of creative associations. They were unusual: Some even say that they were too radical. In my opinion they were most of all fruitful because they cleared individual milieus of unnecessary loads. Youths affairs were presented as the number one problem at these congresses. Many young people have joined the authorities of individual associations. Currently we are concentrating on working out new forms of cooperation with young people.

[Chynowski] What about here in Warsaw?

[Zakharov] Here we discussed mutual experience in this sphere. [paragraph continues]

We intend to organize artistic camps for young people, where young artists from our countries would spend some time working, exchanging views, and striving toward joint achievements. We have decided to considerably increase exchange between young people, at the same time enriching its forms and variety.

[Chynowski] Let me return for a moment to the question of the development of the material base of culture in our countriers. Do you think we stand a chance of accepting the challenge of modernity?

[Zakharov] We have considered this problem with our Polish colleagues, with Comrade Wasilewski and Minister Krawczuk. Our assessments are in a critical vein. We agreed that as far as the material and technical base of culture is concerned, we have remained far behind, even though we have made great progress in the sphere of culture. Unfortunately, there is still a lot missing before we can force our way through with our cultural ideals and values. Here I have in mind video technology, compact discs, modern theater installations, and publishing facilities. We have not concerned ourselves with these matters enough in the past. However, we have now the other countries, not just catch up with them. It is now necessary to jump over those development stages through which other countries have already passed. We can do this, but only if we succeed in correctly distributing tasks among ourselves. Following a more detailed examination of these tasks and the adoption of stances on various issues, we intend via our governments to pass these problems on to the CEMA agenda in order to internationalize this problem which is so important for the development of culture in our countries, and to find a common solutions.

CEMA STANDING COMMISSION TO MEET 21-24 OCT

LD201120 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The 45th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Cooperation in Statistics will be held in Ulaanbaatar from October 21 to 24, the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance announced today.

The commission will review some aspects of the further development of statistics needed by CMEA member countries and the council's agencies to fulfil programmes for economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The commission will centre on the organizations of statistical follow-up to progress in the implementation of the measures of the comprehensive programme of the scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member countries through the year 2000, and also ways of organising international comparison of the economic development levels of individual countries and living standards in them.

The commission will review proposals on the statistical methods of studying the influence of cooperation among the CMEA member countries on the economic development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia and adopt recommendations on improvements in the statistical publication programs of the CMEA secretariat, and also discuss the development of state automated statistical systems.

A plan of the commission's work for 1987-88 will be agreed.

GORBACHEV MEETS CULTURAL WORKERS IN KIRGHIZIA

PM211529 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 20 October received a group of prominent cultural workers who had attended an international meeting in Kirghizia at the invitation of Soviet author Chinghiz Aitmatov.

Taking part in the conversation were writer James Baldwin and actor David Baldwin, both of the United States, writer Yasar Kemal of Turkey, president of the Club of Rome Alexander King of Britain; composer Omer Livanelli of Turkey, public figure Federico Mayor of Spain, composer Naroyan Menon of India, writer Arthur Miller and artist Inga Miller, both of the United States, writer Lisandro Otero of Cuba, writer Claude Simon of France, artist Afework Tekle of Ethiopia, philosophers Albin Toffler and Haide Toffler of the United States, writer and actor Peter Ustinoff of Britain, member of the UNESCO secretariat Augusto Forti of Italy and writer Chinghiz Aitmatov of the Soviet Union, president of the Issyk-Kul Forum.

At the meeting, which passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on a wide range of problems of our time dealing with the destinies of peace, civilization and culture.

The participants in the conversation noted that at the Issyk-Kul forum they discussed many outstanding problems faced by mankind today and which it can encounter tomorrow. They said that creative intelligentsia could make a substantial contribution to the molding of a new thinking meeting the goals of the progress of mankind on the threshold of the third millenium.

In his speech Mikhail Gorbachev noted that he readily decided to respond to the wish to meet him expressed by the cultural personalities. He congratulated the participants in the Issyk-Kul forum with success and wished that this forum, which he described as a good beginning, be kept going.

"The advantage of your meeting," Mikhail Gorbachev said further, "is that it has been attended by most different people. But they have been able to rise above everything that divides them and reach consensus on the principal issue -- the issue of everyone's responsibility for the future of mankind. This is a lesson for all others."

"Way back at the beginning of this century Vladimir Lenin voiced an idea of a tremendous depth when he said that general human values took priority over the tasks of this or that class. The significance of this thought is felt especially keenly today. It is very desired that in the other part of the world too they understand and accept the thesis about the priority of the general human values over all others to which some or other people are committed."

"Mankind has always had enough reason, courage and conscience to sort out the reasons behind these or other upheavals. This often happened, alas, only after the misfortunes had happened. Just imagine the kind of world we would enjoy today if people had been able to ward off a misfortune in time whenever it was on their threshold."

"We have all drawn lessons from the past and, overcoming hardships and privations, have all risen to our feet again and marched forward, choosing our own roads. But only imagine what will happen if we fail to fend off the nuclear threat looming large over our common human home. If this happens, there would no longer be a possibility to rectify mistakes. Now we have really reached the critical moment in history when it is obvious that the fatal danger can only be removed by joint effort."

There is the need to speak at the top of one's voice about the concerns of our time, jointly to conduct the search for necessary solutions in consolidating the peaceful present and future, to awaken the conscience and responsibility of each person for the destinies of peace.

Man is, ultimately, what is all-important. If progress in some or other area is accompanied by human losses -- not only spiritual or political but also physical ones -- the system which allows for such losses should be called in question. Civilization with all its difficulties and contradictions should be preserved for life, for man. And if mankind lives, it will sort out contradictions this way or another.

Mikhail Gorbachev shared his impressions of the meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik. This meeting, he stressed, showed that it is possible to reach agreements which would set the beginning to the elimination of nuclear weapons. The program of new proposals put forward by the USSR opens rather than closes the door to the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. It provides the real opportunity to unlock the deadlock. But the meeting showed at the same time that no small difficulties should be overcome on the road towards agreements.

One of the principal lessons of Reykjavik is that a new political thinking, corresponding to the realities of the nuclear age, is the indispensable condition for breaking out of the critical situation in which mankind has found itself at the turn of the 20th century. Deep modifications in the political thinking of the entire human community are needed.

The spiritual energy of scientists and cultural personalities, their intellectual and moral authority can be instrumental in shaping this new thinking. The Issyk-Kul forum fully confirms this.

Speaking about the restructuring processes and changes under way in our country, Mikhail Gorbachev dwelt on the spread of questions concerning the country's socioeconomic development, democracy, and broad publicity.

Soviet intelligentsia -- and this is very important -- has vigorously joined the restructuring process, and not simply joined, but became its fervent advocate. All of our society was set in motion and this movement is gaining momentum.

In conclusion, the cultural personalities cordially thanked Mikhail Gorbachev for the conversation.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD192040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 19 Oct 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Beglov, political observer of NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY; Yuriy Kornilov, TASS Political observer; and Nikolay Agayants, moderator]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades. Just a week has passed since the memorable day when the Soviet-U.S. summit talks ended in Reykjavik: the summit on which people of goodwill, wherever they live and whatever their views, pinned their aspirations and innermost hopes, and which they awaited with impatience. Today, those talks remain the focus of world public attention. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with Ronald Reagan is the subject of comment in newspapers, magazines, radio and television; prominent political and public figures in various countries are giving their assessments of its results. Generalizing, one can sum up the opinion of the overwhelming majority of those who have spoken on the subject in this way: Though the last barrier did not fall in the Icelandic capital, nonetheless a better chance remains now than every before of accords being reached on the most important problems of our time, and of a start being made at last on nuclear disarmament. The negotiations in Reykjavik were laborious; there was much discussion of various kinds. Spartak Ivanovich, you were in Reykjavik, accredited there: Tell us in a bit more detail how the talks themselves went, and what the press reactions have been like.

[Beglov] Yes, Nikolay Ivanovich, as you've stated with precision, a whole week has already elapsed. The main results of the meeting have now been summed up; all the main things that needed to be said have been said. Yet we return again and again to that moment that every journalist covering the meeting was waiting for: the doors of the Hofdi residence would open; the two leaders would emerge and, together, announce the good news to the world. The time in Reykjavik, I remember, was 1850 -- 6 hours later, in fact, than scheduled. That's how much extra time it took to discuss the vital matters on the agenda. Let me stress that these questions were brought to the negotiating table on the initiative of the Soviet side, and that's something we'll be returning to later.

On Sunday, 12 October, then, at 1850, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the President of the United States came out of the Hofdi residence; and we can see from the expressions on their faces that they failed to reach agreement. I hardly think it's necessary to describe what we all felt there, in Reykjavik, and in our own country, and throughout the world. But listeners may be asking themselves the question whether those who were in Reykjavik could have had reason to expect something more. Though the talks between the two sides were held behind closed doors -- under a news blackout, to use the English expression, a press eclipse, if you like -- still, it wasn't difficult for experienced observers to pick up, from many indirect signs, that the talks had to navigate a channel in which very difficult questions had to be breached, and that what they were working toward was to pin down certain accords. There was, for instance, the fact that after the first day, two working groups of experts were set up, which were in session all night. Then, finally, also the fact that the two leaders did not take leave of each other at noon, as had been planned, but decided to spend a further half-day exchanging views. It was only after the meeting was over, and an hour after it ended, that Comrade Gorbachev's press conference began. Only then were the large-scale proposals fully addressed that were part of the package, submitted for discussion.

We now know that those proposals were: a 50 percent reduction of strategic armaments, over a 5-year period, to be followed by their total abolition in the course of 5 more years; abolition of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the U.S. in Europe; and the strengthening of the regime of the ABM treaty and the banning of nuclear tests. All that we now know. But the truth demands that we should put the record straight in this respect also: the fact is that the U.S. side, having, essentially, said no, and given preference to its program for the militarization of space, then tried, in the spirit of the publicity stunts that are typical of the United States, to attribute to itself the initiative in raising, at Reykjavik, these same central questions of disarmament.

[Kornilov] Yes, Spartak Ivanovich, let's face it: the politicians and propagandists in Washington have recently been performing an amazing somersault. Only yesterday, it seems the U.S. mass media were noting, in their commentaries on the meeting in Reykjavik, that as a result of that meeting Washington found itself in a situation of serious political defeat; THE WASHINGTON POST remarked that when the U.S. secretary of state announced the outcome of the meeting, highly-placed U.S. representatives greeted the announcement with long, gloomy faces. Now, just a few days later, we see the faces of those same highly-placed representatives wreathed in obviously programmed official smiles; and the upshot of the meeting in the Icelandic capital is being characterized by the U.S. press as a splendid and even stunning success for the United States.

So what has happended? All that has happened is that the political and public figures of various countries, and the press, are quite rightly noting that the ceaseless attempts by the United States to take their weapons into space and break the established military-strategic parity constitute an irresponsible and dangerous policy. It is precisely this appraisal of Washington's negative, obstructionist stance at the talks that is not to the liking of the architects of U.S. policy.

Then the U.S. President, proceeding obviously on the principle that, if the facts do not present U.S. policy in a favorable light, so much the worse for the facts, and, taking account of the enormous attractiveness of the Soviet proposals, took the proposals and, without a second's hesitation, ascribed them to himself. Scarcely had the stunned readers and viewers had time to digest all these surprising discoveries than a whole avalanche of other statements, speeches and interviews descended upon them. The authors of these statements, speeches and interviews have been endeavoring to prove that allegedly in Reykjavik the United States had no thought of anything else except peace and arms control. Representatives of the Washington uppercrust, such as Poindexter, Regan, Buchanan, Perle, and others of that ilk, have, as though competing with each other, by carefully hushing up or turning inside out the real facts, been attempting to instill in people the view that, if real progress was not achieved at the Icelandic meeting in disarmament, Washington is, they claim, not to blame. In this respect particular zeal is being displayed with regard to influencing the public in Western Europe. I must say that propaganda stunts have long since become an inseparable, an integral part of U.S. foreign policy, but they have never yet produced any political dividends for their initiators. This will, doubtlessly, be so on this occasion too. One cannot expect a crooked tree to cast a straight shadow.

[Beglov] The need for this somersault did not arise from everything in the garden being fine. It was glaringly obvious to us journalists in Reykjavik that on the very eve of the meeting the U.S. side was attempting to completely switch, I rather think, attention and interest on to other issues and instill the public with the idea that the U.S. leadership saw no sense in engaging itself with the solution of specific matters regarding disarmament.

The following episode remains in my mind: Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state, came to the press center to meet journalists on the eve of the opening of the Reykjavik meeting. The journalists immediately attacked her with questions: on what disarmament problem did the U.S. side see prospects for a solution? What had the U.S. delegation brought along by way of drafts? Here, incidentally, I have a shorthand account of the press conference in front of me, and it documents the words of, well, let us say, the third-ranking person in the President's team. Here then are those words. She said: I have nothing in my pocket apart from the hotel room key. It is considered that language has been given to diplomacy in order to conceal meaning. However, this joke by Madame Ridgway contained the naked truth, and the truth was that the U.S. delegation had come to the meeting empty-handed.

[Agayants] In fact in Reykjavik our country once again proved that it has a sincere and responsible approach to negotiations on which the fate of mankind depends. We shall never deviate from our line of pursuing peace, combating the armaments race and striving to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe from the whole globe. May I remind you, comrades, that at its meeting on 14 October [date as heard] the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik was an important event in international life. The position of the USSR at the meeting had been honest and open [otkrytaga]. It was based, and this should be emphasized yet again, on the principles of equality and equal security, took account of the interests of both countries -- their allies and the peoples of all states, and was a concrete expression of a new approach and new thinking, whose need is dictated by the realities of the nuclear space age.

As Comrade Gorbachev stressed in his conversation with Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic, the meeting at Reykjavik had been useful since it had shown that it is possible to arrive at an agreement that would make a start to eliminating lethal nuclear weapons. Indeed, the efforts of the Soviet Union and all peace-loving forces have not gone to waste. They have made it possible to reach a step higher in the struggle for disarmament and detente. The platform of new proposals that were put forward by the Soviet Union in the Icelandic capital, which are inseparable from each other, and not one of which we are removing from the agenda, makes it possible to step up the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. The situation after the summit meeting in Reykjavik, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, has not deteriorated. On the contrary it opens up fresh opportunites. At the same time, it is a signal to all who can and should play a part for the benefit of detente and disarmament. I think that we ought to dwell in more detail on how this signal was received in the various capitals of the world.

[Beglov] Yes, the official position of the Washington administration, and certain of the United States military bloc allies, cannot fail to arouse perplexity and disappointment, the more so since it runs completely counter to the demands of the peoples and the demands of all who cherish world peace. These demands are being heard at the present time in the Third World countries, what are often referred to as the nonaligned states, and in the West, including the United States itself. What then is Washington doing? Well, just as in the verse of Kozma Prutkov about the valiant knight Baron von Gruenwaldus, it continues to sit in the same position on the rock. Our opponents were plainly not prepared for negotiations of substance and for availing themselves of the historic opportunity that was presented to them. Reykjavik, it is obvious, confirmed the Reagan administration's deep dependence on the military-industrial complex and its striving at any price and by hook or by crook to break through via the star wars program to achieving military superiority. Is that not so, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] Nuclear militarism, similar to the process of metastasis, is now making its way literally into all spheres of the United States life, and the weapon-manufacturing monopolies, the generals, the state bureaucracy, the ideological machine and militarized science, which have merged into the military-industrial complex, continue to act the part of the most zealous agents and organizers of the policy of adventurism and aggression. Of the 500 major corporations in the United States, over 300 are directly connected with military business. Pentagon orders at present time are being fulfilled by 30,000 main contractors alone, and by more than 50,000 subcontractors, while 41 of the 45 U.S. branches of industry are militarily oriented. Special efforts on the part of the manufacturers of death are directed at the production of new weapons and, what is termed, super-modern weapons, first and foremost within the framework of precisely the program of preparations for star wars that has been drawn up by Washington.

In one of the reports by the Pentagon, the following data is cited, for example: Tens of powerful military corporations have been involved in the development of space-strike installations, and in 1985 alone about a thousand contracts were allocated among them. Seventy-five percent of the productive capacities of such supergiants as Boeing and Lockheed, Rockwell International and General Dynamics, and others is tied up in fulfilling military orders for super modern weapons.

Now that the contracts for such grandiose military programs as the construction of the B-1 bombers and the invisible Stealth aircraft have basically been placed, the military-industrial corporations have turned their gazed toward SDI as the last gold seam of the Petagon in the twentieth century. Here I quote the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It is typical that the greater part of military-industrial concerns making millions of profits in the preparations for star wars were founded in California, where almost half of all Pentagon orders within the framework of SDI are being fulfilled, and where, in its time, as is well-known, a significant portion of that military-political elite made its start in politics which is at present at the helm of the U.S. ship of state.

[Agayants] In this connection, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, I should like to recall, what is in my view a very interesting and important comment by the well-known U.S. economist, Viktor Perlo. He writes: The President of the United States, the defense secretary, and the secretary of state come from California. The extreme aggressiveness of the present administration and the stubborn struggle by Reagan for the complete satisfaction, down to the last dollar, of the Pentagon's requests cannot fail to be linked with the fact that precisely in California in 1984 military orders worth $40 billion were placed -- almost three times more than in any other state. Texas stands in second place, the birthplace of the vice president of the United States, George Bush, where, according to existing evaluations, the value of military orders has reached $14.3 billion. Not one of the previous U.S. Administrations had such evident and profound links with the military-industrial complex, Perlo attests.

[Kornilov] Well, Nikolay Ivanovich, since you have gone on to quotations I shall continue this line. So here are few more expressive comments on this same theme: Here is a statement from the book "Missile Envy" which belongs to the pen of the prominent female public figure of the United States, the honorary president of the organization Physicians for Social Responsibility, Caldicott: The corporations, she writes, act under the influence of their own dynamic power. Their sole stimulus is profit, and for its sake they will start to dodge this way and that, and will do everything, literally everything. The true stimulus of the military corporations is greed -- the desire to make money by any possible means.

Two further comments on the same theme: This time from the West German journal DER SPIEGEL. In its 2 June edition, this journal stated that, as one of the high-ranking officials of the Pentagon exultingly proclaimed, the bosses of the leading U.S. military concerns consider SDI to be their future. The Pentagon, the same DER SPIEGEL comments in another article published on 27 March, intends, before the end of the Reagan era, to turn SDI into an irreversible phenomenon, a fait accompli, and irrespective of the usefulness of this undertaking, end of quote.

Well, I have to say that what induces the exultation, as DER SPIEGEL puts it of the bosses of the U.S. military-industrial complex and of the Pentagon hawks and arms kings, induces a directly contrary international reaction, including that of the U.S. public itself. After all, the world knows and we have already spoken of this today that the so-called SDI is by no means a defensive shield as is hypocritically asserted in Washington as it implements this program. The ruling circles of the United States are seeking, having broken through with space weapons, to attain the unattainable -- to ensure U.S. military superiority. The most zealous organizer and inspirer of this policy is precisely the military-industrial complex of the United States, that most evil union of the bomb, the dollar and state power.

[Agayants] For the sake of these most dubious ideas, the U.S. side in Reykjavik went so far as even to bury the accord that had almost been struck during the difficult talks in the Icelandic capital. While literally within a few steps of making historical decisions, the participants of the Soviet-U.S. meeting were unable to overcome this distance.

The U.S. delegation, as we know, lacked political will, boldness and responsibility for this. But perhaps it was not worth traveling to Reykjavik at all. What do you think, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] Well, as for the question of whether it was worth traveling to Reykjavik, Comrade Gorbachev immediately answered this in the affirmative when this question was asked by journalists at the press conference literally 30 minutes after the end of the meeting. It is understandable, and strictly speaking all the rest of the world is now approaching the conclusion one way or another, that Reykjavik became a certain landmark because positions there were drawn up from which it is possible to proceed toward agreements, to accords. The positions were very carefully prepared. Reykjavik provided experience which may be used for subsequent talks.

Without a doubt, all these positions were carefully prepared by the Soviet side; but on the American side, in general a seriousness of approach, I would say, on the eve of the meeting in any case, to a certain extent, was lacking. All the same, on the example of such a hard and difficult event, I repeat, that not a little experience was acquired, and it has become more evident that now it is impossible to live with the old way of thinking and that it is necessary to overcome all stereotypes and prejudices of previous years. We are, the course, right to expect U.S. politicians to penetrate through to the essence of the Soviet proposals in a more profound way than was the case in Reykjavik. After all, these are major, truly large-scale proposals. Clearly, compromise steps have been taken. In many ways we went out to meet the concerns of the United States and of its allies. Well — and one has to say that in parallel and simultaneously — we freed ourselves, in particular, from the trivialities and stereotypes which sometimes fettered new approaches to disarmament issues in our country also. It is this which one can not yet perceive on the U.S. side, that is the political will to overcome, to step over what is old, to adopt new approaches.

But of course the age will issue the orders and will dictate to U.S. figures also, and they will have to renounce these illusions, including the illusion about the possibility of the United States reviving the position of strategic diktat which, strictly speaking, so permeates the SDI program. Thus, ahead — if one may put it like that — is a continuation of the Reykjavik process.

[Agayants] This is what I would like to add to that, Spartak Ivanovich: As is well known, a routine session of the Committee of Warsaw Pact foreign affairs ministers took place in Bucharest on 14-15 October. The ministers exchanged opinions and information on the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole, devoting the main attention in their work to the issues of halting the arms race and disarmament — primarily nuclear — and tasks relating to improving the present-day international situation. At this session support was expressed for the USSR's position at the Reykjavik meeting, and the far-reaching Soviet proposals on a radical reduction in strategic offensive armaments; the scrapping of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, alongside a simultaneous reduction in such missiles in Asia; on freezing the number of missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km; strengthening the conditions of the ABM treaty; and the complete and final banning of nuclear explosions. The Warsaw Pact member, as the communique adopted at the Bucharest session states, call upon the United States and other NATO countries to realize the gravity of the present world situation, and constructively approach from a position of realism — what we were just talking about — from a position of realism and responsibility the proposals of the Soviet Union, which remain the main topic of Soviet-U.S. dialogue. This is the precise, clear, principled course being pursued on the international arena by the fraternal countries of the socialist community. By the way, the 10th anniversary congress of the International Organization of Journalists is opening on Monday in Sofia, Spartak Ivanovich, as far as I know. You are going to this meeting and I think you yourself will be witness to speeches in which the Reykjavik talks will be reflected.

[Beglov] Yes, Reykjavik has now become a kind of landmark for all of the world's public, both in the sense of assessing what went on there, and mainly in the sense of the public's demand that the United States find a common language with the Soviet Union on the central problems relating to disarmament. Let us take the world congress going on in Copenhagen at the moment. There the fundamental discussions, as a matter of fact, went right along in the same directions that were marked out by the Soviet proposals in Reykjavik, and this is not because they emanate from the Soviet Union, but because these proposals from the USSR reflect what has become urgent in the hearts and minds of all people, and become a demand from the whole of mankind.

[Agayants] This is what is highly significant and typical of the present political situation, and what evokes the rapt attention of the world public, so to speak. In any present-day acute political problem, whether it concerns issues that are common to all mankind, or regional ones, the Soviet Union strives to find new solutions and new approaches, strives to discuss and resolve these problems at the negotiating table. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to undo the tight knots of existing contradictions. But, the United States and its allies, it seems to me, are doing everything possible to tighten these knots. In particular, for example, the problem in and around Afghanistan. It is well known that from 15 October, in keeping with the decision of the Soviet government, six regiments from the complement of the limited group of Soviet troops located in this republic are being withdrawn from Afghanistan. This shows not only the good will of the Soviet Union and the DRA.

This also shows, in my view, that the Armed Forces of Afghanistan have gotten stronger, gained in strength, and that they themselves are capable of resolutely waging the struggle against the counterrevolution, the external and internao forces of reaction, the bandit duschman formations. You have been in Afghanistan, Yuriy Emmanuilovich. What impressions do you have in this respect?

[Kornilov] Nikolay Ivanovich, I shall not so much talk about my impressions as read out an excerpt from my journalist's notebook, because while in Kabul some time ago, I met Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and interviewed him. Here is a piece of this interview from my notebook, which in my opinion, it is very pertinent to recall in our conversation. One of the most important tasks of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Najibullah stressed in the conversation, is to further strengthen the country's armed forces so that they conform fully to the tasks put forward by the national democratic revolution. Our revolutionary army is young, Comrade Najibullah continued, but it already has both combat experience and a glorious tradition. This is the tradition of those who smashed the large bandit fortress set up in the mountains of the southeast, in Khost District, where more than 2,000 dushmans equipped with missiles, antiaircraft devices, and other modern weaponry of U.S. and British manufacture, were destroyed; the tradition of those who staunchly protect the roads and tunnels of the Salang Pass and who fight to ensure the inviolability of the country's state borders. We, Comrade Najibullah said, are setting the army the goal of ensuring a radical breakthrough in the fight with counterrevolution, and this goal, as he stressed, will be achieved.

[Agayants] Summarizing what has been said here today, I would like to stress once again that Soviet people and the peoples of all socialist states warmly approve and support the position adopted by our delegation at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, a postion which combines firmness in principles with constructiveness in the search for new approaches and new solutions. The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the community appeal to all states and peoples of our planet, all people of good will, acting in the spirit of the noble goals of the international peace year proclaimed by the United Nations, to combine efforts and do everything possible to achieve specific measures on nuclear disarmament, the halting of all nuclear tests, and a reduction in armed forces, conventional weapons, and military spending. In the nuclear and space age, this is the only way to achieve peace and security on earth. Here we end our program. Thank you for your attention comrades. All the best.

BELONGOV ADDRESSES UN FIRST COMMITTEE 20 OCT

LD202102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2026 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 20 Oct (TASS) -- The task of preventing the militarization of space is at the center of attention of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik again revealed in all its vividness the key importance for the destinies of the world of preventing an arms race in space, said A.M. Belongov, permanent representative of the USSR in the United Nations, today. The talks which, as everyone now knows, were opening up real opportunities for freeing the planet in a very short time from nuclear weapons, became bogged down and did not lead to the expected result precisely because of the position of the U.S. Administration with regard to SDI and the ABM treaty. Time does not wait; it imperiously demands a multiplication of the efforts of USSR and the United States, the participation of all states in the activation of multilateral negotiations, and the imparting to them of dynamism in order to put into effect the UN decisions on prevention of the arms race in space.

GERASIMOV: TIME FOR 'GAME' OF EXPULSIONS TO END

LD211522 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Soviet Ministry Spokesman on Expulsion of U.S. Diplomats;" TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, again drew attention to the inadmissibility of the use of U.S. official representatives in unlawful activities in the USSR.

Four staff members of the U.S. Embassy and one staff member of the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad are known to have been declared personas non grata on October 19. They are to leave the country by November 1.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry's spokesman recalled that way back in New York Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had warned the U.S. side that if the United States insisted on its demand for the expulsion of the staff members of the Soviet U.N. mission, the Soviet Union would take measures in reply. "So we have found out now," Gennidiy Gerasimov said, "that the U.S. diplomats use their position for purposes which have nothing in common with their status. This is why it was decided to expel them".

"If the U.S. side insists on a continuation of the game according to the 'tit-for-tat' principle, all this may go on endlessly. It seems to us that it is time this whole affair be rounded off", the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman added.

U.S. EXPULSION OF ENVOYS STEP IN 'WORSENING' TIES

LD211728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1717 GMT 21 Oct 86

["The Expulsion of Soviet Diplomats From the United States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (TASS) -- Reagan's administration has undertaken the next step aimed at worsening of the Soviet-U.S. relations. The U.S. State Department has officially announced the reduction of the staff of the USSR Embassy in Washington and the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco by 50 people. Apart from this, 5 Soviet diplomats were announced to be personae non grata. All 55 diplomats must leave the United States by 1 November of this year.

PRAVDA REJECTS U.S. REYKJAVIK 'PROPAGANDA'

PM211000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[K. Georgiyev article under the rubric "Echo of Reykjavik": "Back to the Question of Facts"]

[Text] The more people, including Americans, find out the truth about Reykjavik, the more indignation they feel about the fact that the accords which were practically achieved there on radical reductions followed by the elimination of nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range — were left hanging in the air because of the notorious SDI, President Reagan's favorite child, which he has elevated to the rank of a "sacred cow" which nobody dares touch.

Seeking to save the President from criticism about the unique opportunity which he lost to achieve a change for the better in world history, the White House has launched a broad propaganda campaign. This is taking place in various spheres. There are attempts to prove what cannot be proved -- that all the work under the SDI program, including the conducting of tests of ABM space systems outside the laboratory, and even in space, is not contrary to the ABM Treaty. And there are the continuing attempts to misrepresent the course and content of the Reykjavik talks.

In recent days the following thesis has been particularly prominent among such attempts: Everything went well in Reykjavik, it is said, until, near the end of the meeting, after accords surpassing all expectations had been agreed on in relation to strategic arms and medium-range missiles, the Soviet side suddenly made its adoption conditional on the demand for restrictions on work under SDI, which supposedly brought the whole matter to a standstill.

Thus White House Chief of Staff Regan repeats day after day that the "package thesis was put forward at the last moment." "No, we did not suppose that everything would ultimately be linked to SDI," he claims. "No, no, no. We never suspected it, categorically not."

Regan is energetically echoed by the notorious Perle -- U.S. assistance defense secretary and one of the fiercest opponents in general of any U.S.-USSR agreements in the disarmament sphere. Repeating after Regan that the Soviet side put forward an "unexpected demand" on the limitation of work under the SDI program "at the last minute," Perle goes even further: Measuring others by his own standards, he starts talking about how this might have been done because the Soviet side had decided to go back on its word on the question of eliminating long-range ballistic missiles.

Let us leave such "pearls" of logic to Perle's conscience, and see whether there is an iota of truth in the basic claims of Regan, Perle, and certain other administration spokesmen to the effect that the USSR's position on questions concerning SDI in the context of the ABM Treaty was set forth at the very end of the Reykjavik meeting and that only then did it put forward the idea of "package" -- that is, the idea that the resolution of the questions of strategic arms, medium-range missiles, the strengthening and strict observance of the ABM Treaty, and also the banning of nuclear tests are interlinked.

The facts indicate something completely different. As M.S. Gorbachev told the world at the press conference held in Reykjavik literally an hour after the end of the meeting, the whole complex of new far-reaching Soviet proposals on the questions listed was presented to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz in the course of the first talks on 11 October.

And it was said outright that these proposals are presented as a "package." And who knows or understands better than the Americans what is meant by a "package" in relation to particular proposals. They are very fond of including in a "package" proposals which may not even have anything to do with each other, and that certainly cannot be said of the Soviet "package" presented to President Reagan in Reykjavik.

The organic interconnection between the proposals it contains was revealed with the utmost clarity and persuasive force by M.S. Gorbachev at the Reykjavik press conference and in his speech on Soviet television.

But in this case it is a question of the basic fact: When did the American side learn that the Soviet proposals were a "package" -- at the beginning, or at the very end of the Reykjavik meeting, as the White House spokesmen are now trying to assure the world?

In their zeal of misrepresent the real course of events in Reykjavik, Regan and Perle have forgotten or are pretending to have forgotten (obviously hoping that other people have short memories, too) what was said on this matter the day after the meeting by their own colleague -- the President's national security adviser Poindexter.

At a White House press briefing on 13 October, answering questions from journalists, Poindexter said: "In my view, we always knew that they link progress in the sphere of strategic arms reduction to an accord on the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems and to the adoption of their stance on questions of strategic defense." And: "I do not want to mislead you. From the very beginning -- as I have said, even before we arrived in Iceland -- the link (of the SDI question) with the strategic arms reduction process was absolutely clear. When we arrived in Iceland, in the course of discussions it became clear that they are linking progress in the sphere of strategic arms reduction, and not only strategic arms, but also an accord on intermediate (medium) range nuclear forces and on nuclear tests, to our agreement to their position on the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems."

The specific question by one journalist: "Did they immediately link the question of intermediate-range nuclear forces to SDI?" received from Poindexter a clear and unambiguous "Yes."

Those are the facts. And whatever efforts some people in Washington make now, repeating the word "no" five times in succession, the facts will still be facts and an untruth will not become the truth. Only the reputation of these people will suffer.

WEINBERGER 'TRAVELING SALESMAN' ASIA TOUR SCORED

PM211130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Observations of a Political Observer": "Traveling Salesman for the Maufacturers of Death"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has made a trip to China, India, and Pakistan. As usual, playing a dual role, as Pentagon chief and as traveling salesman for the U.S. military-industrial complex, Weinberger did not conceal the fact that this time he regarded it as one of his objectives to oppose the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the Asian-Pacific region. Before the start of the trip he made slanderous attacks on the USSR, the DPRK, and the SRV. "Not satisfied with the substantial strategic superiority in their favor," Weinberger said threateningly, "the Russians are calling for the holding of regional talks to discuss limits and restrictions on our naval forces and foreign bases in that region. Naturally, this is a Soviet propaganda trick aimed at representing American forces as a threat to regional security." But it is not the USSR, but the United States, which permanently deploys in that part of the world its second biggest grouping of armed forces abroad, numbering around half a million men. It is not the USSR, but the United States which uses military bases on Guam and in the Philippines, Japan, and South Korea to station nuclear weapons targeted on Asia. And this huge war machine has not been deployed in the Asian-Pacific region only for deterrence. [paragraph continues]

It has already been brought into play more than once. The Pentagon chief recalled this with the cynicism typical of his department: "Twice, first in Korea and then in Vietnam, Americans have given their lives in the attempt to create a shield behind which the Asian countries could preserve their freedom."

It remains to be added that they tried in vain to use the American "shield" to safeguard the reactionary Kuomintang regime in China, and that to this day the "shield" of American military deliveries is hampering the reunification of the Chinese province of Taiwan with the mainland part of the country. It is also apposite to recall that in the fifties American strategists were seriously preparing to use nuclear weapons against the Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean peoples, in the Taiwan Strait, before that in the Dien Bien Phu valley, and earlier still on the Yalujiang River.

As he did during his previous visit to Beijing 3 years ago, Weinberger tried to push up the price of American military technology with fables about the "Soviet threat." He did not shrink from describing the return home of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan as a "trick." According to American figures, he said, the Russians recently sent in new units to compensate for the reduction in their troop contingent. But several regiments are not exactly a needle in a haystack. You cannot coneal their redeployment from modern means of surveillance. And it is unseemly for the head of the military department to resort to such a base lie in order to discredit the Soviet Union's constructive step.

Whereas Weinberger had been to Beijing and Islamabad in 1983, for Delhi it was the first visit by a U.S. defense secretary since India's independence. People across the ocean expressed hopes that the visit would boost American-Indian contacts in the military sphere, which have been "frozen" for 2 decades. But the show of Washington's "concern" for India's security causes alarm there. According to the newspaper HINDU, in offering deliveries of military hardware and technology the United States is pursuing a dual goal: to expand its political influence in India and to drive a wedge between it and the USSR. There is reason for such views. India cannot but be alarmed at the growing streat of American weapons into Pakistan. They have already started talking about stationing U.S. AWACS early-warning planes there. This would sharply increase the effectiveness of the F-16 fighter-bombers acquired by Islamabad. As was officially stated in Delhi the other day, 90 percent of the American combat hardware is deployed on the Indian border, and not by any means in order to rebuff imaginary "aggression" from Afghanistan.

Nonetheless Weinberger deemed it necessary to state, even before arriving in Islamabad: "In recent years Pakistan has probably done more and risked more than any other country in the world to resist Soviet agression." The American champions of democracy needed the hackneyed bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" in order to justify their handouts to Ziaul Haq's repressive regime. During Weinberger's visit the details of a 6-year program of American aid to Pakistan amounting to more than $4 billion, of which half is earmarked for military needs, were thrashed out. Of course, such generosity pursues selfish goals: to strengthen the antipopular regime in pakistan, to hamper a political settlement over Afghanistan, to create a threat to India, and to weaken it with a ruinous arms race.

What a striking contrast, against the background of these unseemly intrigues, is presented by the peace-loving Soviet initiatives: to settle regional conflicts, to erect a barrier in the path of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in the Asian-Pacific region, to restrict the activity of fleets and the military presence in general in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins, radically to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Asia, and to discuss confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the region. [paragraph continues]

"It will take time, measured in years, for the Asian states to believe that these proposals are not only a Soviet tactical or propaganda trick," Weinberger asserts in connection with the program put forward in Vladivostok for improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

It cannot be denied. The implementation of the idea of all-Asian security will take time. But the future is on its side. And the time when the traveling salesmen for the manufacturers of death were able to sow discord between peoples is on its way out.

KOHL TO DISCUSS REYKJAVIK, SDI ON U.S. VISIT

LD210708 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 21 TASS -- West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has arrived in the United States for a four-day visit to include talks with President Reagan and other senior officials in the administration.

According to American officials, the talks will focus on political problems, above all the outcome of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

It is being recalled here that the Bonn government backs Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" and has signed with Washington an official agreement allowing West German firms to take part in the work on developing a large-scale anti-missile defence system partially based in outer space.

Bilateral economic relations will feature prominently at the talks. Lately, Washington has been pressing West Germany into adopting measures for expanding its import from the United States.

Kohl pointed out in this connection in an interview with West German television before departure that his country was a friend and ally of the United States, but not its vassal.

Comment Prior to Talks

LD211613 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 21 TASS -- Talks were started in the White House today between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of West Germany, who had arrived in the U.S. for an official visit.

Speaking in the White House before the beginning of the Meeting, the head of the U.S. Administration pointed out that he would inform the West German leader of the content of his discussions in Reykjavik with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In his turn, the federal chancellor laid special emphasis on the positive moments of the meeting in the capital of Iceland. Kohl urged to take advantage of the opportunities opened by the Reykjavik meeting.

TASS REPORTS HONECKER'S ARRIVAL IN BEIJING

LD210749 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 21 TASS — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitationof Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China.

Honecker is being accompanied on the trip by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo of the SUPG Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR, and other officials.

The GDR leader will hold talks with Hu Yaobang and meet other Chinese leaders. They will discuss a broad range of sisues related to bilateral ties and to the international situation.

Honecker was welcomed at Beijing airport by Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, member of the State Council and foreign minister of China, and other officials.

PAPER CITES CPC SECRETARY ON REYKJAVIK, SDI

PM200915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Tass report under the general heading "Utilizing a Historic Opportunity"]

[Text] Beijing — Commenting on the results of the Reykjavik meeting in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI, Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, said: "We advocate the continuation of the dialogue. It would be desirable for future talks to achieve a final result which would make a contribution to the cause of world peace without detriment to other states' interests." "Space exploration," Hu Qili noted, "should promote world peace, and its use for military purposes intensifies the arms race. That is why we oppose the Strategic Defense Initiative."

TALKUNOV RECEIVES PRC NPC'S LIU DANGYAN

PM220921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, received Liu Dangyan, member of the Chinese National People's Congress and director of the PRC Academy of Social Sciences Modern History Institute, 20 October.

Views were exchanged on questions of further development of interparliamentary ties. It was noted that friendly contacts in interstate, economic, cultural, and other spheres have recently received a new boost and serve to strengthen relations between the two countries' peoples.

Taking part in the friendly talk were M.L. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of SCiences Far East Institute, other officials, and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

KAPITSA ON GORBACHEV VISIT, REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

Talks With Yanai

OW201149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO — Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said Monday the Kremlin is preparing for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan but did not specify a date, a foreign minister official said.

Kapitsa told Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Shinichi Yanai the exact date will be disclosed soon, the official said.

The disclosure is expected to come November 13 or 14 when Japan and the Soviets hold high-level consultations in Moscow, the official said.

Japan proposed that Gorbachev visit by the end of January, but uncertainty over the next summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev had stalled fixing a date.

Kapitsa said, ''the visit will not take place this year,'' adding, '' it should provide fruitful results,'' the official said.

Yanai said Japan considers Gorbachev's visit will bring about a turning point in Japan-Soviet relations and repeated Japan's position that the meeting should produce positive results on the northern territorial issue.

But Kapitsa was quoted as suggesting that the issue must not be a precondition for the meeting between Gorbachev and Prime Minster Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Japan claims its territorial right over the northern islands — four islands east of Hokkaido which fell into the hands of the Soviets at the end of world war II.

Kapitsa, a special soviet envoy here on a four-day visit since Sunday to brief Japan on the outcome of the U.S. -Soviet summit in Reykjavik, Iceland on October 11-12, said the Soviet Union had proposed in the summit on disarmament programs as a package, which contained a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons, a zero option of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and reduction of them in Asia and confinement on [as received] a laboratory research and tests of strategic defense initiative (SDI).

The Soviet Union had been opposed in the summit to ground and space tests of SDI and asked the U.S. to remain in the Antiballistic Missile (AMB) Treaty over 10 years, he said. But that had caused an obstacle in the negotiations with the U.S. in Reykjavik, Kapitsa was quoted as telling Yanai.

It is regretted that the summit failed to conclude agreements, but efforts can and must be continued, Kapitsa said, adding that progress (on disarmament) can be expected because of the (potential) agreements on a high level (reached in the summit), the official said.

Yanai said Japan expects both superpowers to produce positive results, starting from the high-level agreements, the official said.

But Yanai showed regret over Soviet linkage between inf, strategic nuclear weapons and SDI. He also said Japan remains unchanged in seeking a zero option of SS-20 missiles on a global basis, the official said.

NHK Interview

OW211400 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "New Center 9" program; interview "conducted recently" with Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, by NHK Newscaster Taro Kimura; Kapitsa shown seated in unidentified office speaking in Russian; Kimura shown in televisin studio speaking in English, with Japanese subtitles for both shown on screen; Kapitsa remarks translated from the Russian, Kimura' transcribed from English — recorded]

[Text] [Kimura] I actually returned from Reykjavik recently very disappointed. I wonder what is your view on having those two leaders meet again very soon?

[Kapitsa] I think you have grounds for disappointment, but you have no grounds for not being an optimist. We were also disappointed by the fact that in Reykjavik the leaders of the two powers were very close to an agreement on liquidating, on reducing and liquidating strategic arms, very close to an agreement on intermediate-range missiles, but everything was frustrated due to the U.S. insistence on its program for creating space arms. We cannot agree with this.

[Kimura] This SDI problem is really confusing. You have said now that it has to be packaged with the other issue. But I understand Mr Karpov in Europe -- he is the chief negotiator — he said recently in Great Britain and in Germany that it could be separate deal [as heard]. I mean, which represents the USSR policy? Which voice?

[Kapitsa] Karpov's position, Karpov s statement was interpreted incorrectly. Karpov did not make a statement like this. We believe all three elements must be fixed and all three agreements signed simultaneously -- the agreement on reducing and subsequently liquidating nuclear arms, the agreement on intermediate-range missiles, and the agreement on observing the ABM treaty for a 10-day period. This is the package.

I must say that I was most disappointed by Japan's position in this regard. It would seem that Japan would be interested in the most rapid liquidation of nuclear arms. But as a result of the talks that I have had, at least until today, I have come to hold the opinion that Japan is defending the U.S. position. One can be an ally, one can even be a good ally. But one must have one's own independent foreign policy.

[Kimura] You have mentioned about your relations with Japan. I was just about to come to that point. I understand you have said to Mr Yanai yesterday that the situation surrounding Japan and, USSR situation has been clarified recently. It is very confusing to us. Can you clarify what situation has been clarified?

[Kapitsa] It was cleared up in the sense that Gorbachev's visit to the United States will not occur in the nearest time [v blishaysheye vremya]. It was also cleared up in the sense that after our visit to India, we will seriously start preparing for a visit to Japan. I am not prepared right now to tell my Japanese friends when this visit will take place, but I wan to say that the visit will take place; it will take place. We are preparing for it.

When I met Japanse officials yesterday, I also called on them to prepare very seriously for this visit.

Meetings of such major leaders as those of the Soviet Union and Japan are very major events, and it is very important that as a result of this visit there are good results.

[Kimura] But don't you think the situation is reversed rather than clarified, as just you said that Japan being allied to the United States and also committed herself to take part in developing SDI, the situation seems to be very difficult for Japan to welcome Mr Gorbachev at this time.

[Kapitsa] I had in mind not the political situation in this case but the time factor. the General Secretary's visit to the United States will not take place in the near future so there is some free time.

[Kimura] It may view for the others as USSR is trying to strike an wedge between Japan and the United States by Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

[Kapitsa] If someone in Japan thinks this, then let us agree as follows; that Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Japan will take place after Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States. And it is now known when Gorbachev will visit the United States. If we put the question only this way, you will see that we are not planning to drive any wedge into relations between the United States and the Soviet Union [as heard: Japanese subtitles substitute "Japan" for "Soviet Union"]

[Kimura] What fruit can we expect by the outcome of Mr Gorbachev visiting Japan?

[Kapitsa] More mutual understanding, more friendship with each other, and further elimination of the existing feeling of distrust.

[Kimura] You did not mention the territorial problem. I know it is a touchy issue, but Mr Gorbachev, after Vladivostok speech, Soviet Union gave territorial concession to China by saying it is merely clarifying the border line. I think it is very wise terminology. Is there room for such a wise terminology between Japan and USSR?

[Kapitsa] One cannot put the question this way. We are ready with China to demarcate the border along the navigational channel. The point of the matter is that in accordance with the 1860 and 1861 treaties, the border runs somewhat closer to the Chinese side, the red line, so to speak. We are prepared to move it to the navigational channel. And we made this proposal back in 1964.

[Kimura] My point of my question was that whether the Soviet Union is ready to move their, what you call your border to the North so that we could get those islands back

[Kapitsa] Our position is that postwar settlements should be left alone. And we have no other position, nor will we have another one.

[Kimura] I see. Well, Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa, I think we share a different view in many places, but thank you very much for being with us. I appreciate it.

[Kapitsa] Thank you.

Departs Tokyo

OW220417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa left Japan from Narita Airport Wednesday morning after a visit from Sunday. He was here to brief Japanese government officials about the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, Iceland, October 11-12.

KIM IL-SONG'S DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW REPORTED

LD220740 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, has left here today for Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport he was seen off by Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the party Central Committee.

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED WITH JAPAN

LD202245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The foreign ministries of the USSR and Japan exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the joint Soviet-Japanese Declaration and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegram by the USSR Foreign Ministry says that the USSR and Japan gained vast experience of mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres in the past 30 years. People in the USSR receive with satisfaction the turn for the better which made itself felt recently in Soviet-Japanese relations, and stand for imparting a stable character to it.

It expresses confidence that given good will and realistic approach from both sides, the USSR and Japan can achieve genuine goodneighborship and mutual understanding, improve interaction in solving mankind's vital problems, which would meet our peoples' interests and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The telegram by Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kurinari says that the relations between the USSR and Japan following their normalization in 1956 were on the whole developing in a stable way. Welcoming the emerged tendency towards the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations, the minister declared for lending to them a truly stable character, for concluding a peace treaty and broadening the political dialogue, including the dialogue at the summit level.

REPORTAGE OF DEMICHEV DELEGATION TO SFRY

IZVESTIYA on Departure

PM211527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politaburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Belgrade 20 October on an official visit at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Assembly.

The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies K.S. Akhmedov, A.N. Girenko, S.A. Revazova, and Yu. Ya. Ruben.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B.N. Yeltsin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities respectively; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister; senior USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium workers; and other officials. D. Lazic, SFRY charge d'affaires in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Arrival in SFRY

LD201321 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade October 20 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), first vice president of the Presidium off the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY).

At the airport the delegation were met by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and by other officials.

Holds Talks With Hasani

PM221003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] A meeting was held between S. Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency and Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is heading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Yugoslavia on an official visit.

Key questions of bilateral relations were discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is developing successfuly in all directions, its forms are expanding, and it is gaining new content. A joint desire to continue making efforts toward a further consolidation of relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was expressed, on the basis of the principles and accords consolidated in the documents jointly adoptged.

The heads of the Soviet delegation stressed the immutability of the USSR's course toward an expansion in fruitful cooperation between the two countries, which was confirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his meetings and conversations with Yugoslav leaders.

It was pointed out during discussion of international problems that the main task that now faces mankind is the removal of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The new compromise proposals proposed by the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik meeting are of fundamental significance. They carry the struggle for nuclear disarmament to a higher level and open up the possiblity for a major breakthrough in international relations.

Hasani reported on the results of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare. The sides agreed that the Nonaligned Movement, which also includes Socialist Yugoslavia, is an authoritative progressive force of the present time. It make a weighty and increasing contribution to world politics. V.F. Maltsev, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Parliamentarians

PM221051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Belgrade 21 October — The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which arrived here for an official visit, held talks with the delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Soviet parliamentarians congratulated their Yugoslav comrades on the Belgrade Liberation Day Holiday. It was stressed that the Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the war, rates highly the significant contribution which the partisans and fighters of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army made to the routing of fascism.

Vrandecic informed the Soviet delegation about the guidelines in the Federal Assembly's activity, the measures to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization adopted in 1983, and touched upon the urgent matters of Yugoslavia's socio-economic development in the light of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Demichev told the Yugoslav parliamentarians about the plans to expedite the Soviet Union's socio-economic development drafted by the 27th CPSU Congress, the work to translate them into life, which has gone under way in the USSR, progress in the restructuring which covers all areas of life in Soviet society, the beginning to which has been set, and the ever growing role and responsibility of the Soviets of people's deputies.

The sides stated with satisfaction that the multi-faceted Soviet-Yugoslav relations resting on the solid foundation of the jointly elaborated principles and accords were developing successfully. They underscored the exceptionally immense importance of the meetings of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of teh CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for a comprehensive development and deepening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Note was made of the important role played by ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Federal Assembly in the matter of consolidating the friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. In the sides' general opinion, these ties must be developed and improved.

During the discussion of the international situation the sides confirmed that the USSR and Yugoslavia held identical or close stands on cardinal problems of our time, expressed concern over the persisting tensions in the world, the build-up of the nuclear arms race and the danger of its spread to outer space, and emphasized the role which parliaments are expected to play in the struggle for peace.

The head of the Soviet delegation drew the attention of the Yugoslav parliamentarians to the package of large-scale and far-reaching proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev and opening the way to the removal of the nuclear threat.

These Soviet proposals, once implemented, would make it possible to quickly secure a radical turn for the better in international affairs, to ensure a change in all directions of the work for disarmament, and begin the movement towards non-nuclear world.

The talks stressed that the Eight Conference of Nonaligned Coutries' Heads of State and Government held in Harare made a major contribution to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of the arms race, and the development of equitable international cooperation.

The sides expressed their determination to carry on active struggle for peace and for the establishment of an all embracing system of international security.

On the USSR Supreme Soviet's behalf, P.N. Demichev invited an SFRY Federal Assembly Delegation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The suggestion was accepted with satisfaction. The talks passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Meets Gacic, Zemljaric

LD212226 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade October 21 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, in Belgrade today.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY, which has a decisive impact on the entire complex of the multi-faceted cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The sides expressed the unanimous view of the need further to exert persistent joint efforts to expand and deepen inter-party links and enhance their effectiveness.

Radisa Gacic stated that the LCY approved of and supported the constructive proposals which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

These proposals, if implemented, would make it possible to bridle the arms race and divert the nuclear threat from mankind, he said. He also stressed that people in Yugoslavia received with deep sympathy the extensive construction work under way in the USSR to give effect to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress designed to tap in their entirety the advantages inherent in the socialist system, which is of immense importance to all progressive forces of mankind.

Today, the head of the Soviet delegation also conferred with Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. They centered on the discussion of the state of and prospects for Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation which is a major component of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

SFRY Coverage

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit to the SFRY by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, see the Yugoslavia section of the 20 October issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRAVDA NOTES RENOVICA REMARKS ON SFRY'S PROBLEMS

PM141225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "At LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct — The leading ideological and political role played by the party, as the vanguard of the working class, in the implementation of the 13th LCY Congress decisions is the main condition of successful activity by the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia [SAWPY], Mr. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has said. He was addressing a LCY Central Committee plenum which discussed the role and tasks of the LCY in the activity of the SAWPY, the country's largest sociopolitical organization.

Considering the difficult economic situation and the lag in the development of socialist self-management, he pointed out, the LCY must consistently and uncompromisingly overcome differences between what is said and what is achieved, while at the same time improving the standard of organization, the methods, and the substance of its work and operating in the forefront of the socialist forces as a bonding force in the struggle to achieve the goals set, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES OUTGOING ROMANIAN ENVOY

LD220113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Soviet Union, in connection with his final departure for home. In a conversation which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the consistent development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

POLISH PREMIER CITED ON SOLIDARITY 'PROVOCATION'

PM151629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the People's Interests"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct -- The USSR's persistent striving to ensure peace on the European continent and throughout the world commands universal respect, has the resolute support of the Polish people, state, and party, the entire socialist community, and all the world's progressive forces, Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has stated. He was speaking at the report and election conference of the Warsaw PZPR organization.

In proposing to hold the Reykjavik meeting, the Polish head of government said, the USSR was proceeding from the desire to restore the spirit of Geneva and open the way to the achievement of concrete and important results. The numerous Soviet peace initiatives put forward recently leave no doubt as to the intentions of the leadership of the CPSU and the Land of the Soviets.

The speaker further noted that today it is becoming clear to all objective observers of events in the international arena that in recent years a dangerous, bellicose policy has clearly gained the upper hand in the United States. Counterproposals are being put forward across the ocean which do not take into consideration the interests of the partner in the dialogue.

As Z. Messner emphasized, Poland's entire foreign policy is subordinated to the single aim of struggling, together with the socialist communist countries, for an improvement in the climate of international relations and the preservation and consolidation of peace. The next step on the way to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Poland and the USSR is the visit to our country by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Concerning internal political questions, the head of the Polish government said that the most important consideration now is to ensure a high level of effectiveness in fulfilling the party decisions. As experience shows, we are still not effective enough. The party's fundamental obligation is to struggle against those things which hamper the full utilization of socialism's potential, slow down progress, and impede the search for the best ways of realizing the development strategy.

We all realize, the speaker condinued, that to overcome present economic difficulties and bring the country onto the path of accelerated economic development requries calm, creative efforts from the whole people and the prevention of destructive actions which disrupt the smooth rhythm of social labor. Not by chance have the socialist state's enemies made attempts to return to instability. The creation in Gdansk of the "interim council" of "Solidarity" is an attempt to legitimize now-compromised antistate underground structures. We shall curtail attempts at political provocation, using all the means which the laws grant us. Our party's policy line accords with the Polish people's interests, Z. Messner declared.

REPORTAGE ON DENMARK'S SCHLUTER TALKS IN MOSCOW

Ryzhkov, Schluter Toasts

PM221109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- A dinner was given in the Kremlin today for Poul Schluter, prime minister of Denmark, and his wife on behalf of the Soviet Government.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; G.A. Aliyev; N.V. Talyzin; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers; chairmen of USSR State Committees; and other officials.

During the dinner held in a friendly atmosphere Nikolay Ryzhkov and Poul Schluter exchanged speeches that were heard with attention and met with applause.

Poul Schluter arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

TASS on Gromyko-Schluter Talks

LD211610 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- The reality of the nuclear missile age necessitates not only new thinking but also a new level of responsibility in the questions of saving life on earth. Politicians are obliged to really show the readiness to practical steps, to the quests of arrangements on questions of ridding humanity of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. This was said by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko during his conversation in the Kremlin today with head of the Danish Government Poul Schluter.

The Soviet leadership, Andrey Gromyko said, showed precisely such a level of responsibility at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan.

It was declared by the Soviet side that the USSR and the USA bear, as before, special responsibility for the state of affairs in the world. If agreement on the elimination of nuclear arms is reached, it will be a triumph for entire humanity.

Poul Schluter expressed the opinion that if the arrangement on the elimination of nuclear weapon is reached, the question of reduction of conventional armaments will also arise.

Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union is ready, as ever, to discuss this question, too. From the Soviet viewpoint, the solution of the problem of conventional armaments would be a hundred times easier, if the problem of the elimination of nuclear arms were resolved.

At the request of the Danish side, Andrey Gromyko set out the USSR's stand on the question of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

'Acute' Talks With Gorbachev

LD211617 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today had a meeting in the Kremlin with the Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schluter. The conversation was of the nature of a free, at times acute [Moscow TASS in Russian at 1512 GMT on 21 October in an identical report renders this term as "oftruu"] discussion of the biggest problems of our time.

The results of Reykjavik were in the centre of the discussion. In connection with the unprecedented distortion in the United States of the picture of the meeting there, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the view that it was desirable to give up the strict confidentiality of the talks with the Americans, on which the latter insist.

Mikhail Gorbachev, informed the prime minister of the development of the events, said that the three major Soviet proposals, including the question of strengthening the ABM treaty, were made at the very beginning of the meeting, that all were presented in a package, in interconnection, and also substantiated the logic of this approach: If nuclear arms are eliminated one must have full guarantee against attempts to gain military superiority by way of outer space.

The Soviet proposals contained an unprecedented readiness for compromise, for concessions on an equal basis. But they were confronted with the old Geneva positions and it became clear that the American delegation had not brought with it a single new idea, nothing that could be described as serious. So it was necessary to overcome a very strong resistance before it became possible to advance in the question of reducing and eliminating nuclear arms although here too the discussion was conducted not without attempts to "outplay the Russians."

The question of the SDI was a point at issue throughout the meeting. It did not surface somewhere in the end as they in the United States are now trying to say. And it was exactly the desire of the American leadership to achieve military superiority on the basis of the SDI that was the reason why accords of truly historical importance, a breakthrough were not achieved.

Yet never before and nowhere has so much ground been covered in questions of disarmament. Reykjavik yielded a wealth of experience, our common experience. Now everybody can see better the situation in which the world has found itself, to visualise the real contours of the new situation from which there is no return. And problems of war and peace can be solved only proceeding from a correct understanding of this new situation.

This was received with tremendous satisfaction throughout the world. But there is already concern in some NATO quarters: "How are we going to live without nuclear arms, can't we return to the old positions?"

The meeting in Reykjavik, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, was not only a success but also an event which highlighted the existence of stubborn resistance, and not only of the United States, to the cause of real disarmament.

Poul Schluter raised the question of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe. In reply Mikhail Gorbachev said that the elimination of nuclear arms is viewed as a part of the overall process of disarmament, including also conventional and chemical weapons. The West European governments continue to "voice concern" and this despite the fact that for so many months already we are waiting for their response to the major Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries. It is not time, he went on, to form working groups of NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries that could tackle this concretely.

Much attention was given to principled questions of the competition of the two systems, to regional problems and humanitarian aspects of international life. Mikhail Gorbachev called in question the confidence of the West in the capitalist system since its exponents, contrary to the Helsinki accords, try to use the modern possibilities of mutual exchange for interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries, for undermining the values created by their peoples on the basis of their own choice.

The attempts to explain regional conflicts by references to the "hand of Moscow" are a result, just as in questions of disarmament, of the old thinking which prevents one from understanding the new realities and, consequently, from formulating a policy worthy of this term.

The mistakes of historical scope made by mankind in the past were rectifiable, Mikhail Gorbachev said. Now, in the nuclear-space age, there will be nobody around to do that. Herein lies the fundamental novelty of the situation. Many things are still in short supply in the world but what is especially lacking and what is vitally necessary is the ability to think and act in a new way.

On recalling the plan of influential circles in the United States to exhaust the USSR economically by means of he arms race Mikhail Gorbachev told Poul Schluter about the major programmes of modernizing the Soviet economy, about the social transformations and the restructuring in the political and spiritual sphere which have already been started and which will be accomplished. A most powerful breakthrough along the main directions of the scientific and technological revolution is in the making. The Soviet people have the gifted minds, talents, the youthful energy and enthusiasm to make full use of the socialist society's potential.

In conclusion the interlocutors wished the two countries success in their development along the roads chosen by their peoples and declared for the deepening of the goodneighbourly, mutually advantageous and traditionally peaceful relations between the USSR and Denmark.

MOZAMBICAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES MACHEL DEATH

LD210820 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 21 TASS -- Radio Mozambique has read a joint communique of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Mozambique on the tragic death in a plane crash of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of Mozambique.

The crash occurred in South African territory five kilometres from the Mozambican town of Namaacha as the plane carrying the president from Zambia where he led the Mozambian delegation to talks with the leaders of Zambia, Angola and Zaire was flying towards Maputo.

The communique said that among the dead were Alcantara Santos, minister of Transport and Communications, Jose Carlos Labo, deputy foreign minister, and other members of the Mozambican delegation.

Ten people survived the crash. Some of them sustained injuries and were in grave condition. The circumstances of the crash were being investigated.

The communique said that the tragedy struck at a difficult period in the country's history when Mozambique was subjected to attack from the most reactionary forces bent on destroying the country's independence and the revolutionary gains of the Mozambican people.

The Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Mozambique called on all Mozambicans to rally round the leadership of the party and the government to defend Mozambique's territorial integrity and revolutionary gains, to give a rebuff to enemies of national unity.

A 60-day national mourning was proclaimed in connection with the tragic death of Machel.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES MOZAMBICAN AMBASSADOR

LD211502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Goncalves Rafael Sengo, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the latter's request.

On behalf of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the ambassador told of the tragic death in an air crash on 19 October of President Samora Machel. In reply, Eduard Shevardnadze expressed the profound condolences of the Soviet leadership in connection with the tragic death of President Samora Machel, distinguished leader of the national liberation movement, statesman and politician of Africa, and a great friend of the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM200843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Asrat Wolde, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, who was presenting his credentials, 15 October. Presenting his credentials, Asrat Wolde stated: "On behalf of my country's leadership I plege to strengthen friendship between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia and I will do everything in my power to achieve this. I am confident that during my stay in the Soviet Union the Soviet people, the Soviet Government, and the CPSU will help me in carrying out my tasks."

Accepting the Ethiopian ambassador's credentials. A.A. Gromyko said: "We are pleased to welcome you to the Soviet Union as Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

"Both countries -- yours and ours -- have made great strides in developing relations in all avenues. Soviet-Ethiopian ties acquired qualitatively new content after the 1974 Ethiopian Revolution. I think that we have grounds for stating that our relations are genuinely friendly. They are full of healthy and rich content and are developing along an ascending path on the basis of the 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

"As for international affairs and foreign policy, I think it would be right to say that both of us are today in the same rank of states which are waging an active struggle to maintain and strengthen peace and prevent nuclear war.

"We make a very high assessment of Ethiopia's support for Soviet proposals and initiatives -- including the recent proposals set before the entire world by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, including those at Reykjavik.

"Soviet-Ethiopian party ties are well-established and are growing stronger. Both parties -- both the CPSU and the WPE -- are striving to develop an strengthen these ties still further.

"In your activity aimed at further developing friendly relations between our countries you will meet with every possible assistance from the Soviet side."

After the presentation of credentials there was a warm and friendly talk between A.A. Gromyko and Asrat Wolde.

Yukalov Received by Mengistu

LD211909 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Addis Ababa October 21 TASS -- Revolutionary Ethiopia fully supports the Soviet Union's position on nuclear disarmament and its tireless efforts to strengthen peace on erth, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. [paragraph continues]

He received Yuriy Yukalov, special Soviet representative, here on Monday. During the meeting Yukalov informed the Ethiopian leader in detail about the way the USSR leadership appraises the results of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

The USSR's peaceable foreign policy, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, is in the interests of all peoples of the world who want peace.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE EDUCATION MINISTER

PM131359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 86 Morning Edition

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] D. Mutumbuka, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Party, minister of education, and chairman of the Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO, met 9 October with M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission. Questions of bilateral cooperation and the two countries' participation in UNESCO activities were discussed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

SOROKIN-LED DELEGATION TRAVELS TO TANZANIA

Received by Defense Minister

PM161555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meetings Held"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 15 Oct -- Salim Ahmed Salim, deputy prime minister and defense minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, has received here a delegation of leading political workers of the USSR Armed Forces headed by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

On the same day meetings were held with A. Natepe, chief political commissar of the Tanzanian People's Defense Forces, and D. Mwakawago, member of the Revolutionary Party National Executive Committee Central Committee and Tanzanian labor minister.

Departs Tanzania

LD210911 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam October 21 TASS -- A delegation of senior political officers of the armed forces of the USSR has ended its visit to Tanzania. The delegation, led by alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy Admiral A. Sorokin, stayed here at the invitation of the Defence Ministry of the United Republic of Tanzania.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by member of the Central Committee of the revolutionary party, chief Political Commissioner of the People's Defence Forces of Tanzania A.S. Natepe, other military leaders.
(-GL-)

NICARAGUA OPENS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HASENFUS

LD211538 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Managua October 21 TASS -- American pilot Eugene Hasenfus, who participated in numerous aerial missions on orders from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to supply the Somocista gangs with weaponry, has gone to trial here today. On October 5, when Hasenfus was making his 10th flight over Nicaraguan territory, his plane was shot down and the pilot himself taken prisoner.

Opening the trial, Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes read the text of the indictment drawn up by the Sandinista government against the American mercenary. The document stresses that the Hasenfus case was fresh evidence of the open act of aggression of the United States against Nicaragua. Washington, which has unleashed an undeclared war against that country, is grossly violating basic international norms and the principles of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

Those who are recruited and paid by the United States who participate in that war are mercenaries and those who recruit them the engineers of their crimes. The war that is being waged by the U.S. mercenaries against the civilian population is an undisguised act of aggression. These actions should be viewed as an international crime against peace, security and the independence of the peoples.

It was established, inter alia, on the basis of the evidence given by Hasenfus himself, that he had been recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency last June to perform secret overflights of Nicaraguan territory to ship weapons and military hardware to Somocista gangs. The contras, taking orders from the CIA, are conducting armed operations in Nicaragua with a view to seizing a part of the territory of the country and establishing an "interim government" on it. The U.S. mercenaries would like to divide the Nicaraguan state and deny it independence. Hasenfus, as one of the executors of the interventionist plan, ought to stand trial as a terrorist. Moreover, he is charged with violations of the social order and security of Nicaragua because he had been supplying weapons to bandits who used them against the lawful Nicaraguan Government and the population of the country.

Moscow Commentary on Trials

LD211941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] The trial of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus begins today in the peoples' anti-Somoza tribunal in Managua. As is known, he was taken prisoner by the Nicaraguan authorities 2 weeks ago, when the plane he was in was shot down over the territory of Nicaragua. The government of that country considers Hasenfus to be a prisoner-of-war. He will be accused of direct participation in the undeclared war which the U.S. Administration is waging against the Nicaraguan people. Igor Surguchev is at the microphone:

The criminal aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua, which is being carried out with the direct and active connivance of the United States, is taking many victims among the Nicaraguans. Moreover, the victims are mainly peaceful inhabitants. It is causing enormous damage to the republic's national economy.

But it has another aspect, too, which official Washington prefers to remain silent about and prefers to hide from the American public and the world community. It is the direct participation of Americans in the undeclared war, with all the consequences that ensue from it.

The sad destiny of three Americans who were passengers in the plane that was shot down is merely a harbinger of the consequences -- extremely painful for the United States -- that are threatened by the present course of the administration toward an escalation of the anti-Nicaraguan campaign. U.S. citizens are having to pay for it, too. And not only in dollars! Hasenfus's two colleagues paid with their lives, and he himself will have to answer for his actions before the Nicaraguan people, according to the full severity of the republic's laws. Legal circles consider that for invading Nicaraguan airspace, with the aim of delivering military supplies to the contras who are guilty of bloody terror against the peaceful population, Hasenfus may be sentenced to 30 years in prison. It is true that Ortega, the Nicaraguan head of state, said in an interview for the U.S. TV company CBS that the court will take account of the fact that the defendent is himself a victim of the White House's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua.

Indeed, the trial opening in Managua is a trial not so much of Hasenfus per se, as of the instigators and organizers of the undeclared war who meet in Washington government offices. Documents which have fallen into the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities, and other materials collected by them, and also Hasenfus's testimony, and his wife's statement, prove irrefutably the direct connivance of the U.S. Administration in unlawful, hostile actions against the legitimate government and people of Nicaragua, and its responsibility for them. And the White House's pathetic attempts to pretend that this CIA agent. and others, who are still waiting to go into the dock, are private individuals in no way connected with the government, allegedly acting exclusively on their own initiative, are futile. Official Washington's reluctance to acknowledge its responsibility for the fate of Hasenfus and others like him also indicates that the incompatibility of their policy as regards the homeland of Sandino with the elementary norms of international law is well realized on the Potomac.

VISIT OF CUBAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

FL261822 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Today Diocles Torralba, Cuban vice president of the Council of Ministers and Transportation Minister, was received by Geydar Aliyev, Soviet acting prime minister. During the meeting, Aliyev and Torralba discussed matters related with cargo transportation between Cuba and the Soviet Union, which reaches 24 million tons a year, and other related issues. These are the main objectives of the Cuban leader's visit to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON GOSR JUBILEE SLOGANS

PM201509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Shock Work at the End of the Year"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were published in the press yesterday. We are greeting the country's anniversary with a sense of pride in all that has been done and measure our progress against what remains to be done to make our motherland mightier and more beautiful. The Central Committee's slogans call on working people by stubborn and conscientious work to fulfill the 27th Party Congress' historic decisions:

Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! Restructuring is a matter for each and everyone! Actively establish revolutionary transformations in the economy and in all spheres of social life!

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development requires profound changes, primarily in the national economy. The party urges people to struggle for high quality of output and the honor of the Soviet brandmark, to be thrifty, and to show greater responsibility for the end results of labor.

Three-fourths of the 1st year of the 5-year plan are over. How are these tasks being fulfilled in practice? The USSR Central Statistical Administration's report on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Develoment of the USSR for the first 9 months of 1986 demonstrates that positive changes are taking place. The process of restructuring is gathering momentum increasingly confidently. The indicators of the development of many sectors of the national economy exceed the corresponding rates for last year and the plan targets for this year. National income has increased by R18 billion or 4.3 percent. The commissioning of fixed capital out of state capital investments has increased by R8.5 billion and labor productivity in industry has risen 4.8 percent.

During this period the volume of industrial production increased by R31 billion or 5.2 percent, which is higher than the plan targets. There has been an improvement in the fulfillment of targets for the production of the most important types of output and contractual commitments for deliveries. Even within the 1st year of the 5-year plan the country is reaching the average annual targets for the 5-year plan for the rate of production development. In the agro-industrial complex intensive techniques and other scientific achievements are being introduced more actively. Increased crop and livestock output has been obtained.

Another most important feature of the labor achievements is the intensification of the social thrust in the development of the economy and the further raising of the people's material living standard. National income used for consumption and accumulation has increased 3.7 percent. The average monthly money wages of workers and employees in the national economy amounted to R194 and kolkhoz members' labor remuneration rose 4 percent. The raising of rates of pay and salaries for educators and teachers of a number of academic institutions has been completed. The labor remuneration of designers, technologists, and scientific workers is being improved. Commodity exchange has increased, the structure of the people's consumption has improved, and the scale of housing and sociocultural construction has expanded.

At the same time there are still many unused reserves in each republic and each sector. [paragraph continues]

Although the 9-month plan has been fulfilled as a whole, industry did not cope with the September target. The plan for oil extraction and the production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, color television sets, and other goods has not been fulfilled. Serious backlogs have occurred in the fulfillment of targets in terms of the itemized product list. By no means all contractual commitments for supplies have been carried out within the set schedule. The commissioning of many new production capacities is delayed. The commissioned amount of housing and other projects in the social sphere is below plan.

Machine builders are in the front ranks of those people struggling for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Their duty, as the CPSU Central Committee slogans note, is to create new, highly productive, and reliable machines and equipment. Here, too, however, the reserves have by no means been fully used and work to improve the technical standard, quality, and reliability of products is not being conducted on the necessary scale. Despite the increase in consumer goods production many of these goods, particularly complex household equipment, clothing, and footwear, are giving rise to serious complaints by customers.

The party's slogans focus the attention of sector workers on the main areas. For workers in the oil, gas, coal, and metallurgical industries, this means reliably ensuring that the economy's needs for fuel, raw materials, and other materials are met. For agro-industiral complex workers this means improving the country's food supply and increasing the productivity of fields and livestock units. For construction workers it means the high-quality and prompt commissioning of facilities in the production and social spheres.

The final quarter of the year is a most intensive one at construction sites. At the moment the concentration of resources at many projects nearing completion is inadequate and the level of target fulfillment is lower than for construction as a whole. The situation must be rectified soon. All the projects nearing completion this year must be finished and commissioned and be certified either excellent or good. This will also determine to a great extent the planned and rhythmical working of future industrial production units and fuel, energy, agricultural, and other facilities.

From the beginning of 1987 all industrial sectors are transferring to work in new economic management conditions. There will be further development of autonomous financing, the collective contract, and orientation toward the end results of labor. This means that in the time remaining, party committees and economic organizations must step up the preparatory work connected with the intensification of economic methods of management. The broadening of the rights and economic independence of associations and enterprises requires that the focus of organizational work be shifted directly to labor collectives.

The party urges the Land of the Soviets' workers to strengthen the cause of socialism and peace by shock work on the labor front of the 5-year plan.

Not much time remains before the end of the year. It is the duty of each labor collective to make maximum use of it. The words of CPSU Central Committee slogan are addressed to each of us:

Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop socialist competition! Enhance the rate of progression and do not permit complacency and placidity! Let us fulfill the 1986 plan targets! Let us ensure a good start for the 12th 5-Year Plan!

UKRAINIAN CP CC URGES, REPRIMANDS OFFICIALS

AU080858 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the progress made by the republic's party organizations in the accountability and election campaign. it was noted that, on the whole, the accountability and election meetings were well-organized, and have been held in an atmosphere of efficiency and of increased activity by communists. The participants in the meetings are discussing in a principled and interested way the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the plans for the 12th 5-year period; they are analyzing the first steps made in restructuring organizational and political work, and are determining concrete measures to accomplish the tasks confronting collectives.

At the same time, it was noted that in the city of Kiev, in Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, the Crimea, Kirovograd, Nikolayev, Cherkassy, and other oblasts, the meetings lacked proper acuity. There were not thorough in analyzing the work, were not exacting in evaluating the occurring breaches of discipline, the manifestations of mismanagement and slackness. Measures have not been taken to comply with critical remarks and proposals. The assistance given by party committees in preparations for meetings and in holding them was insufficient.

The Central Committee has requested party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to scrutinize the progress made in the accountability and election campaign and to see to it that they are held at a high level. Party committees have been instructed to look into the activity of those party organizations in which the meetings were held in a formal way, to properly assess these facts, and to give practical assistance; to operatively generalize critical remarks made by the communists at the meetings; and to organize training for the newly elected aktivists. The mass media should better highlight the accountability and election campaign.

The Central Committee has examined the way Cherkassy Obkom implemented the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on restructuring mass political work and on strengthening its links with life. It was noted that, in restructuring the work, the oblast's party committees and basic organizations were still slow and lacked the necessary vigor and purposefulness, and have not met the requirements made by the 27th Party Congress. Comrade G.V. Sukhovershko, obkom secretary, and Comrade V.P. Myslyuk, chief of the obkom's propaganda and agitation department, have been poorly and superficially engaged in restructuring ideological work. They do not go deeply into the problems of education, and do not give proper practical assistance to party committees and basic organizations.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated party obkoms to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions occurring in mass political work, and to ensure that this work radically improves; to organize for ideological cadres and aktivists a systematic training in effective forms and methods of educational work, and to provide them with the best experience; to promote by all means publicity and openness in discussing imminent problems; to tighten links between party committees and basic organizations, on the one hand, and the masses, on the other; to efficiently respond to remarks and proposals made by the working people, to treat the needs of the latter in a sensitive way, and to resolutely fight against the attempts to suppress criticism, fight against conservatism and bureaucratism.

The Central Committee has examined the progress made by the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on accelerating scientific-technological progress and on improving production efficiency and the quality of goods. The adopted decision noted that the work performed in this field has not met the present requirements. The branch has been developing primarily on an extensive basis. The plans for capital investments have been underfulfilled year in and year out. The rates of renewing fixed assets have been low. The struggle against mismanagement has not been organized everywhere. Waste-free technologies and resource-saving equipment have been applied poorly.

No substantial changes have taken place in the style and methods of managing the branch. Corrections are being made without reason, and there are breaches in contract discipline. Progressive forms of labor organization and payments are being adopted too slowly. The democratization of production control has been insufficient. The role of labor collectives in organizing socialist competitions has been diminished. Serious shortcomings are being incurred in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres. Questions concerning the provision of housing for the working people are being settled poorly.

The leadership of the main administration lacks self-criticism in evaluating the results of its work, and lacks initiative and persistence in intensifying the branch. The party bureau (under Comrade V.V. Gudym) has failed to establish control over the course of restructuring the style and methods of work, and has not been very exacting with regard to the results of the activity performed by the management apparatus.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has severaly warned Comrade G.Ye. Lesnichiy, chief of the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and Comrade N.I. Notsenko, the former's deputy, and requested them as soon as possible to eliminate the shortcomings noted, and to persistently restructure the style and methods of work. It is essential to expand the rights and independence of enterprises, and to promote democratic forms of production control. The department has been instructed, by the end of the 12th 5-year period, to significantly increase the thoroughness of oil processing, to stop the production of low-octaine gasoline, to increase the production of steel-belted tires by 50 percent, and to double the output of high-quality goods. Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kiev, Lvov, Odessa, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Chernovtsy Obkoms, as well as Kiev Gorkom, have been instructed to give party organizations at petroleum refining and petrochemical enterprises practical assistance in organizing the implementation of the present decision.

Criticizes Zaporozhye Gorkom

AU201454 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined pledges assumed by the Prikarpatles Timber Procuring Association for providing each family with a separate apartment or a family house, as well as for social development in the 12th 5-year period. [passage omitted]

A report was listened to on the work performed by Zaporozhye Gorkom to increase the responsibility of association and enterpise leaders for fulfilling the plans and for contract deliveries. [paragraph continues]

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted that, in the work performed to restructure economic management, the gorkom, raykoms, and basic party organizations still have not met the directives of the 27th party congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Exactingness with regard to plan fulfillment, the production of high-quality goods, the observance of schedules, and the application of economic management methods is still low. A number of leaders apply old standards to their work just to meet overall targets. The satisfaction of national economic needs for high-quality goods, stipulated for by contracts and orders, still has not become a management rule for many of them. Many enterprises are falling short of pledges assumed with regard to customers. The existing material incentives and conditions for socialist competitions are still insufficient for this purpose.

The Central Committee has found the gorkom's work in this respect unsatisfactory, has called the attention of the gorkom bureau and of Comrade P.M. Vanat, gorkom first secretary, personally to slowness in restructuring the party leadership, and has requested them to examine the progress made by each collective in restructuring and to invigorate party organizations in implementing the party's political directives set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev during his meetings with Krasnodar and Stavropol Kray aktivists.

Zaporozhye Obkom has been requested to render practical assistance to the gorkom and raykoms in eliminating the shortcomings and in hastening the restructuring of party work. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA REPORTS CRITICISMS VOICED AT UZBEK PLENUM

PM071101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[V. Artemenko report: "Advancing With the Target in Sight; At the Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Tashkent — A routine plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in further improving the effectiveness of ideological work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands. Delivering the report, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, said:

"A difficult ideological situation has emerged in the republic. Today the primary task for our party organization is to learn serious lessons from the past and to restructure the thinking and attitudes to work of all cadres and working people more rapidly. Consequently we must break more boldly with everything obsolete and stagnant, assert criticism, self-criticism, social justice, and innovation, and intensify patriotic and international education."

The main speaker noted that certain positive results have recently been achieved in this direction. This year for the first time in many years more than 900 enterprises are fulfilling their plans in terms of all indicators. There are more and more labor collectives like the Uchkurgan Oil Extraction Plant, the Kuvinskiy Furniture Combine, and the Bekabad Grain Plant where there have been no violations of labor discipline among the working people.

But there are still many party committees, ministries, and departments in the republic which do not yet attach proper importance to the restructuring of political education work, tolerate slackness and indiscipline, and give up in the face of difficulties. Attention was drawn to this by R. Ivanushkina, sewing machine operator at the Karshi Sewn Goods Association; R. Khudaybergenova, chairman of Khorezm Oblispolkom, and others.

Many lectures have been held recently and there have been many talks and other propaganda events to strengthen production and labor discipline. But what have been the returns? Mismanagement, nonproduction expenditure, and wastage of work time continue to do great damage to the republic's economy.

The plenum participants rightly rebuked many leaders for their lack of commitment and irresponsibility, which lead to major shortcomings in ideological work. N. Turapov, first secretary of Kashka-Darya party obkom; and I. Dzhabbarov, first secretary of Bukhara party obkom, were particularly criticized for this. Or take the following question: Why are the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee and its leader I. Dzhurabekov currently unable to achieve great deal? Because there is a lot of frenetic bustle and a lot of directives, papers, and circulars, but insufficient real educational work with people.

All the speakers at the plenum were unanimous in their appraisal that today we need to turn more resolutely toward questions of education in the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations. In preparing for the plenum, the republic Communist Party Central Committee studied the state of ideological work in a number of oblasts and rayons. The conclusion was that many decisions are being made but work has not yet noticeably improved everywhere. Most resolutions merely record the state of affairs and contain no specific measures for restructuring work. The numerous plans of party committees often gather dust on tables.

Thus, last December the Communist Party Central Committee discussed the question of measures to improve the utilization of club institutions and sports facilities in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. Appropriate documents were adopted at the party obkom, gorkom, and raykoms. But the obkom and its secretary M. Aralbayev failed to establish proper monitoring of the implementation of what was planned. A pile of papers did the rounds of the autonomous republic's towns and villages, and the utilization of cultural and sports facilities continues to be below 15 percent. Decisions adopted on the creation of cultural and sports complexes have not been fulfilled.

"It is bad when painstaking work with people is replaced by paper-shuffling," S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of Surkhan-Darya party obkom, said. "The Central Committee's ideological sections continue to be distracted by this. Thus, the Propaganda and Agitation Section requested a form showing the numbers and turnover of ideological workers at party committees that was...253 columns long, along with a 65-column form giving the same details for creative workers. Will this style lead to restructuring?"

Stereotypes and old-fashioned attitudes have still not been eliminated in the creative unions. Serious complaints were made at the plenum against the writers union, cinematography and theater workers, and mass news media. They must be more decisive in purging themselves of everything harmful and alien that was introduced in artistic creativity by the atmosphere of ostentation, pompousness, equalization, and unprincipledness which prevailed in the republic in the recent past. It engendered a flood of bland and ideologically and artistically unworthy movies, plays, and books. Meanwhile, some successful works are still making progress only despite difficulties.

The main speaker, and also M. Aripdzhanov, first secretary of Andizhan party obkom, and Kh. Usmanova, director of the No. 2 secondary school in Fergana Oblast's Kuvinskiy Rayon, noted in particular that it is impossible to solve the problems of acceleration, develop the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, or take advantage of the achievements of the Soviet multinational culture without a through knowledge of the Russian language. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, the study of Russian in the republic is unsatisfactory. The speakers called on the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the Academy of Sciences to elaborate a comprehensive "Russian Language" program, to sum up the experience accumulated in other republics, and to make better use of it.

A complex religious situation has developed in the republic over the last few years. B. Satin, first secretary of Tashkent party gorkom, U. Kunnazarov, first secretary of the Karakalpak ASSR's Chimbayskiy party raykom, and others spoke on this subject. Atheist work to counter the influence of religion, and of Islam in particular, is unsatisfactory.

Revealing shortcomings in ideological work, the speakers presented a correct diagnosis of omissions. Party organizations commit errors and miscalculations in the selection and placement of cadres: There is a high turnover of cadres, and work with the reserve cadres pool is poorly organized. More than 100 leading ideological workers have been relieved of their duties for negative reasons in the last 18 months alone.

Many ideological institutions are clogged with politically immature and professionally weak cadres, and at times by people with simply work there fortuitously. It is difficult to understand the reasons why, for example, the Khodzheyliyskiy party raykom (secretary Comrade K. Zholdasova) recommended as school director a person who had previously worked as a cashier, trade inspector, and salesman. Nepotism is still strong here and there. Educational and scientific institutions are particularly infected by it. Come 193 lecturers and students at the Fergana Teacher Training Institute are related. R. Nuritdinov, laboratory chief at the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Plant Chemistry Institute, arranged jobs for his son and daughter at his laboratory. During 12 years of work this laboratory has not conducted one single fundamental research or fulfilled one single economic contract project.

The main speaker and other speakers correctly criticized R. Abdullayev, secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and S. Kirbonov, N. Tukhliyev, and D. Madyrkarimov, chiefs of Central Committee ideological sections, for mistakes n the selection and placement of cadres. Senior officials in these sections fail to examine the life of party organizations in depth, show insufficient initiative, have failed to establish the necessary professional contacts with creative workers, and provide only superficial leadership for the mass news media.

In the resolution it adopted, the plenum makes it incumbent on the Central Committee Bureau and the republic party organizations to channel all means of ideological influence toward ensuring that the revolutionary ideas put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress captivate the masses and become a specific action program for them. It is also noted that the most important concern of party committees and the ideological aktiv is to focus the working people's attention on practical production problems and on determining the personal role and responsibility of each and every one in their solution, to step up the spirit of exactingness everywhere, and to augment the republic's contribution to the strengthening of the motherland's might. Specific measures are defined to further enhance the efficiency of ideological work.

Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, spoke at the plenum.

DOLGIKH ACTIVITIES, OBLAST TOURS REPORTED

Tours Kalinin Oblast

PM130849 PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] Kalinin, 9 Oct — During the visit to Kalinin Oblast by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attention centered on problems of acceleration and restructuring in industry, capital construction, and the party leadership of the economy. Yesterday he visited Kalinin atomic power station in the town of Udomlya, met its servicing personnel and builders, acquainted himself with the housing estates, shopping, and consumer service enterprises, and preschool institutions. In talks with workers and engineers, party and management leaders, the important role of atomic stations in the country's economy and the need for improving the efficiency, reliability, and safety of their work was stressed. The CPSU Central Committee secretary drew attention to shortcomings in the construction of the Kalinin AES as a result of which its second set was not commissioned on time. He picked out the all-round development of the social sphere of the town of the power engineers as one of the priority tasks. At the moment it is particularly important to ensure the complete readiness for operation in winter conditions of all the plant's and municipal services.

Comrade Dolgikh toured the oblast industrial exhibition in Kalinin, new housing estates, and was informed about the progress of reconstruction of enterprises of the train manufacturing industrial association. He talked to workers and engineers and technicians in the workshops of the principal works. There is no more important task now than the radical restructuring of the attitudes to the matter in hand in all spheres of life and work, overcoming of inertia, and a revitalization of the struggle for the introduction of everything that is new and progressive — this was stressed at the meetings with railroad truck builders. The restructuring means that there is no time to waste.

A talk was held with members of the bureau of the obkom and oblispolkom and heads of obkom departments. Comrade Dolgikh was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Kalinin Obkom First Secretary Tatarchuk and oblispolkom chairman Ilyenkov.

Visits Zaporozhye AES

PM150825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Accelerated Commissioning of Power Industry Projects"]

[Text] Zaporozhye, 13 Oct — Questions concerning the acceleration of the construction of power industry projects and related tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs were at the center of attention during the 11-12 October visit to Zaporozhye Oblast by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

While at the Zaporozhye AES he was briefed on the work of operational power units and the progress of new construction. Problems concerning the reliability of nuclear reactors and the enhancement of the service personnel, responsibility, and questions of the labor collectives' daily provision and working and living conditions were discussed in conversations with operational personnel and construction workers. The CPSU Central Committee secretary toured new construction projects in the city of Energodar.

A conference was held at the AES, which was attended by leaders and senior officials from union ministries and departments. It was emphasized that in order to successfully consolidate the pace now set in the course of restructuring it is essential to ensure steady work at industrial enterprises, on construction projects, and in transport under winter conditions. The nuclear power industry is called upon to play an important role here. However, a major lag in commissioning new capacities has been allowed to build up at a number of power stations under construction. The causes of the delay in starting up the No. 3 power unit at Zaporozhye AES were analyzed, and measures to accelerate its commissioning were discussed.

Much attention was given to questions of the selection and education of cadres for the nuclear power industry. It was noted that fuller use must be made of the opportunities offered by the system of moral and material incentives for AES workers, and that more concern must be shown for people.

There was discussion concerning the fulfillment of 1986 plans and socialist pledges during meetings with workers and specialists at the "Zaporozhstal" Combine, the titanium-manganese combine, and the "Dneprospetsstal" Plant.

V.I. Dolgikh visited the V.I. Lenin Dneproges and toured new residential districts.

A conversation was held with members of the party obkom bureau and the oblispolkom.

V.I. Dolgikh was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by B.V. Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; A.A. Prichkin, secretary of Zaporozhye party obkom; and P.I. Moskalkov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY MINISTER RETIRES 18 OCT

LD181151 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1142 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow: 18 Oct (TASS) — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Viktor Niolayevich Palyakov of his duties as USSR Minister of Automotive Industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

LAUNCH OF 'MOLNIYA-3' SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD210733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0716 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (TASS) — With the aim of securing the operation of a long-distance telephone-telegraph radio communications system; the broadcasting of USSR Central Television programs to points in the "Orbita" network; and international cooperation; the latest "Molniya-3" communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on Monday. It has been placed in an orbit with an apogee of 38,988 km in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 645 km in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 11 hours, 43 minutes; its orbital inclination is 62.9 degrees.

Communications sessions through "Molniya-3" will be conducted in accordance with a planned program.

ZAPOROZHYE AES DELAYS BLAMED FOR POWER CUTS

PM161141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent S. Troyan report: "Minus a Billion; Cost of Delayed Commissioning of Zaporozhye AES Power Unit 3"]

[Text] Zaporozhye — A hot test run [goryachaya obkatka] of the reactor has begun at Power Unit 3, and the turbines are being prepared for full power operation [nabor oborotov]. Certification of all systems is under way. Commissioning is scheduled for 20 November and power will start to be generated in December. Everything seems to be in order. Everything except the main thing: The commissioning was meant to take place back in June.

So what happened?

R. Khenokhu, chief of the AES Construction Administration, replied:

"I will be frank: Commissioning the unit in June was, in my opinion, simply unrealistic. But we could have done it in September. However (and this may seem strange), after the events at the Chernobyl AES some people considered it possible and even proper to abandon the schedule. Under the guise of struggling for quality everyone was very late in drawing up executive documents, and the special building design plant was 2 months late in delivering reactor casing elements."

For their part, let us add, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems Enterprises really "made an effort" in delivering substandard coupling elements for the computer equipment. It took 2 months to eradicate shoddy work by plants.

It was the Tashkent "Sredazelektroapparat" Association's fault that the DC panels only arrived in Zaporozhye this January rather than 18 months before installation, as agreed.

The Chekovskiy Accessories Plant and the "Lenpromarmatura" Association failed to meet component deliveries.

"Atommash" failed to meet delivery schedules for the emergency transporter air locks.

The management of the AES under construction were not only unconcerned about the timely delivery of everything they needed but also failed to give the construction workers technical documentation in good time. For instance, the "Atomteploelektroproyekt" Institute issued blueprints for Power Unit 3 when work on it was already under way.

In short, the main problem -- the delay in commissioning Unit 3 -- was due to these shortcomings, stoppages, and holdups (a recent list of them ran to 17 pages). And all this -- on a smaller scale, it is true -- is being repeated in the construction of Power Unit 4. And as a result, in the first 9 months of this year Zaporozhye's power workers have undersupplied by no less than 1 billion "nuclear" kilowatt-hours. And nothing can recoup that loss. How did it happen, I asked G. Dudnik, acting chief engineer at "Dneproenergo."

Here is his answer:

"All stations under our jurisdiction -- both thermal and hydroelectric -- have been prepared for work under winter conditions. Major and smaller-scale overhauls have been completed. And yet the power shortage is still serious. In the morning and evening peaks we have even been forced to limit supplies to the metal plants. Supplies have been cut off to many consumers throughout the republic. And now that many enterprises are going over to two-shift work, they need additional power. Had the latest power unit at the Zaporozhye AES been on stream the strain on the system in the service zone could have been halved."

Since this has not happened the conclusion is clear: More stringent energy savings must be made by consumers. The real cost of each kilowatt has risen many times over.

LEADERS SIGN CHEMIST SEMENOV'S OBITUARY

PM131121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a heavy loss. The eminent scientist Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov, member of the CPSU, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, twice hero of socialist labor, one of the founders of modern chemistry, and a major organizer of Soviet science, departed this life 25 September 1986 in his 91st year. [passage omitted]

Signed M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye. K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Schcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.f. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.K. Gusev, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye. P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yanshin, V.A. Grigoryev, G.K Skryabin, V.V. Bakhirev, Yu. A. Bespalov, V.A. Bykov, N.V. Lemayev, N.M. Olshanskiy, Ye. P. Slavskiy, G.A. Yagodin, A.A. Bayev, N.N. Bogolyubov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, M.A. Markov, A.M. Prokhorov, A.V. Fokin, I.A. Glebov, V.A. Ambartsumyan, N.G. Basov, B. Ye. Paton, V.I. Godanskiy, Ya. B. Zeldovich, Ya.M. Kolotryrkin, I.M. Frank, P.A. Cherenkov, Yu.B. Khariton, M.V. Alfimov, and E.F. Oleynik.

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GORBACHEV 22 OCT ADDRESS ON REYKJAVIK OUTCOME

LD222054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" program; speech to the nation by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from Moscow on 22 October -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Video shows Gorbachev sitting in studio] Good evening, dear comrades! I am once again meeting with you and once again it's on the same issue -- Reykjavik. This is an extremely serious matter; the outcome of the meeting with the U.S. President has aroused the whole world.

In the previous days much new information requiring assessment has appeared; information which I would like to share with you tonight. You remember I said at the press conference in Reykjavik that we will return more than once to the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States. I am sure that we are not yet aware of the whole importance of what happened. But we will definitely come to understand it. If not now, then tommorrow we will understand the entire significance of Reykjavik and give both the achievements and gains, as well as the missed chances and the losses, their due.

For all the drama of both the progress of the talks and their results, the meeting in Reykjavik -- perhaps for the first time in many decades -- advanced us so far in our search for ways toward nuclear disarmament.

I think even now that is a result of the meeting we have become elevated to a higher level not only in the analysis of the situation, but also in defining the aims and the framework of possible accords [dogovorennosti] on nuclear disarmament. Having been a few steps away from a practical accord on such a difficult and vitally important problem, we have all begun to understand infinitely more the danger in which the world finds itself, and we feel more strongly the necessity for urgent decisions and, what is most important, we now know that elimination of the nuclear threat is realistic and possible.

I would like to note here that even quite recently the Soviet program for liquidating nuclear weapons by the year 2000 was declared by many pillars of world politics to be illusion and an unrealizable dream. Here, indeed, is that very case when past experience is neither wealth nor a counsellor but a burden hampering a search for solutions.

But Reykjavik not only gave rise to hope; Reykjavik also highlighted the difficulties on the path to a nuclear-free world. The results of the Iceland meeting cannot be properly assessed without an understanding of this fact. The forces opposed to the tendency toward disarmament are great. We felt this at the meeting itself, and now. There is much talk about Reykjavik now. The meeting in Iceland is viewed by realistically thinking people as a major political event. The fact that as a result of it we have managed to reach new qualitative levels in the struggle against nuclear weapons is welcome. The results of Reykjavik, as they appear to the Soviet leadership, encourage all those who want a change for the better. Interesting assessments are being expressed in state, public, and scientific circles in the majority of countries. The possibilities that have taken shape are described as responding to the aspirations of all mankind. In the general view, the meeting raised to a new level the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, just as it did the East-West dialogue as a whole.

It was brought out of the plane of technical computations and numercial comparisons and on to new parameters and dimensions. From this height can be seen new prospects in solving those problems which face us so acutely today. I have in mind security, nuclear disarmament, the prevention of new spirals of the arms race and a new understanding of the opportunities which have opened out before mankind.

It may be said that the worldwide debate on the results of the meeting is still only developing. I believe -- more than that, I am convinced -- that it will grow. We believe that the common efforts of the peoples and of political and public circles, directed toward realizing the opportunities which were opened up at the meeting in Reykjavik, will also grow. It was there that was signposted -- I would put it this way -- a route to move toward a solution to some of the most important problems on which mankind's very destiny depends.

But the period since Reykjavik has shown something else, too. The circles connected with militarism, with the profits from the arms race, are evidently alarmed. They are striving with all their might to cope with the new situation, and by coordinating their actions, are striving in every way to confuse people, to take control of the moods of broad circles of the world's public, extinguish their enthusiasm for peace and to prevent governments from adopting a clear stance at this crucial moment in history. These circles have at their disposal political power, economic levers, and powerful information media. One should not, of course, overestimate their strength, but neither should one underestimate it. To all appearances it will be a tough struggle.

A fresh regrouping of forces has started among the opponents of detente and disarmament. Feverish efforts are being made to set up obstacles so that the progress started in Reykjavik will become bogged down. In these conditions, I consider it necessary to return to the issues which have come to be acute ones on the agenda in connection with the meeting in Iceland. Our point of view, which I expressed 1 hour after it ended, has not changed. I consider it necessary to speak about this not only in order to reaffirm the assessment previously made. I am doing it in order to draw your attention to the chopping and changing [chekharda] dissonance that we are observing, whether they be the result of confusion and bewilderment, or whether they be actions thought out in advance in order to swindle ordinary people.

Various explanations of the objectives set before the meeting are current. From the initial curses directed toward Reykjavik they have rapidly and simultaneously gone into talk of triumph. A noisy campaign has begun to appropriate proposals made by others, and the main forces have been directed in defense of SDI, which was disgraced in Reykjavik. In sum, there is a great deal of bustle in Washington at the moment.

Is this a pre-election game which needs success in Reykjavik? Or are we faced with an unpredictable policy for the forthcoming years?

This phenomenon requires serious study. It has not escaped our attention how and where certain political circles are trying to direct the discussion of the outcome of the meeting. It is worth speaking about the chief aspects of such a campaign. They would like to whitewash the destructive position of the U.S. Administration, which came to the meeting unprepared, and I would say again, with their old baggage.

And when there was no escaping it and the situation demanded clear answers, the administration wrecked the possibility of concluding the meeting with accords. They want to coerce the USSR, in the new situation which has come about following Reykjavik, to return to the old approach, to draw it back to fruitless discussions of numbers, to wandering in a circle in a deadlocked situation.

It is evident that there are not a few of this kind of politician in the West whom the talks in Geneva suit as a screen rather than as a forum for seeking accords. What was previously carefully masked is now becoming clearer.

There are powerful forces in the American and West European ruling circles which are striving to wreck the process of nuclear disarmament. Some people have again begun to assert that nuclear arms are almost a blessing. It is said that half-truths are the most dangerous kind of lies. And it is very alarming that this position -- sometimes it is one of pure deceit -- has been taken up not only by the right-wing mass media, but also by highly placed figures in the U.S. Administration.

I have already had the opportunity to say what happened at Reykjavik. We arrived for the meeting with constructive proposals, the most radical in the history of Soviet-U.S. talks, for arms reductions. They take account of the interests of both sides. Having arrived in Iceland, I talked about this on the eve of the meeting in a conversation with that country's leaders, and in the middle of the first conversation with the U.S. President, these proposals were handed to him. Far-reaching and inter-related, they form a complete package, and they are based on our program announced on 15 January, for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

First: Reduce by half all strategic weapons without exception.

Second: Completely eliminate Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and embark immediately on talks on missiles of that type in Asia, as well as on missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km, the numbers of which we proposed to freeze immediately.

Third: Consolidate the ABM regime and begin full-scale talks on the total banning of nuclear tests.

It was on the basis of the Soviet proposals that discussions began in Reykjavik -- of which I spoke in detail in my earlier addresses.

As a result of difficult struggle and keen arguements, an encourageing drawing together of the positions on two of the three directions took place. The logic of the talks led the sides to determine specific dates for the elimination of strategic offensive weapons.

President Ronald Reagan and I came to agreement that such armaments of the USSR and the United States can and should be completely liquidated by 1996. An accord was also reached on the complete liquidation of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, and a radical reduction in that class of missiles in Asia.

We attach principle importance to these accords between the USSR and the United States. They have shown that nuclear disarmament is possible. That is the first half of the truth about Reykjavik.

But there is another half as well. It lies in the fact, as I have already said, that the U.S. side wrecked the agreement which seemed just a stone's throw away.

The U.S. Administration is now trying as hard as it can to convince everyone that a possible major success leading to specific agreements was not achieved because of the unyielding attitude of the Soviet side over the program of the so-called strategic Defense Initiative. They are even saying that we lured the President into a trap by putting forward breathtaking proposals on reducing strategic offensive armaments and medium-range missiles, and then, they are saying, we demanded in the form of an ultimatum that they reject SDI.

But the essence of our position and our proposals is this: We are in favor of a reduction, and then the complete liquidation, of nuclear weapons, and we are resolutely opposed to a new stage in the arms race and transferring it to outer space. Hence we are against SDI and for strengthening the ABM Treaty.

Every sensible person understands that it we embark upon the road of profound reductions, and then complete elimination, of nuclear weapons, we have to exclude any possibility that could be used either by the Soviet or by the U.S. side to achieve unilateral military superiority. We see the main danger of the SDI as an attempt to extend the arms race into a new sphere, the desire to move into space with offensive weapons, and thus to achieve military superiority. SDI stands in the way of ending the arms race, and getting rid of nuclear weapons; it is the main obstacle on the road to a nonnuclear world, and when Mr Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, tell the American people that SDI is a kind of insurance policy for the United States, this is, at least, an attempt to mislead the American people.

In fact, SDI does not strengthen the United States' security. It does not strengthen it. By opening a fresh stage in the arms race it destabilizes the military-political situation and thereby weakens both the security of the United States and general security too. The American must know this. They must also know that the U.S. position on SDI, which was announced in Reykjavik, is fundamentally at variance with the ABM Treaty. Article 15 of the treaty does indeed let one depart from the treaty but only under definite circumstances -- namely, if extraordinary circumstances pose a threat to the supreme interests of the participants in the treaty. No such circumstances have existed nor do they exist now. It is clear that the elimination of nuclear weapons, were it to start, would render the occurrence of such extraordinary circumstances even less likely. It is logical.

Article 13 of the ABM Treaty makes provision for something else--namely, that the sides must consider, as it becomes necessary, possible proposals to further enhance the viability of the existing treaty. The United States is actually striving for the reverse: to devalue the treaty, to deprive it of meaning. These are all quotations from the document signed by the supreme representative of the United States.

They have made up a lot of fables to raise the prestige of SDI. One of them is that the Russians are terribly afraid of it. Another is that it was SDI that brought the Russians to the Geneva talks and then to Reykjavik. The third is that SDI is American's only salvation from the Soviet threat. The fourth is that SDI will give the United States a big technological advance on the Soviet Union and other countries, and so on and so forth.

Now, knowing what the problem is, I can only say one thing: Continuation of the SDI will draw the world into a new stage of the arms race and destabilize the strategic situation. Everything else that is ascribed to SDI is largely extremely dubious and is being done to sell this suspicious and dangerous commodity in attractive packaging.

The President, in defending his position which led to the wrecking of an accord in Reykjavik, asks rhetorical questions: Why are the Russians demanding so insistently that the United States remain eternally vulnerable to a Soviet missile strike? Why does the Soviet Union insist that we should be left eternally defenseless?

I confess I am surprised by such questions. They seem to imply that the U.S. President has the ability to make his country invulnerable, to reliably defend it from a nuclear strike. But as long as nuclear arms exist and the arms race continues, he has no such ability. Nor, of course, have we. If the President is here counting on SDI, it is in vain. The system will be effective only if all missiles are liquidated. But why, then, one may ask, is antimissile defense needed at all? Why build it?

I still have not mentioned the resources scattered to the winds, the cost of this system. According to some estimates it will reach several trillion dollars. For the time being, we are striving, trying to persuade the United States to abandon its dangerous venture. We are trying to persuade the U.S. Administration to seek invulnerability, protection, on another path, the path of totally scrapping nuclear weapons and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, which excludes all wars, both nuclear and conventional.

However, today the SDI program remains an integral part of U.S. military doctrine. The defense guidelines for 1984-88, which emerged from he bowels of the Pentagon at the beginning of Reagan's presidency and which are still in force, directly envisage the development of space-based systems, including weapons which can destroy Soviet satellites, and accelerated development of antimissile defense systems for the territory of the United States, with the possible withdrawal of the United States from the ABM Treaty. This document stresses that the military rivalry with the USSR must be channelled into new spheres, thereby rendering all previous Soviet spending on defense pointless and making all Soviet weapons obsolete.

As you can see, here again is the pursuit of a mirage; here again, in the words of former President Nixon, we see hopes of wearing out the Soviet Union.

The present administration is slow to learn.

Is this not the answer to the question: Why do they cling so stubbornly to SDI? Star Wars plans have become the main obstacle to accord on elimination of the nuclear threat. And Washington is now trying in vain to present matters as if we were moving toward agreement.

Only political simpletons could accept the elimination of nuclear weapons as a means to deter U.S. aggression, while receiving a threat from space in return. There are no such simpletons in the Soviet leadership.

It is difficult to reconcile oneself to the fact that because of all this a unique chance has been missed for ridding mankind of the nuclear threat.

Having this in mind, I said at the press conference in Reykjavik that we did not regard the dialogue as finished, and we hoped that, after he returned home, President Reagan would consult with the U.S. Congress and the American people, and would adopt the decision whose need stems logically from what was achieved in Reykjavik.

Something quite different happened. Besides the distortion of the whole picture of the Reykjavik talks -- about which I shall have more to say -- actions have been taken in recent days which, to the normal human view, look simply wild after so important a meeting at the level of the top leadership of the two countries. I am referring to the expulsion from the United States of a further 55 workers from the Soviet Embassy and Consulate. We will of course take retaliatory measures -- very tough measures, so to speak -- on an equal basis. We do not intend to tolerate such a disgrace.

But now I shall speak about something different. What sort of government is it; what can be expected from it in other matters on the international scene; what degree does the unpredictability of its actions reach? It turns out that it not only has no constructive proposals on the key questions of disarmament, but it does not even have the desire to maintain an atmosphere essential for the normal continuation of a dialogue. It turns out that Washington is prepared for neither one nor the other. The conclusion that arises -- and it is a conclusion confirmed by no small experience -- is that every time a ray of light appears in attitudes to the major questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, to the settlement of questions which involve the interests of the whole of mankind, a provocation follows, calculated to wreck the possibility of a positive solution and to poison the atmosphere.

But where is the true face of the U.S. administration? Is it in favor of seeking ways to sort things out and look for solutions, or does it finally want to destroy everything which could serve as the basis for progress, and deliberately rule out every kind of normalization? A very unseemly portrait emerges of the administration of a great country which is quick to take destructive, wrecking actions. Either the President cannot cope with his entourage, which literally breathes hatred toward the Soviet Union and toward everything that can divert international affairs into a calm channel, or he himself wants things to be like this. At any rate, there is no attempt in the White House to control the hawks. And this is very dangerous.

As for informing the American people about Reykjavik, this is what happened, absolutely in keeping with what has been said earlier. They concealed the facts from them. They were told only the half-truth about which I spoke earlier. They distorted matters to appear that the United States, acting from a position of strength, practically wrung from the Soviet Union agreement to reach an accord on U.S. conditions. And the day is not far off when the United States, they say, will get what it wants. There must be no let-up in the tempo of military preparations, the Star Wars program must be pushed through, and pressure be stepped up in all directions, they say.

These last few days showed a great cause drowning in petty politicking. They are sacrificing the vital interests of their own people, their allies, and international security as a whole to the weapons' manufacturers. How much has been said about the openness of American society and about the freedom of information, about pluralism of opinions, and about the fact that everyone may see and hear what he or she wants.

In Reykjavik the President, in pointing out the differences between our systems, said to me: We recognize the freedom of the press and the right to hear any point of view.

I am quoting his words here. But what is the actual state of affairs? Here's a very recent fact. I was told that our public organization APN [NOVOSTI news agency] has published in English the tests of my press conference in Reykjavik and speech on Soviet television. APN has sent them off to numerous countries, including the United States. But the brochure with these texts has been held up for several days now by U.S. customs; it is not being allowed through to U.S. readers. So much for the right to hear out any point of view.

Or, concerning humanitarian affairs, I said to the President: Take cinema, for example. A huge number of U.S. films are shown on Soviet screens. Through these films Soviet people have the opportunity to picture the Americans' way of life and way of thinking. In free America, Soviet films are hardly shown at all. The President avoided answering and, as is usual in such cases, took cover behind private enterprise, which, as he said, does what it likes.

I also spoke to him about the publication of U.S. books in our country, and of our books in the United States; there is a ratio here of approximately 20 to 1. I also brought up with the President the question of radio information. I said that here, too, we are in an unequal situation. You have surrounded the Soviet Union with a network of radio transmitters and you broadcast whatever you like 24 hours a day from the territory of other countries and in many languages of the Soviet Union. Taking advantage of the fact that we are not close neighbors, the United States has used the medium-waves to fence itself off from the information carried by our radios. There they only have medium-wave receivers. The President was unable to put up any argument to this either.

I then proposed to him that we should do the following: We shall stop jamming the Voice of America and you shall give us the opportunity on your territory or somewhere nearby of setting up radio broadcasts to the United States so that it will get through to the population of your country. The President promised he would think about it.

It would seem the United States is becoming an increasingly closed society; they are cunningly and efficiently cutting the people there off from objective information. This is a dangerous process.

The American people should know the truth of what goes on in the Soviet Union, the true content of Soviet foreign policy, our real intentions, and indeed the truth about the situation in the world as a whole. I would say that at the current stage this takes on exceptional significance.

Now, about the way the results of Reykjavik are being presented in the United States: It only took a few hours, or days at most, to start submerging everything that was discussed in Reykjavik in a fog of inventions and fantasies. They are trying to kill off the seeds of trust before they put out shoots. A few days ago the President stated that only ballistic missiles were the subject of agreement, and his aides said plainly that bombers and all cruise missiles remain untouchable. The secretary of state provided a diffierent version, that accord concerned all strategic weapons. By the way, he was present at my conversations with the President, as was Comrade Shevardnadze, our minister of foreign affairs. Mr Speakes, on behalf of the White House, stated that perhaps Reagan had not been properly understood, and that the President had never agreed to the elimination of all nuclear arms.

Matters have gone as far as plain misrepresentations. For example, it is being asserted that at the meeting which took place, the President of the United States had not agreed to the Soviet proposal for total elimination of all offensive strategic weapons of the USSR and the United States by 1996, and that it had not been possible to come to a single point of view about this proposal of ours. With a complete sense of responsibility, as a participant in the talks, I state: The President gave his agreement, although not with any particular enthusiasm, to eliminating all offensive strategic weapons, I stress, all, and not just some individual ones, and scrapping them over a period of 10 years, in two stages.

The interpretations of the discussion of the problem of nuclear tests are also far from the truth. The unilateral approach to this question by the United States is being portrayed such that the Soviet Union is supposed to have expressed full agreement with it. There was nothing of the kind, nor could there be. The issue of scrapping medium-range missiles in Europe is also not being presented correctly. It is bad enough that it is being withdrawn from the package proposed by the Soviet side. But even our agreement to freezing the number of missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km is beginning to be portrayed as an acknowledgement of the part of the Soviet Union of the United States' right to deploy [razmestit'] in Western Europe U.S. missiles of the same class.

If these are the interpretations put on things, one soon starts having doubts. What were we talking about in Reykjavik, then? About removing the nuclear threat, about reducing and getting rid of nuclear weapons; or was it about how this threat can be further increased, about diversifying nuclear arsenals, about making into an arena of military confrontation not only the whole planet but also outer space and the universe? This is the impression one gets, comrades.

The prospect of a possible Soviet-U.S. mutual understanding has frightened certain people so much so that they have set about, well in advance, the construction of totally inconceivable barriers and the invention of preliminary conditions. An assistant of the President went so far as to say that the United States, before embarking on nuclear disarmament, should see a change in the political climate in the Soviet Union. All this is frivolous, extremely frivolous.

When similar claims were put forward 70 or even 40 years ago they could be interpreted as being thoughtless, as historical blindness. Right now this is a demonstration of a total lack of understanding of reality. The matter of conventional armaments is also being named as a preliminary condition. This is a quite serious matter in itself.

To this day the assertion about the superiority of the Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Pact in conventional armaments was a widespread thesis. It is that which allegedly forces NATO to constantly build up its nuclear potential. Of course, there is no imbalance at all. After Reykjavik, this fact was admitted for the first time in public by Mr Shultz and Mr Regan. But the essence of the problem does not boil down to the maintenance of parity. We do not wish the arms race to be transferred from the sphere of nuclear arms to the sphere of conventional weapons.

May I remind you that our January proposals on eliminating nuclear weapons before the end of the century also contained provisions for doing away with chemical weapons and profoundly reducing conventional weapons. We have repeatedly returned to this issues since January, too.

In their most developed form, the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries were drawn up this summer in Budapest. We sent them to the other side, by which I mean the members of NATO. To date there has been no reply.

Each day since Reykjavik demonstrates that the meeting in Iceland was the touchstone against which one can measure the true worth of the words and declarations of politicians. How many times was it recited that we must rid ourselves of the nuclear nightmare, how one could breathe easily in a nuclear-free world it only the USSR and the United States could move this problem out of deadlock? But no sooner had a gleam of hope appeared than many of those who just yesterday were cursing nuclear weapons and proclaiming adherence to the idea of a nuclear-free world made themselves scarce. You can even hear voices in Western Europe saying that it is hard to give up American nuclear wepaons, American missiles. It is evidently the case that those who make policy in the West do not think of nuclear weapons on the defensive level at all. Otherwise it is difficult to explain why they are now seeking out pretexts for keeping the missiles or expressng their support for the SDI program at government level. There is something here to ponder for both us and for the West European public.

There are even more refined maneuvers going on alongside the frontal attacks. You cannot take from the negotiating table what is more advantageous, while ignoring what, for vaious reasons, is not to your liking. They say that we -- the Soviet side -- put forward our fundamental proposals in a package. But a package is a balance of interests and concessions, a balance for removing anxieties, an interdependence of security interests. It is as if everything here is on one side of the scales. Both sides have to be balanced.

This is probably why the West wants this logically based and just option for total accord split up into parts, without doing anything to restore the balance of compromise. All our proposals advanced in Reykjavik are objectively linked to central strategic weapons systems.

Our concessions are also part of the package. If there is not package, there will be no concessions either. This is a reality of our national security. But such an approach would also guarantee the security of the United States and all other countries. That is also why we attach such importance to strengthening the ABM Treaty. For out part, there is no attempt to put an end to it. On the contrary, we are against revising supplementing it, or the like, and especially against replacing it with something else, as the President said in Reykjavik, or maybe he made a mistake. I was, I must admit, very surprised when during the meeting he started trying to convince the Soviet side and me personally: If you don't treat the ABM Treaty as holy scripture, then how do you treat treaties? As a piece of paper, or what? Without strict observance of treaties, and especially such a fundamental one, you will not ensure international order and elementary stability. Then arbitrariness and chaos will reign in the world.

I say again: When they prefer SDI to nuclear disarmament, only one conclusion is possible: By means of this military program they are attempting to refute the axiom of international relations in our epoch contained in the simple and clear words beneath which the U.S. President and I put our signature last year. Here are those words: Nuclear war must not be waged. Victory cannot be gained in it.

In conclusion, I will say: The Soviet Union has put the maximum good will into its proposals. We are not withdrawing these proposals. We are not withdrawing them. All that has been said to make them well-founded and to develop them remains in force.

Goodbye, comrades. All the best.

BOVIN EXPLAINS OBJECTIONS, ALTERNATIVES TO SDI

PM220940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer A. Bovin article: "The Main Obstacle"]

[Text] R. Reagan's great illusion blocked the way to the great compromise which M.S. Gorbachev offered in Reykjavik. Refusing to accept this compromise or to acknowledge the balance of concessions, the U.S. President continued with fanatical stubbornness to defend his "Strategic Defense Initiative."

Asserting that SDI as an impenetrable space shield remains a utopia, THE NEW YORK TIMES describes the events in Iceland in these terms: "Reagan had a chance to destroy Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe, to make progress toward banning nuclear tests on his own terms, to reduce the nuclear arsenals by one-half in 5 years, and to agree on a colossal reduction at a later date. To this he said 'no'...It is probably possible to put forward arguments to support the idea that illusory birds in the bush are worth sacrificing for a Soviet bird in the hand. To date, however, the President has not proved this."

It is hard to prove the unprovable. It is much more interesting to examine the arguments which R. Reagan and his immediate entourage use to try to explain the positions of the United States and the USSR (in one case justification, in the other, naturally, condemnation).

Let us begin with the arguments which are supposed to show the Americans and world public opinion just why the White House maintains a death-grip on SDI.

First, the problem of nuclear weapons belonging to third countries. "If at some future moment," Vice Admiral J. Poindexter, the U.S. President's national security assistant, claims, "the process of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will be wrecked and if nuclear weapons proliferate...it is prudent and logical that not only the United States but also the Soviet Union should really want some sort of defense system..." This argument may be called the "madman's argument" since, as a rule, it is set out citing the example of the madman who may get hold of a ballistic missile somewhere and launch it.

Second, the question of insurance against the nonobservance of treaty commitments. "It is likely," J. Matlock, the U.S. President's special assistant for national security, muses, "that we shall never be able to ensure verification [proverka] to such a degree that absolute certainty can be guaranteed that no one in the world has any missiles left." And since there is no such certainty, there should be a defense system which would guarantee complete security. Matlock expresses himself intelligently. This argument is usually accompanied by references to possible "Soviet deception" and to the effect that the Soviet Union will probably decide to conceal a missile or two so as then to be able to threaten U.S. security.

There is no point in writing for the umpteenth time that our country strictly observes the commitments it has assumed. But there is a point in reminding people that confidence (or the lack thereof) is a mutual problem. Just as the hypothesis of the madman is a mutual problem. And if you follow U.S. logic, the logic of the "insurance policy," the Soviet Union should deploy its own "insurance" system. Incidentally, the Americans do not object to that. But we do. And we object because, in our opinion, defense against every possible eventuality which may occur only once does not require fantastic expenditure or the transformation of near-earth space into an arsenal of different types of space weapons.

As for the situation that will arise if the nonproliferation system is disrupted, it may require solutions about which it is hard to say anything definite at present. In any event, all the presently feasible ways of reducing arms are based on the assumption that the nonproliferation system will continue to operate.

Third, the problem of incentives and trump cards. The White House views the continuation of work on SDI as the best incentive for keeping the "Russians" at the negotiating table, as a good trump card capable of forcing them to agree to arms reductions. "SDI," R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary for defense on international security policy, stated, "is the locomotive which pulls the train of arms control." To prove that thesis the Americans should abandon SDI and see whether the arms control train stops. If you accept Washington's approach, we should on no account agree to a reduction of ground-based heavy ballistic missiles since it is that threat which is supposed to keep the Americans at the negotiating table....

Incidentally, about trump cards: I will quote P. Warnke, erstwhile head of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks. "There is no doubt that SDI is a good trump card. The question is when it will be played," Warnke said. "We will never get more for SDI than we could have gotten at Reykjavik. As the absurdity of the system comes to light we will get less and less for it. We must play this trump card now while it is still worth something." Well? Sensible advice, it seems to me.

So, there will be a trillion-dollar "Star Wars" program comprising hundreds, if not thousands, of unique ground installations and space platforms and new technological frontiers -- and all to pressure those holdouts who do not want disarmament and to defend against nuclear madmen and cunning frauds. All this hardly seems serious. Weak, fabricated, labored arguments. You get the impression they are needed to divert attention from the real, main argument. SDI is needed because hope has not yet been lost of forging ahead and acquiring strategic advantages. It was no accident the C. Weinberger noted that if it implements SDI the United States will be in the same position as when it had a monopoly on the atom bomb. That is the argument. Clear and comprehensible.

Now let us see what motives and what explanations are being advanced in the United States to elucidate the USSR's negative attitude to the "Star Wars" program.

We will start with a reexamination. M.S. Gorbachev's position is described in the following way: "derailing" SDI and "destroying our (that is, American) defense shield." But in fact M.S. Gorbachev's proposals did no go that far. Of course it would be good if SDI were abandoned once and for all. But at the present time such a demand would be unrealistic. The proposal was different. Since the President himself has repeatedly stated that SDI is exclusively a research program -- go ahead, carry out research, development [razrabotki], and even testing, but without leaving the laboratory. For at least the next 10 years.

In view of the multilayered full-scale ABM system as conceived by the President, the proposed limitations would hardly have a tangible delaying effect on research work since, as THE WASHINGTON POST claims, there is a conviction in scientific circles that "the United States can study what is needed while staying within the framework of laboratory research for 10 years."

Realistically, the Soviet proposal could hamper plans to create limited ABM systems intended primarily to protect strategic military targets and command centers. But that is precisely what we want, since the creation of such systems would change the correlation of strategic forces in favor of the United States and hamper nuclear disarmament.

But Washington is naturally putting a different slant on our intentions. Listen to P. Buchanan, White House communications director. First he asks the question, and not just a question but the "fundamental" question: "Why does this program — which exists only in theory, will hardly defend the United States, and poses no threat to anyone in the world — represent such a frightening problem for the Soviet Union?" The answer was: "For a whole generation the Soviet Union has invested $1 trillion in ballistic missiles which could destroy all its enemies and against which there is no defense. The United states now wants to rely on defensive systems which threaten nobody. These defensive systems could turn that monstrous arsenal into garbage. They would mark the end of its usefulness for scaring, threatening, and blackmailing others. Reagan's SDI does not threaten Soviet citizens. It poses a threat to the possible use of that monstrous arsenal for scaring others and, in my opinion, that is precisely why Mr Gorbachev went to Iceland in order to shoot it down, and that is precisely why he failed."

It is hard to take this traditinal rubbish, which boils down to the "Soviet threat," seriously. But we will try. If Buchanan is right and the Soviet Union cannot get by without its "monstrous arsenal for scaring others," then in response to SDI the Soviet Union should set about increasing that arsenal. But if the Soviet Union itself is proposing to eliminate both its own and U.S. nuclear arms, that means Buchanan is wrong. It is SDI, even though it "exists only in theory," that is preventing nuclear potentials being turned into "garbage." And Reykjavik has shown just that once again.

P. Buchanan is also wrong when he claims that the ABM defense systems which are being designed in the United States "threaten nobody." J. Poindexter puts this argument more subtly. One of the reasons for the "Russians'" concern, he says, "lies in the fact that they probably do not trust us and that they believe that we are working on a system which, when we have created it, will provide us with a first strike facility. However, the point is that if we are prepared to eliminate all offensive ballistic missiles prior to deploying it, the problem of a first strike ceases to exist." In ideal circumstances this is what is supposed to happen. However, "ideal circumstances" belong to the realm of theory rather than practice. In practice on the other hand, if one side is intensively working on the creation [sozdaniye] of ABM systems, then the lower the levels of the offensive potentials are, the fewer delivery vehicles and charges there are, the easier it is — by means of a sudden breakthrough in one area or another — to disrupt the equilibrium, to outstrip the other side, to gain a strategic advantage. And we cannot fail to take this potential threat into account.

Nor can we ignore the obvious fact that defense systems can also have offensive potential. Thus, for instance, virtually all types of arms that are being developed [razrabatyvayemyye] under the "Star Wars" program are capable of destroying satellites without which missile attack observation and warning systems cannot function. But this is only half the problem. [paragraph continues]

Let us examine the other half of the problem as presented by R. Perle: The Soviet Union "is worried that in the course of the implementation of SDI we may somehow come across technical solutions which could be used in the sphere of offensive arms, and the Russians are trying to prevent this." It is not often that one can agree with Perle. But this is one such occasion. We are indeed concerned at the fact that it may be possible, via the "Star Wars" program, to arrive at fundamentally new types of weapons and that an arms race in this area would wipe out all plans for nuclear disarmament.

The Americans are insisting all the time: Do not worry, believe in our good intentions, we will cause you no harm, we need SDI only and exclusively as an "insurance," as a shield.... And we would very much like to believe this. But it is not possible. Intentions are a purely subjective and changeable matter. Therefore we must consider not just what Washington wants but also what it is capable of. Objective potential rather than intentions must be the subject of analysis. And the analysis indicates that a one-sided implementation of SDI can provide the United States with the opportunity to break out of the military-strategic parity and, consequently, to sharply destabilize the world situation and intensify the threat of war.

There are two ways of preserving parity.

First: The Soviet Union embarks on the implementation of a parallel program of its own. Parity is preserved, but the arms race continues. A three-fold arms race because the rivalry embraces offensive weapons, defense systems, and countermeasure systems. The balance of fear, distrust, and suspicion is reestablished at an increasingly higher level. It is not the sides' equal security that increases but rather the equal danger to both of them.

Second: The United States abandons the development and deployment [razrabatyvat i rasvorachivat] of the ABM defense system. This would make it possible to markedly lower the level of nuclear confrontation in the foreseeable future and to embark on a transition to a nuclear-free world.

The Soviet Union's choice is clear. We are resolutely against supplementing or replacing the arms race onearth with an arms race in space. Now Washington must choose. "In my view," Senator R. Byrd said a few days ago, "SDI must not be the rock on which the arms control process founders." Quite true. Reykjavik revealed the problem. The main obstacle on the path toward disarmament is the "Star Wars" program and its advocates. And this is not a problem of Soviet-American relations. It is a problem which affects all mankind.

CHERNYSHEV DISCUSSES PROPOSED ARMS CURB 'PACKAGE'

PM221319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Military observer V. Chernyshev "TASS Commentary for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA": "Reykjavik and the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms have resumed in Geneva. Without any doubt, after the summit in Reykjavik the participants in the talks will have more work to do. During the preparations for the summit and in Reykjavik itself the USSR made it possible to remove the obstacles and stereotypes which had accumulated at the talks and formulated a bold new platform which increases the chances of ultimate success.

As the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has declared, the Soviet Union is not withdrawing the proposals it introduced in Reykjavik. All this has created a qualitatively new situation and laid the gorundwork for a possible step forward toward real progress, provided that the United States finally adopts realistic positions and abandons unrealistic dreams when making assessments.

It would seem that in the prevailing new conditions it is no longer possible to act in the old way. However, certain people in Washington have not the least intention of giving up their methods of which most people are sick to death. So for instance, despite the position that was clearly set out by the Soviet Union -- namely, that its proposals are of a comprehensive nature, that they are a package -- ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration have been holding forth daily about some kind of possibility to extract what is advantageous for Washington from this package and to abandon the rest.

Above all, clearly intent on reassuring angry and alarmed West Europe, for whom SDI blocked out the bright ray of light which appeared at the end of the nuclear missile tunnel, the Washington representatives are talking about the prospects of achieving a separate agreement on medium-range missiles. Such claims are totally unfounded.

The talks in Geneva will be conducted in all the areas -- space arms, strategic offensive arms, and medium-range means. In each of these areas a separate agreement may be drawn up. However, the decision to put them into effect must be a comprehensive one, taking into account all the elements of the nuclear problem.

The Soviet Union has every reason to adopt this approach. First, the USSR's territory, as distinct from U.S. territory, is exposed to a double threat -- the threat from the U.S. strategic triad (ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers) and the threat from U.S. medium-range missiles and forward-based means deployed around the Soviet Union. The U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe are essentially strategic means in respect of the Warsaw Pact countries.

In addition, the Soviet Union is threatened by 560 nuclear-equipped aircraft based on 14 U.S. aircraft carriers and hundreds of U.S. nuclear-equipped aircraft deployed in the immediate vicinity of the USSR's borders. The USSR has removed medium-range missiles from the strategic equation, but has simultaneously proposed a solution of the question of this class of weapons as part of the same package. While agreeing to a substantial reduction of its medium-range missiles in Asia and leaving the U.S. forward-based means aside for the time being, it envisages that the question of dismantling all the nuclear arms of the sides will be resolved at the next stage.

Second, the British and French nuclear potentials which are quite impressive and continue to be built up and improved form part of the Eurostrategic balance. When expressing readiness to competely leave aside the question of British and French nuclear weapons, the USSR acted on the assumption that the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe will take place in parallel with deep cuts in the strategic nuclear potentials of the USSR and the United States. And this linkage is extremely important because the British and French have promised on more than one occasion to join in the process of nuclear arms reduction and elimination at the point when the Soviet Union and the United States embark on the substantial reduction of their nuclear forces.

Third, when drastic cuts in nuclear arms — strategic offensive arms and medium-range arms -- are made, it is necessary to provide a guarantee that neither side will seek to achieve military superiority during this time, that it will not create new means capable of undermining stability and parity. Such a guarantee would be provided by a tightening of the ABM Treaty which would ensure that over a period of 10 years — that is, the period of the reduction and elimination of nuclear arms, neither side would have the right to withdraw from the treaty or conduct research and tests under the SDI program beyond the laboratory stage.

Everything that has been said bears out the close objective interdependence of all the components of the Soviet package of proposals. This indicates that the Soviet Union has a clear idea of the ultimate goal and practical philosophy of disarmament. Regrettably, the United States still lacks either of these, which explains the statements about the possibility of extracting certain things from the Soviet package and using them to unilateral advantage.

VELIKHOV ARGUES CASE FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

LD221327 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 40, 13 Oct 86 pp 6-8

[USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Yevgeniy Velikhov article: "A Matter of Politics, Not Science"]

[Text] When the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water was signed in Moscow in 1963, it omitted underground tests. This was not because the sides wanted to continue them, but because they could not agree on verification measures. Nevertheless, on the insistance of the Soviet side, the preamble to the Moscow treaty recorded the desire of the parties concerned to achieve a final halt on all nuclear tests and to continue negotiations towards that end. Twenty-three years have passed since then, and it has to be said that in this time all U.S. presidents, with the exception of the present one, have officially supported a comprehensive ban on all tests. But in doing so they have cited the problems of verificatin as the chief obstacle.

Today there exists a real historical opportunity to end all nuclear weapon tests immediately and definitively. Ending them would facilitate the achievement of a concrete objective — the prevention of the development of new destabilizing types of nuclear weapon — as the experience of preceding decades shows that the development and improvement of new nuclear weapons are the main sources of instability. What happened after the signing of the above treaty offers an example in point. Continuing underground tests made it possible to develop more compact and accurate weapons and multiple warheads, and there is a consensus among scientists, experts and the military that this has undermined stability and increased the danger of still greater destabilization.

Judging from the tests the U.S. is currently carrying out on its proving ranges, the development of new weapon systems is proceeding in two directions.

First, there are the so-called third-generation nuclear weapons.

Second, there is the neutron bomb-type weapon geared to the concept of localized nuclear wars.

An end to nuclear tests would not only bring stability but would ensure a smooth and secure transition from a nuclear to a non-nuclear world along the lines indicated by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of January 15, 1986. This is a vivid example of new thinking in the nuclear age. The Soviet leadership has come to the conclusion that the security of the U.S.S.R. can be ensured not by the further buildup of new types of nuclear weapon but, on the contrary, by the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the subsequent complete destruction of these weapons. This new thinking has found expression in the Soviet moratorium and its extension until January 1, 1987. The move is eloquent proof of the seriousness of the Soviet intention to make our world a safe home for man.

Among the many arguments the U.S. Administration has advanced in opposing a comprehensive test ban is that existing methods fail adequately to verify compliance with any such agreement.

This argument has now been unanimously rejected by the entire world geophysical community. The questions were discussed by a forum of scientists from 36 countries in Moscow last summer. It has been proved that all nuclear explosions essential to weapon development, including those with a yield of several kilotons, can be reliably monitored by national means. Experiments show that a seismic system deployed in Norway can detect nuclear explosions with a yield of hundreds of tons deep inside the Soviet Union. In an experiment held in the U.S., a 5-ton explosion was detected at a distance of 725 kilometres from the Kirkland test site where it took place.

The overall conclusion of the Moscow forum of scientists was that geophysical methods today make it fully possible to verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear test ban. A concrete example is the above-mentioned powerful seismic station in Norway (NORSAR) which took measurements in conditions of high seismic activity by analyzing the signal over a wide band of frequencies, including very high frequency. As a result, the signal from a very small explosion could be identified against a seismic background. According to many scientists, the best monitoring equipment in the world is NORES, part of the NORSAR system, also deployed in Norway. The United States, too, possesses powerful seismographic instruments. The Soviet Union and other countries also have their systems. Among these countries are the Delhi Six which have said they are ready to cooperate in international monitoring of compliance with a comprehensive test ban. In short, there is a reliable network of seismic stations capable of the most effective verification.

As early as the 1960's when the draft treaty banning nuclear tests was discussed, the United States put forward the thesis that nuclear tests could in principle be concealed by creating a large underground cavern for tests. However, today, with the use of high-frequency monitoring methods, such an attempt would fail. The transition to higher frequencies in the 30-40-hertz range makes it possible to register explosions held in such caverns. Futhermore, the past 20 years have seen marked advances in the space surveillance system. The creation of such a huge cavern, involving work comparable to the building of an Egyptian pyramid, could certainly be detected from outer space. The combination of seismic methods with observation from space would be ample to ensure compliance with a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

To ensure further advance in this direction and resolve a series of other issues connected with verification and involving geographical information, Soviet scientists have discussed a proposal made by American scientists from the Natural Resources Defence Council to conduct joint geophysical research on the territory close to the Semipalatinsk testing site and in Nevada, U.S.A. [paragraph continues]

They have asked the Soviet and U.S. Governments for permission to hold such experiments. The Soviet Government has acceded to this request.

Early positive results have already been obtained with the help of seismographs installed near Semipalatinsk. This would seem to have put paid to all arguments that a test ban is unverifiable. However, the American side has promptly come up with new ones. It has suggested, for example, that very small charges could be tested in deep space outside the solar system. Specious arguments.

In general, American objections to stopping nuclear tests are extremely contradictory. They merely highlight the weakness of the Reagan administration's position in seeking to justify its policy in the eyes of world public opinon, which strongly favours an end to all nuclear tests.

Washington is trying to replace the question of verification of a nuclear test ban with the problem of verification of the Soviet-Americn treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests (which are not to exceed the 150-kiloton threshold). But accurate measurement of the size of an explosion is one thing and verifying that no nuclear tests are being carried out is another. The latter is undoubtedly much easier than checking compliance with the threshold.

American officals declare that they need tests to ensure the security of the United States, by which they mean the implementation of the SDI programme (involving tests in the neighbourhood of 150 kilotons to develop a new-generation weapon).

To judge from speeches by the President and the administration spokesmen, they are trying to combine incompatibles. On the one hand, they argue that the Strategic Defense Initiative is aimed at creating defensive means that would render nuclear weapons unnecessary and obsolete. On the other, they are testing just such nuclear systems, notably the X-ray laser, for the components of a space-based anti-missile defence. The argument advanced to justify this approach is absurd: the United States wants to see what the Soviet Union can achieve by creating and testing such weapons.

Meanwhile there is a very simple way to solve the problem, and that is to accede immediately to the moratorium. After that all nuclear tests in the Soviet Union and the United States would stop and third-generation weapons would never see the light of day.

Another argument is that nuclear tests are necessary because this is the only way the U.S. can guarantee the reliability and life cycle of its present nuclear weapons. Incidentally, when this question was put to Dr Glenn Seaborg, former chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, who took part in the drafting of the Moscow treaty, he said that in the 1960s and early 1970s, when he had access to all classified information, U.S. nuclear weapons were designed in such a way as to make it possible to check their reliability and usability not by nuclear tests but by other control methods which scientists already had at their disposal at the time.

But if the U.S. could control the reliability of its nuclear weapons without resorting to tests twenty years ago, what is preventing it from doing so today? Incidentally, the bulk of nuclear arsenals is not to be tested as they exceed the 150-kiloton threshold. Statistics show that while it takes dozens of tests to develop a weapon, only a few are needed to check existing ones.

Moreover, it is clear that the Soviet Union is as interested as the U.S. in keeping its weapons in reliable shape. And if one side is ready for a test ban this is proof that tests are not necessary, at least where checking the combat readiness of weapons is concerned.

Thus, all the objective facts inexorably lead to the sole logical and valid conclusion, namely, that the Americans only need nuclear tests to develop modern nuclear weapons, and offensive, first-strike weapons at that. No arguments, or rather excuses, on the part of Washington can refute or obscure this. The world public, authoritative scientists and competent specialists welcome the bold and responsible decision of the Soviet Union to extend its moratorium and urge the United States to join it. Let me remind you that an overwhelming majority of the states that signed the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in 1968 are now calling for an end to all tests in accordance with the commitments implicit in the text of the treaty, as well as in the 1963 Moscow treaty and the 1974 treaty on threshold tests.

All this shows is that a total end to all nuclear tests is a political issue. As Mikhail Gorbachev said in his interview to the newspaper RUDE PRAVO, "the attitude to the termination of nuclear tests, to the early elaboration of a treaty on their full prohibition has now become the most reliable touchstone of how seriously each of the greatest nuclear powers treats disarmament, international security and the cause of peace."

There are sufficient ways and means to verify compliance with a treaty with the U.S. banning nuclear tests. It is not a matter of technology. It is constantly being improved, and verification methods, too, may continue to improve after the agreement is signed. It is entirely a question of political will, and the international community expects Washington to offer concrete evidence to such will at this extremely difficult juncture in history.

UN ENVOY EXTOLS VERIFICATION FOR ARMS CONTROL

LD222311 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 22 TASS -- The comprehensive, strictest verification is the major element of the disarmament process, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, Aleksandr Belonogov, has pointed out.

Speaking in the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly today, he set out the Soviet Union's approach to this aspect of the complex of problems of arms limitation and disarmament.

"The significance of this question is explained by the acute need for achieving a turn for the better in the international arena, overcoming the negative, confrontational trends that were growing in recent years, and paving the way for curtailing the arms race on earth and keeping it from outer space."

This had been confirmed by the Reykjavik meeting, Belonogov said. In expressing its readiness for deep cuts in nuclear armaments, the Soviet side favoured not only strict verification in any forms, but also the toughening of demands on it.

Verification in conditions of the post-nuclear situation should be comprehensive. It should give full confidence in reliable compliance with agreements at all stages of arms reduction.

The deficit of the new political thinking in the U.S. position, however, thwarted the meeting, as a result of which the historic chance to agree on the entire package of verifiable agreements, was missed.

While materializing the new political thinking, the Soviet Union attached special importance to the verification problem, said the Soviet ambassador to the U.N.

"We said more than once: The USSR is open to verificaion, we are interested in it as much as others. The attempts to use references to verification issues in order to evade arms control and disarmament agreements are immoral and unconscientious, they are destructive in their very essence.

On a broad scale, the verification problem has been removed from the agenda as an obstacle to accords. What is required is constructive solution of this problem. Precisely here one see sometimes the absence of real readiness to strengthen verification measures and co[illegible]dence."

The productivity of the new approaches, the need for their implementaton were convincingly revealed in the results of the Stockholm conference.

At present, when the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions was in its second year, all, even those who asserted the contrary, could not fail to see that it was not the verification issue, nor the Soviet stance on this matter, that constituted the major obstacle to concluding a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

The problem of verifying compliance with a ban on spreading the arms race into outer space could be effectively resolved too. But the "Star Wars" programme, once it was carried out, would create insurmountable difficulties from the viewpoint of verification. The implementation of the SDI programme would cross out the verification concept, Belonogov said.

"We stand for effective and adequate verification, so that issues of disarmament and verification be examined and resolved in a business-like way, so that a dynamic approach be made to mutually acceptable solutions," the Soviet representative emphasised.

Belonogov called on other nations to give a constructive response to this approach to the solutin of verification issues, of the entire complex of problems of arms limitation and disarmament.

BURLATSKIY: USSR'S REYKJAVIK EFFORTS 'NOT IN VAIN'

PM151051 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by special correspondent Fedor Burlatskiy: "Yet We Remain Optimistic"]

[Text] Reykjavik -- Everyone or practically everyone who was in Reykjavik during the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan had the same or nearly the same feeling: first elation, a feeling that important decisions were not far off, and then a sharp decline in the mood, disappointment.

When we met with U.S. experts and journalists after the talks on the morning of 12 October, they were all but unanimous in saying or hinting that accords had been reached on such major matters as a 50 percent reduction in the whole triad of strategic armaments, the total elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, and agreement to talks on banning (first limiting) underground nuclear tests and reducing the nuclear potential in Asia.

But the afternoon talks flattened hopes of these agreements, which would have far greater significance for the disarmament process than SALT I and SALT II put together.

What was the reason for the breakdown? Why did the U.S. President go back on his word at the last moment? What ghost in that "haunted house," where the talks were being held, whispered the fateful "no" to him? Perhaps the part of the ghost was played by Mr Richard Perle -- I met him at the U.S. press center: Yet another handsome Hollywood movie hero; you would never suspect that his favorite part was that of a military-industrial complex hawk. Or perhaps the President had been seeking an excuse to wreck the talks from the outset?

No doubt our readers have already seen on television or read in the newspapers M.S. Gorbachev's Reykjavik press conference and know of our extraordinarily important new proposals and our readiness for compromise and mutual concessions in the interests of disarmament and of the drawing together of the two sides' positions, which promised so much. What boldness it needed and what sense of responsibility to our people and to the whold world in order to venture such proposals and risk such concessions! Finally, we learned of the last act in the drama: President Reagan's refusal to make concessions.

What were we thinking about as we left the auditorium after the press conference? We were thinking of course about the reasons for the breakdown. The President's beloved SDI, a "dream," as he himself calls it, the accursed invention of Edward Teller or some other evil genius -- was it the chief obstacle to the historic accords? Or was it something else, something more important and significant for the White House and the entire U.S. establishment?

Yes, of course, it was the "Star Wars" program first and foremost. There can be no doubt on that score. It is already an item in the national budget, orders for it have already been placed with the monopolies, and the President himself has repeatedly promised to fight for SDI to the last drop of blood -- fight against us and, if need be, against his own Congress, his allies, and world public opinion.

And yet... and yet, it is not just SDI. SDI is an element -- probably not the most important -- in Washington's overall strategy. It is a strategy to draw the Soviet Union into a new round of the arms race in space, on land, under ground, and under water. A fantastic race -- both with regard to unimaginable types of weapons and from the viewpoint of expenditure on it.

I have the impression that the United States is even prepared to have some agreement that would lead to the elimination or reduction of chiefly obsolete models of weapons. But it does not want, at least at the moment, definitely does not want to stop the military competition with our country.

Why? Well, military monopolies' dividends are what springs to mind. But there are wider and more multifaceted plans and aims. [paragraph continues]

The first is to sprint ahead in terms of new types of armaments, on the basis of modern technological achievements and with the support of the NATO countries and Japan. Second, to hinder the implementation of our major economic plans, the solution of which would bring our country to the level of the modern technological revolution in all the chief areas of industrial development. The extremeists in the U.S. President's entourage are doing their utmost to disrupt our economic reforms, pressure us, and limit our international influence as much as possible.

Need one say how unrealistic these expectations are? How immoral these aims are? How dangerous it is to play with nuclear and space fire? This is all axiomatic not only as far as we are concerned, but as far as world public opinion is concerned.

Not taking advantage of the opportunity to conclude an agreement! At a time when mankind, weary with nuclear terror, is yearning for decisions inspiring the hope that our children will be living in a different world and will be spared the demeaning sense of helplessness in the face of the inexorable approach of the biblical apocalypse. What irresponsibility! Yes, Mr Reagan surprised me, despite all I knew of him before. History had offered him the opportunity to sign a pardon for mankind. He squandered the opportunity.

And yet . . . and yet, I would not want to draw the curtain after these words and leave the reader in a somber frame of mind. Reykjavik not only taught a lesson, not only demonstrated anew how difficult it is to talk with the American side, how difficult it is to fight for substantial movement away from the nuclear abyss. This round of talks between the leaders of the two nuclear giants also demonstrated that the basis for an agreement still exists and the platform where all countries' interests meet or are close is widening, the positions on many important matters are becoming closer, and the idea of a great compromise for the sake of world peace is gathering strength. Please don't think that these words are merely formal optimism. No, they are the considered result of "the intellect's cold observations, and the heart's sorrowful remarks."

Just a couple of sketches on Reykjavik itself -- if only to express a sense of gratitutde to our exceedingly hospitable hosts. But I must say that the "local color" theme has been almost totally exhausted by many colleagues on the daily newspapers. I will just say that I very much liked the monument to the founder of Reykjavik, Ingolfur Arnarson, the face of a courageous fighter and selfless worker. But there was another monument I did not like one bit -- the one to the envoy of the king of Denmark who seized Iceland: He is depicted wearing a state official's frock coat and high boots, stony-faced and holding the same kind of scroll Rosencrantz and Guidlenstern carried when they took Hamlet to England for execution. I very much liked the president's little house, considerably smaller than the cottages of members of the middle strata. But it seemed strange that one could approach it without having to show a pass and that there was no guard. I liked the fact that the head of state was the charming Vigdis Finnbogadottier, the world's first woman president. And although it grieved me that she did not greet M.S. Gorbachev at the airport, I appreciated the reason: It was the opening of the Althing -- the world's oldest parliament -- and her presence was obligatory.

I liked the fact that the winter in Reykjavik is relatively mild, despite its being the world's most northerly capital. But I did not like the frequent rain in the city whose name means "smoky inlet." I liked the thermal baths, although it seemed overly exotic to pass from a one pool at a temperature of zero to another at a temperature of plus 40 degrees.

I was in raptures over Holmfridur Karlsdottir -- Miss World 1986 (the world's top beauty), an Icelander. But I was extremely upset by the fact that not I, but my friend, Gennadiy Gerasimov, was standing beside her in the photograph hanging in the press center.

Finally, I very much wanted to encounter the specter of a young woman who allegedly still walks in that cozy little house where the talks were held between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. But unfortunately I did not have the opportunity to visit the house.

So let us return to the conclusion. The meeting in Reykjavik between the two leaders of the great powers was a sensation. No one expected it and no one foresaw it, none of the 3,000 correspondents and experts who gathered there from all over the world. Unfortunately it came to naught, although I would like to express this feeling that I have. I believe that in the future the naught could become something substantial. The great efforts by our country and its leadership were not in vain. The main work lies ahead. A new struggle. New initiatives. The involvement of new forces -- in Europe and Asia, in Latin America and Africa -- and new Soviet-American talks and meetings.

L. PONOMAREV FAULTS U.S. 'DISTORTION' OF ABM TREATY

LD221129 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Why Is the USA Breaking the ABM Treaty?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- Follows commentary by Leonid Ponomarev, a TASS news analyst:

Answering the question why the "problem of interpretation" of the Soviet-American Treaty of Unlimited Duration of the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) systems has become the main barrier in the way of an agreement on arms control between the United States and the Soviet Union, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES said that the Reagan administration had offered a "very free" interpretation" of the treaty. It will allow the United States to develop and test new space-based defence systems. This is precisely the aim of the White House to use all methods, down to distorting the very presence of the ABM Treaty, and given a "green light" to its plans for a militarization of outer space.

This distortion lies in the unfounded claim that the treaty in its present form does not prevent the implementation of the U.S. SDI programme. It is apt to recall that the ABM Treaty concluded in 1972 proceeds from the basic agreement of the sides that they undertake not to develop, test, or deploy sea-based, air-based, space-based or mobile land-based ABM systems or components.

From whatever end you may read that paragraph, it is absolutely impossible being in one's right mind that guided by good intentions to draw the conclusion that the said provision allows the United States to develop and test an anti-ballistic missile system with space-based elements. On the contrary, the ABM Treaty is an obstacle to the implementation of the "Star Wars" programmes, therefore the Washington leaders show such a hostile attitude to it.

There is more aspect to that matter. The treaty was concluded in 1972, and only in 1985-1986 the "problem" of its interpretation emerged.

The point is that it is precisely by that time that it became necessary within the framework of the SDI Effort to hold tests including the launching of craft and targets into space. And exactly at that time the Washington leaders started "freely" interpreting the ABM Treaty to justify the SDI. To be more precise, there were no divergencies in the interpretation by the USSR and the USA of the ABM Treaty up to March 1983, when President Reagan proclaimed his "Strategic Defence Initiative". Since that time the U.S. side has steadily led things to a destruction of the ABM Treaty, for undermining its fundamentals.

A proof of that is Washington's stubborn reluctance to strengthen the ABM regime through the adoption by both sides of the commitment not to use the right of abandoning it for ten years. Over that period, in keeping with mutual agreement, apart from eliminating nuclear weapons, the USSR and the USA would strictly observe all provisions of the treaty, the testing of space elements of anti-ballistic missile defence system in outer space, with the exception of those done at laboratories, should be banned. And after the expiry of ten years when there would be no nuclear weapons, the USSR and the USA could outline at special talks mutually acceptable decisions what is to be done next. That is the Soviet side's true stand on that issue. Yet in its wish to ensure military superiority, Washington is trying to preserve and legalize the SDI.

NATO COMMANDER VOICES FEARS ON INF REMOVAL

PM221421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "NATO: General Rogers' 'Hobbyhorse'"]

[Text] London -- B. Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, has mounted his favorite hobbyhorse again.

The general claims that the NATO military leadership he heads was not informed about the possible steps toward reducing nuclear weapons connected with the Soviet proposals in Reykjavik. He sounded the militarist alarm, saying that NATO would be left unarmed if both sides decided to really remove medium-range missiles from Europe.

Initially Rogers circulated this fabrication in the press and is now repeating it at a official level, so to speak. The four star U.S. general with a deep-rooted interest in "Star Wars" decided to raise this quesion with the NATO countries' defense ministers.

They were gathering at Gleneagles, Scotland, where the North Atlantic bloc's Nuclear Planning Group is meeting.

What will be the response to this diplomatic sally from the ministers, who on this occasion are guests of the UK Government? Well aware of the feelings of the population at large in their own countries, they all understand in principle the attractiveness of the idea of nuclear disarmament in Europe, which the USSR is proposing be carried out even before the end of this century. There is something else they know: The meeting in Reykjavik, which, unfortunately, did not end with a formal accord, showed nevertheless that agreements are possible. All it needs is the political will.

The U.S. military-industrial complex, whose needs are met primarily by General B. Rogers, intends to suppress that political will in the NATO countries even further. Rogers has simply been sent into the attack with the aim of preventing any deviation from the course of the further spiraling of the arms race (SDI above all).

The senior U.S. representative at NATO's Scottish rendezvous is Pentagon boss C. Weinberger, of course. Although tact is not the strongest character trait of this hawk in civilian plumage, on this occasion it seemed somewhat awkward for him to openly criticize what they were working toward in Reykjavik. Thus the role of "troublemaker" was assigned to the career soldier.

NUCLEAR-SPACE TALKS GROUPS MEET IN GENEVA

Space Weapons Group

LD211225 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 21 TASS -- The group on space armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Strategic Arms Group

LD221234 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 22 TASS -- A meeting of the strategic arms group was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV ADDRESSES WORLD TU CONGRESS

Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents R. Kolchanov, V. Nikitin, A. Repin, and N. Shevtsov: "11th World Trade Union Congress: Peace and Labor Are Indivisible"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Sep -- Berlin's Palace of the Republic is a scene of seething debate from morning until late evening. The 11th World Trade Union Congress, the biggest forum of the planet's working people, is continuing here.

New York journalist Bill Dennison, who found himself in the auditorium among a multitude of people who have traveled from all ends of the world, exclaimed "A veritable United Nations!" Indeed in terms of its broad representation the 11th World Trade Union Congress is on a par with the UN General Assembly. For emissaries from the working people of 154 countries are participating in the forum.

Concern for the destiny of peace, the tasks of ensuring the vital interests of millions of working people, the cohesion of workers' ranks, the role of trade unions under modern conditions these topics are resounding in organic unison from the rostrum of the world trade union forum. [passage omitted]

The speech by AUCCTU Chairman A. Shalayev was listened to with great attention. Under the conditions of the unprecedented exacerbation of the modern world's contradictions, the speaker declared, the 11th World Congress -- the most representative forum in the history of the international trade union movement - is called upon to make a bold and innovative response to the problems which the times are setting before working people and trade unions with unprecedented acuteness.

Just 4 years separate us from the Havana congress, but how significant a shift has occurred during this time in the international trade union movement toward questions of war and peace, and how attention has been focused on the socioeconomic aspect of the arms race. Antiwar actions are increasing among various detachments of the workers' movement, and the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at creating an all-embracing system of international security and ridding the earth of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 are receiving increasingly broad support. They are profoundly consonant with the trade unions' motto today: "The world of labor for world without wars."

The Soviet Union recently adopted a decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987. However, this approach to problems of international security is opposed by the militarist policy of the West's ruling circles, and the United States above all, which are trying to belittle the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives.

Seeking to ensure their military superiority over the USSR and the socialist countries, the speaker went on to point out, the West's militarist circles are resorting to the production of increasingly refined and lethal kinds of mass destruction weapons. Here they gamble especially on fanning war hysteria and on chauvinism. They are stepping up expansion with regard to Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Libya, continuing to pander to the South African racists and the fascist dictatorial regimes in Chile and Paraguay, and continuing intrigues against Arab states and many Asian, African, and Latin American countries which are defending their freedom and independence. [paragraph continues]

We voice constant solidarity with the struggle of those countries' peoples and trade unions.

This year the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament (the Dublin Committee) published a study on the socioeconomic aspects of the arms race. It is a direct indictment of the instigators of the arms race.

I can point out with satisfaction, the AUCCTU chairman continued, that there has recently been a substantial rapproachement of trade unions' positions on the basic problems of peace and security.

But this is not enough now. Practical steps and united action are needed. There is no more pressing or more noble and humane task than that of pooling the efforts of working people and trade unions. Soviet trade unions see this as one of the most important tasks of the 11th World Congress.

The worldwide campaign "Working People and Trade Unions for Peace and Work" proclaimed by the WFTU in International Peace Year has encountered broad support in the USSR, as in a number of other countries. It can already be confidently stated that this campaign his made a definite contribution to the development of the antiwar internationalist tradition in the trade union movement and helped to overcome the isolated nature of trade union actions against the threat of war. We believe that it is expedient to continue and galvanize this worldwide campaign and not confine it to International Peace Year.

We support the immutable desire of the WFTU and of international trade union associations to carry on a dialogue with other international trade union organizations on a most important isue of modern times, the defense of man' chief right — the right to life.

At the same time, the speaker emphasized, we believe that the WFTU and international trade union associations could make more active use of their potential for widening the antiwar movement of working people and trade unions and stepping up cooperation with various detachments of the international trade union movement and with other progressive forces.

Another problem is the increasingly complex socioeconomic position of working people in developing countries. The international trade union movement today faces the historic duty to pool its efforts against the most refined methods of plundering and exploiting countries, peoples, and hundreds of millions of working people. It is a question, above all, of the monstrous debt slavery imposed on developing countries by the IMF, other international financial organizations, and private multinational banks and companies.

The congress must resolutely advocate the establishment of a new international economic order and demand of financial magnates a deferment, a moratorium, an immediate suspension of payments or the indefinite postponement of repayment of those debts and the interest on them.

We believe that the proposal to convene on a broad basis a world meeting— "Trade Unions for International Economic Security" — merits the attention and support of the congress.

A distinctive feature at the present time in the struggle of the trade union movement in capitalist countries for the working people's rights and interests is the fact that this movement is now under dual pressure — both from employers and from the bourgeois state. [paragraph continues]

Just recently we have witnessed an attempt to smash the U.S. steelworkers' labor union, persecution of the British printworkers' trade union, the smothering of the British miners' strike by Margaret Thatcher's government, and the ousting of French General Labor Confederation activists from enterprises.

This antiworker policy demands, as never before, a strong and resolute class response from trade unions, including the WFTU. In this connection we support the proposal to set up in the very near future an international center for the defense of working people's rights and trade union freedoms.

When speaking of the need for a dialogue in the trade union movement, we must not bypass the problems posed by the rapid progress of science and technology. Our delegation considers it very important to set up an intersectorial trade union committee on new technology and its social consequences. Such a committee would further the exchange of experience and promote cooperation among trade unions in the elaboration of a common strategy in this sphere of great importance to working people.

Of course, the development of dialogue among trade union organizations of different countries and different political orientation is not a simple matter, the speaker emphasized. But these difficulties must be patiently overcome in the name of the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people. What is needed more than ever before from the WFTU is creative questing, flexible thinking, and an innovative approach to interpreting and solving today's problems.

The AUCCTU chairman also spoke about the life of our country, the Soviet people, and trade unions today.

Time inevitably demonstrates, S.A. Shalayev declared in conclusions, that differences in ideological views and in the position and functions of trade unions in our multifaceted but integral world are not an insurmountable obstacle to unity of action. This idea is clearly expressed in the congress slogan: "For unity of action and solidarity among all working people, for work, peace, and social progress." [passage omitted]

GORBACHEV REYKJAVIK NEWS CONFERENCE UN DOCUMENT

LD221514 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 22 TASS -- The transcript of Mikhail Gorbachev's news conference in Reykjavik on October 12 has been issued in the United Nations as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

GERASIMOV ANNOUNCES STEPS TO 'BALANCE' EXPULSIONS

LD222323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1949 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Statement by Gennadiy I. Gerasimov, chief of information administration of the USSR Foreign Ministry, on 22 October in the Foreign Ministry press center]

[Text] [Announcer] Good evening, comrades. Speaking on television today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev drew attention to the fact that every time a ray of light appears in people's attitudes toward major questions concerning Soviet-U.S. relations, toward the settlement of questions that involve the interests of the whole of mankind, a provocation, calculated to wreck the possibility of a positive solution and poison the atmosphere, immediately follows. So it is now. The U.S. Administration has taken actions in recent days which, to the normal human view, look quite simply wild after so important a meeting at the level of the top leadership of the two countries. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that we do not intend to let such an outrage pass, that we would take very tough retaliatory measures. The following statement was made at a briefing held at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry today:

[Begin video recording] [Gerasimov] On 21 October the U.S. Administration made its latest anti-Soviet action. Without grounds it declared persona non grata five employees of Soviet diplomatic missions in Washington and San Francisco. Apart from this, the U.S. authorities announced the reduction of numbers in the USSR Embassy and Consulate General in the United States by 50 people. Washington is trying to justify this step, which has a clearly opportunistic and provocative nature, by references to a supposedly existing disproportion in the quantity of persons working in the Soviet and the U.S. missions in the United States and in the USSR respectively.

It should be noted that the U.S. authorities did not start following this discriminatory course against the staff of Soviet institutions in the United States yesterday. A few years ago they established a quota on the number of Soviet personnel working in the United States of America. In mid-September this year the U.S. Government demanded the departure from the United States before the due date of 25 members of the Soviet missions to the United Nations. This act runs totally counter -- and this is confirmed by the appropriate UN officials -- to the agreement concluded between the United States and the United Nations on that organization's headquarters' being situated in New York. This act was calculated to wreck the meeting of ministers of the two countries, then in preparation.

We gave an official warning to the U.S. side that this step would inevitably lead to corresponding countermeasures on the part of the USSR. These measures had really been prepared. However, they were not implemented, merely because the meeting of the two countries' leaders was forthcoming in Reykjavik.

In the circumstances which have now taken shape we cannot remain unconcerned about the unlawful actions of the U.S. Administration. They demand the most resolute response, and we are giving it.

Above all it is necessary to clarify the fictitious issue of the "disproportion" in the number of those in the Soviet and U.S. institutions in Washington, San Francisco, Moscow, and Leningrad. The U.S. Administration is deceiving its own and the international public by claiming that fewer people work in U.S. missions than in ours.

How do things stand in reality?

As a rule, only Soviet citizens work in Soviet embassies abroad. In U.S. embassies, the support staff includes citizens of the host country. Working for the U.S. Embassy on Moscow, therefore, there were in fact more staff than at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. About 460 people are now working at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and in the Consulate General in Leningrad, while in the USSR Embassy in Washington and the Consulate General in San Francisco, there are about 300.

In addition, and this important fact is being carefully concealed by the Americans, up to 500 staff have been coming annually to U.S. diplomatic missions in the USSR on a so-called temporary basis for a period of up to 1 year.

At any one time, therefore, the various functions were being carried out in U.S. diplomatic missions by a far greater number of people than in Soviet establishments in the United States. We have now decided to eliminate this inequality of numbers.

The Soviet Government has adopted the following countermeasures in response to the provocative actions of the United States.

First: In connection with the continuing use of official U.S. missions in the USSR by the U.S. special services for illegal activity against the Soviet Union, the following employees of the U.S. Embassy and consulate general are declared persona non grata:

Thomas Holme, naval attache at the embassy;

Richard Naab, Army attache at the embassy;

Michael Morga, second secretary at the embassy;

Micheal Matera, third secretary at the embassy;

Daniel Grossman, vice consul at the consulate general.

They must leave the Soviet Union by 1 November this year.

Second: The number of U.S. citizens temporarily posted to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Consulate General in Leningrad (for a period of up to 1 year) is being brought firmly into line with the number of Soviet citizens in this category sent to the United States. To a significant extent this shuts off a channel by which several hundred people are brought in to work at the U.S. diplomatic missions every year.

Third: The personnel of the U.S. Embassy and Consulate General in the USSR must at no time exceed the level of personnel at the USSR Embassy in Washington and at the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco.

Fourth: The entry of American citizens into the USSR as guests of the U.S. ambassador and of staff of the U.S. Embassy and Consulate General is being sharply restricted. Every year approximately 200 Americans have come to the USSR under these arrangements. In one way or another they have been used in the work of U.S. institutions in the USSR.

Fifth: The U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the U.S. Consulate General in Leningrad are deprived of all locally recruited staff, on the order of 260 people. At the same time they are forbidden to recruit staff from among the citizens of third countries.

Thus, as a result of the measures we have taken, a complete balance is established in the quantitative sense as far as the personnel of the missions of the two countries is concerned.

The Soviet side will require the United States to strictly observe the principle of reciprocity and equality in all these questions.

Should Washington decide to continue the discriminatory practice regarding the Soviet establishments and citizens in the United States, additional equivalent measures will be taken on our side.

This provocative step by Washington, to which we are now forced to respond, was taken at a moment when, following the meeting in Reykjavik, encouraging tendencies in the development of the international situation had started to strengthen, and the prospect had opened up of improving Soviet-U.S. relations and solving the cardinal questions of nuclear and space weapons.

In these circumstances those forces in the United States which are opposed to all this resorted, as has happened before, to the well-tried method of trying to undermine the possibility of progress by means of provocations and political sabotage. This cannot but elicit concern in the international public. [end video recording]

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1920 GMT on 22 October carries a virtually identical version of Gerasimov's statement, adding in conclusion: "Answers to questions from journalists were given."]

U.S. EXPULSIONS 'DELIBERATE STEP' TO WORSEN TIES

LD230905 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS — The illegal decision of the Reagan administration of the reduction of the personnel of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the General Consulate of the USSR in San Francisco is a deliberate step to worsen Soviet-American relations and undermine prospects for the conclusion of accords in different fields between the two countries. This opinion is expressed in the USA and other Western countries by political and public figures as well as mass media.

John Warner, prominent Republican senator, described the administration's actions as immature and illtimed from the point of view of international relations. THE WASHINGTON POST says that the State Department had doubts about such a drastic action, but representatives of the Department of Justice, the FBI and CIA insisted it. Their opinion prevailed, the newspaper says, during the White House discussion of the matter of Monday, in which Secretary of State Shultz, Secretary of Justice [title as received] Meese, Vice President Bush, CIA Director Casey and the head of the White House staff Regan took part.

As in the past, Washington's groundless and discriminatory decision is justified by allegations that there are more Soviet diplomats in the USA than of Americans in the USSR and that certain Soviet diplomats are engaged in espionage. No concrete facts are mentioned, however, to support these allegations. And then, properly speaking, the U.S. Administration obviously had no intention of aducing concrete proof. It only wanted to cloud Soviet-American relations with the help of such provocative attacks, cast aspersions on Soviet foreign policy, block accords to which the way was opened at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik.

As we said by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, "We must not allow ourselves to be led astray by mutual accusations of espionage and restriction of diplomatic presence." "The problems are tremendous," the minister said, "but solutions to them exist and they must be sought for persistently while avoiding all traps laid by opponents of a dialogue."

FURTHER ON U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' EFFORTS ON REYKJAVIK

Kornilov Counters 'Lies'

LD221625 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Understood Nothing and Learned Nothing" — TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS — Political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The higher the wave of international indignation and protests against Washingtion's negative, obstructionist stand in Reykjavik the more vigorously and cunningly are the American authorities trying to camouflage their aggressive, militaristic policy, to delude public opinion. Their chosen method is lies, runaway lies, I would even say pathological lies.

It is a lie that Washington went to the meeting in the Icelandic capital with thoughts, as it is now contended, of strengthening peace and trust, of ensuring arms control because it was already on the eve of Reykjavik that the American Administration had done virtually everything to step up tension, to spoil and aggravate Soviet-American relations. How else can one qualify the deliberate whipping of the "spy mania" in the United States interlaced with rabid anti-Sovietism? How else can one qualify Washington's absolutely unlawful, provocative "demand" that the staff of the Soviet mission to the United Nations be sharply reduced?

It is a lie that already in Reykjavik the United States, "motivated by concern for peace", had made "exceptionally important", almost "epochal" proposals to curb the arms race.

In reality the American delegations came to the summit meeting with nothing in its political baggage but moth-eaten rubbish nobody needed. If the Reykjavik meeting has really earned a place in the annals of international relations as a meeting that succeeded in gaining much ground (in the search of ways) in questions of disarmament, this happened only thanks to the USSR's persistent and active position.

It was the Soviet Union and not the United States that proposed in Reykjavik a package of major measures the fulfillment of which, and this is now acknowledged throughout the world, would make it possible to start genuine advance towards a nuclear-free world.

It was the Soviet Union and not the United States that proposed a radical cut, by fifty per cent, of the deadliest of weapons -- strategic weapons -- with a view to eventually totally eliminating them.

Moscow and not Washington came out for cleansing European soil of medium-range nuclear weapons and showed readiness to settle the question of the future of medium-range missiles in Asia and missiles with a range less than a thousand kilometres.

There is no need to say how millions of people would heave a sigh of relief when whole mountains of nuclear-missile weapons would be scrapped.

It is a lie that the USSR is at fault for the failure in Reykjavik to reach a dramatic, historical result in the sphere of disarmament. The Soviet proposals contained a broad positive programme and an unprecedented readiness for compromise, for concessions on an equal basis. But they were confronted with a desire to "outplay the Russians" at all cost, with the hypocritical talk about disarmament while the real intent is not only to continue the arms race but to quickly spread the arms race to a new sphere -- outer space.

It is natural to ask -- how can one "sincerely" agree to the reduction of some types of weapons and in the same stride announce the development of plans of putting into service of other types of weapons, much more sophisticated and powerful ones at that? How can one square words about desire to stabilise the situation and the intent to wreck the timeless Soviet-American ABM treaty, which makes it possible somehow to restrain the arms race? The reaching of accords capable of working a veritable breakthrough was frutstrated precisely by the intent of the American leadership to achieve military superiority by means of SDI.

In 1984 the Pantheon publishing house in New York put out the book "There He Goes Again: R. Reagan's Reign of Error" by the American journalists Mark Green and Gail MacColl.

Noting that the President of the United States makes all information suit his ideological patterns the authors write further that if Reagan's pronouncements of the past 25 years were compared with authoritative sources it would transpire that on at least 300 occasions he had grossly distorted reality. These distortions, Green and MacColl write further, are used by way of six methods: Obvious exaggerations; deliberate ommission of facts important for the understanding of the given problem; statements deliberately couched in the style of jokes; use of juggled statistics; rejection of "unpleasant" facts; and finally open deceit.

As the occupant of the White House advertises today his supposedly "positive" stand in Reykjavik he obviously puts to use his "method number six."

In his time, when making a sordid anti-Soviet and anti-Communist speech at the 41st annual convention of the National Association of Evangelists, Ronald Reagan praised a "young father" from his home state of California who had openly declared that he would prefer his daughters to perish in the flames of a nuclear conflagration rather than "live under communism." Judging by everything even after Reykjavik the people in Washington have not understood anything or learned anything. So sounding from there now like a sinister echo are the tunes of that old cannibalistic concept: "Better to be atomised than communised" and therefore there is only one course to be pursued: To arm, arm and once again to arm -- contrary to reason, contrary to the imperative and grim realities of the nuclear epoch.

These militaristic, imperial ambitions of Washington, aggravated by its lies and shameless propaganda tricks, cannot but give rise to the most serious and growing alarm of the international public.

PRAVDA Hits Perle, Buchanan

PM221520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Yu. Kuznetsov "Sketch": "'Good Morning, America!'"]

[Text] There is a saying among our people that the morning brings more light. Meaning that you can think more easily when your mind is fresh. But in the United States, it appears, they now have a slightly different saying. There, the morning brings more obscurity. That emerged from a television program in which two prominent Washington figures spoke -- Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle and White House Director of Communications P. Buchanan. The program was called "Good Morning, America!", but these gentlemen were so abstruse that the darkness of night seemed to fall before the viewers' eyes when they tried to follow their tortuous train of thought. The point is that Perle and Buchanan were expounding their (or rather, the White House's) version of the recent Reykjavik meeting. They were performing all kinds of contortions in order somehow to substantiate that version. Among the Washington administrators, for some reason, there was a lack of complete unanimity -- not to say elementary agreement -- on the question of how to regard the meeting and of how it ended. Some say it was a failure. Others, on the contrary, that it was a success. Others again, that it was a shining victory for Washington.

It is well known that variations of this kind require solid, strong logical backing. But here the backing was very fine and subtle. As subtle as can be. Yet it is sometimes said (again, among the people): "There is something fishy about too much subtlety."

In this connection the Washington propaganda agenda was bubbling over mainly with such questions as (a) who really wanted arms reductions in Reykjavik (and made corresponding proposals), and (b) who plotted against the talks and why?

Point (b) presented no difficulties. Under the present administration, it is as plain as daylight that in everything, always, and everywhere, yesterday, today, and in the future, "those Russians" are to blame. Point (a) is more complicated.

We must take another look at the variant readings in the sphere of Anglo-Russian vocabulary. In particular, the word "attribution" [pripiska]. On the banks of the Potomac, in recent days it has acquired its own special meaning. With the help and through the medium of this term, the astonished U.S. public are presented with a truly impressive composition of large-scale proposals on arms reduction submitted by... um... the U.S. Administration!

It appears that the administrators flung themselves wholeheartedly into striving to ensure that there were no interim agreements on missiles, no levels or sublevels of any kind, but radical steps, and so on, and so forth.

Fine. Let them make what attributions they like. At least this would be something plain to see, and for the common good.

Here, true, their own D. Regan rather dampened the impression of major unilateral U.S. initiatives. He was approached, as White House chief of staff, by NBC television. "As far as one can tell, much of what the Russians proposed in Iceland, including the major arms reduction and the elimination of medium-range missiles, was a surprise for you?" the correspondent asked.

And Regan replied hastily (it seems there is more than one pearl on the Washington scene): "Yes, perhaps, but I'm not sure. We were familiar with many of these proposals beforehand."

Oh, what a thing to say! How do well grounded administrators reply in such cases? Only like this:

"What Soviet proposals?! I know nothing about them! There were none, none, none..."

So why, one wonders in that case, did the Russians go to Reykjavik at all?

"It's obvious!" Perle and Buchanan declared, authoritatively and almost with one voice. "The Russians are terrified of our SDI. So they came to bury it."

Buchanan reported the stupefying, bloodcurdling details of how Moscow supposedly demanded: "Kill SDI in its cradle!"

Fortunately the administration was, as always, on the alert, and prevented the infanticide. Of course, it had to sacrifice the agreements which had already been prepared on radical arms reduction. What of it?

Stop, the reader cries, after all, it was only a question of a proposal to restrict the SDI program to laboratory research. Try proving that to P. Buchanan. I bet you won't succeed. He and many (alas!) of his colleagues, especially the seniors, are simply obsessed with the idea of covering the sky with a three-tier shield, so that the wily enemy would think the sky was going to fall on his head!

But is the game worth the candle? The administrators, especially the senior ones, don't want to think about that.

Especially since it will be other Americans who pay, and still others who rake it in. Those who are prepared to set fire to the whole planet for the sake of an order running into trillions of dollars, a fairy-tale order -- even for the empire of gold.

"It's a gold mine!" the weapon company managers and bankers whisper delightedly in California, Texas, and Nevada.

"Have you heard what Mr Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the other day?"

"What? What? What?"

"This: 'Renouncing SDI would mean killing the goose that lays the golden eggs!'"

So there you have it. "Golden eggs" for the monopolists. And for ordinary people? Only the threat of war, as many people, even in America, realize. So much for "good morning."

KOHL'S U.S. DISCUSSIONS ON REYKJAVIK NOT 'EASY'

LD212135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Commentary by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpt] Official negotiations have begun in Washington between FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and leaders of the U.S. Administration. Here is a commentary on the recent news. Over to Eduard Mnatskanov, our political observer:

[Mnatsakanov] The interest shown in the FRG chancellor's Washington visit has, I believe, been generated by two points. It is the first visit to Washington by the leader of a major West European country since the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. And, of course, its outcome will be at the center of attention during the talks. In addition, British Prime Minister Thatcher has, so it has become known, empowered Kohl to speak on her behalf in the U.S. capital. Thus, we are talking about a serious discussion of the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. meeting between the governments of the United States and its closest NATO allies. It is to be supposed that this discussion will not be an easy one. Neither in Bonn, nor in London, nor in the capitals of other West European countries is the disillusionment with the Washington administration's position on the cardinal issues of modern times hidden. Particular irritation is caused by the fact that a solution to these problems was blocked by Reagan's Star Wars program, a program with which, as the British OBSERVER delicately put it, the Europeans have never been in total sympathy. [passage omitted]

Ignatyev on SDI Stance

LD221502 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 22 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan received Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who is here on an official visit, at the White House Tuesday. A high-ranking administration spokesman said that the Reykjavik meeting had been, of course, the first and dominant theme of the discussion. Judging by statements by American officials, during the White House talks Kohl supported the position the U.S. Administration had taken in Reykjavik. He also voiced his government's backing once again for the "Star Wars" program and did not call on the U.S. President to change the administration's attitude to the SDI. At the same time, ABC television reported, he had privately urged the President to limit SDI-related work in keeping with the narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

A high-ranking White House official said after the talks that the West German side had voiced the opinion that the treaty was important and should be observed. This position taken by Bonn is explained, among other things, by the need for political maneuvering ahead of the forthcoming parliamentary elections in West Germany next January.

IZVESTIYA CITES PRC REACTION TO REYKJAVIK

PM221041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "China's Reaction"]

[Text] Beijing -- The Chinese press, which attentively followed the preparations for and the holding of the Reykjavik meeting, has recently been discussing its results in detail.

XINHUA commentaries from Moscow and Washington and reports from Reykjavik and other capitals set out the Soviet and U.S. positions and publish reactions and assessments from various countries.

In particular, BEIJING RIBAO, which set out the content of M.S. Gorbachev's press conference most fully, shared his view that the Soviet side had brought to Reykjavik a whole package of proposals including a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive arms, the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, three-way verification [kontrol], and a commitment on the part of the sides not to exercise the right to depart from the ABM Treaty for 10 years. The newspaper stressed M.S. Gorbachev's proposal to think about the situation which has emerged since the Reykjavik meeting and return to the topic, overcoming the things that separate the USSR and the United States.

Answering journalists' questions at a press briefing about how the Chinese Government views the results of the U.S. -Soviet meeting, a PRC Foreign Ministry Press Department spokesman stated: "We have taken note of the fact that the U.S.-Soviet meeting did not lead to agreement. We have always advocated dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. Dialogue is always better than confrontation. We hope that the United States and the Soviet Union will continue the dialogue."

AID TO PRC IN TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION

LD230245 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct -- TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov reports:

In accordance with an intergovernmental agreement, the Soviet Union will provide assistance to the PRC in the construction of two new electric transmission lines. The contracts, signed here today, envision deliveries of Soviet equipment and materials with total value of 138.6 million Swiss francs for the construction of transformer substations and electrical transmission lines with a capacity of 500 kilovolts. One of them will link a number of towns in the northeast of the country; the other will link Shanxi Province with the town of Tianjin. The total length of the lines will amount to 1,250 km.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF KIM IL-SONG MOSCOW VISIT

Greeted by Gromyko, Officials

LD221412 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- Today Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has arrived in Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport the leader of the People's Korea was welcome by Andrey Gromyko of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yego Ligachev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Welcomed by Gorbachev

LD221446 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- The welcoming ceremony for Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.), was held at the St. George Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace right after Kim Il-song's arrival from the Vnukovo Airport.

The leader of the D.P.R.K. was welcomed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., was present during the ceremony.

Visits National Monuments

LD231143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Today, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK President, visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and laid a wreath. He honored the memory of the creator of the CPSU and the founder of the first socialist state in the world by a minute of silence. The guest also paid a respectful tribute to the Soviet soldiers fallen in the struggle against fascism. He laid a wreath to the Grave of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Hall.

The DPRK leader was accompanied by Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other offficials.

RADIO COMMENTARY HAILS SOVIET-DPRK FRIENDSHIP

SK230524 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Commentary by unidentified station commentator]

[Text] The Soviet Union and socialist Korea are successfully developing and improving their mutual relations. The Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK serves as a reliable basis for a fraternal alliance between the peoples of the two countries.

We should point out that regular meetings between the activists of the party and state have contributed to deepening the friendship and mutual assistance between the two fraternal socialist countries. The visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, was a great occasion in the relations between the Soviet Union and Korea.

The agreement reached at the high-level talks during the visit by the delegation gave stimulation to cooperation between the two countries in politics, trade, the economy and culture and contributed to active exchanges and contacts between party and state organizations as well as public organizations. (?Various) agreements have been made in recent years between our two countries. They have strengthened relations in the relevant fields and the legal basis of such relations, and opened new prospects for development of the relations in the trade, economic, scientific and technological fields. They also defined the scope of cooperation during the current 5-year plan period.

According to these documents, the Soviet Union will provide assistance to People's Korea in the near future in building and renovating a series of large-scale facilities of the national economy. During the 1986-90 period, the amount of trade between the Soviet Union and Korea will reach 8 billion rubles, an increase of more than double from the past 5 years. The Soviet Union will supply crude oil and crude oil goods, coke, and consumer goods, and socialist Korea will export magnesia clinker, light industrial products, and nonferrous and ferrous metal to the Soviet Union.

The relations between the Soviet Union and Korea have been strengthened through their cooperation in the international arena. Under the present complex international situation, the consistent acts shown in the struggle against the aggressive lines of the United States, its allies and the imperialist circles and against the arms race are of special significance. The DPRK has fully supported the Soviet efforts made to maintain a balance in nuclear and military strategy and to restrict the nuclear arms race as well as the Soviet position in the talks in Geneva and in the high-level USSR-U.S. talks in Reykjavik.

Just like the other fraternal socialist countries, People's Korea has expressed solidarity with the Soviet plan to (?abolish) nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and to postpone nuclear testing until 1 January 1987. The Soviet plan to consolidate peace and security in Asia and the Pacific area, which was revealed by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his address in Vladivostok, has evoked a broad range of reaction in socialist Korea.

The peace-loving proposals which reflect the Korean people's desire to normalize the situation on the Korean peninsula are making a contribution in implementing this plan.

The Korean people's just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the sound situation on the Korean peninsula enjoys a broad range of support from the Soviet people, the fraternal socialist countries, and progressive social circles throughout the world.

The DPRK is advancing shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union in socialist construction and in the struggle against those who oppose peace and security in Asia and in the world. The friendship and international solidarity between our two countries has been strengthened through the struggle for peace.

MOSCOW WARNS JAPAN NOT TO DISTORT WORLD WAR II

OW210516 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Nineteen October marks 30 years since the signing of the USSR-Japan joint statement and the normalization of relations between the two countries. This historic event opened up a new stage in the history of USSR-Japan relations. In this connection, commentator Yuriy Afonin writes:

It is difficult to give a simple appraisal of the roads taken by the two countries in the past 3 decades. There is, on the one hand, the indisputable fact that a great step forward has been made in the development of relations between the two countries during this period. Various documents, including the trade treaty and the agreement on consular affairs and on air routes in the Far East, were major steps taken to establish a resolute, legal basis for the bilateral relations. On the other hand, however, it is quite obvious that some issues have not been completely settled. No treaty has been signed between the USSR and Japan on the basic principles for the bilateral relations in various fields.

On the whole, USSR-Japan relations have developed progressively but certainly not evenly. There was a period of stagnation, and there was even retrogression in some areas of bilateral trade. It can be said there is still fairly good potential, on the whole, for promoting bilateral relations. One of the most important tasks now is to bring this potential into fullest play. It is precisely now that some optimistic and favorable conditions have been created for achieving these tasks.

There has been a remarkable turn for the better in USSR-Japan relations which were stalemated in the early 1980's. The turn for the better was most conspicuous in the exchange of official visits by the foreign ministers of the two countries in the first half of this year. New agreements have been signed on eliminating double taxation, on cultural exchanges, and on other issues. The Japanese industrial fair, Japan 1986, which opened in Moscow -- the first of its kind in 16 years -- is the common symbol of the organizations of the two countries engaged in the promotion of economic relations. It is expected that the fifth USSR-Japan roundtable conference scheduled to open in Tokyo in early December will study measures to further promote bilateral relations in various fields.

The event that most significantly indicated a turn for the better in bilateral relations was the accord reached on the exchange of visits by top-level leaders.

The visit to Japan by CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev is now on the agenda of USSR-Japan relations. The development of USSR-Japan relations in the future requires an overall promotion of cooperation based on mutual benefit. This complies not only with the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also with interests of the current world as a whole.

Under the current complicated circumstances, the most important task of top priority in cooperation between the two countries should be common efforts to create a nuclear-free world and to eventually and completely eliminate the nuclear danger threatening mankind. This is also what the Japanese people, the victims of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki tragedies, want to achieve most.

The extensive Soviet proposals for abolishing nuclear weapons can be used as good foundations for cooperation between the two countries in the international arena. The advanced science and technology and also the economic power of the USSR and Japan have opened up bright prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the new fields, different from those fields in the past. General Secretary Gorbachev touched on some of these fields in his July Vladivostok speech. These fields include space and the oceans. It is precisely in these fields that the foundations for genuine, peaceful relations of mutual benefit among peoples of various countries in the 21st Century can be established.

In fact, there are great possibilities for further promoting USSR-Japan relations, and it is essential that this opportunity is not missed. If there is no attempt to distort the outcome of or the borders resulting from World War II, the USSR is determined to cooperate in making fruitful achievements in the promotion of USSR-Japan relations based on the principle of reciprocity.

BRIEFS

TOKYO SPACE SYMPOSIUM -- Tokyo October 22 TASS -- "Our Space" is the title of the international symposium on questions of cosmonautics and exploration of outer space, which has opened in the Japanese capital today. Attending the symposium are representatives of five countries -- Japan, the Soviet Union, the USA, Britain and France, among them pilot cosmonaut of the USSR, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksey Leonov. The symposium covers the objectives of international cooperation in the field of peaceful space exploration and prevention of militarization of outer space. Addressing the participants in the symposium on behalf of its organizers, Makio Ito, vice-president of the newspaper "ASAHI," one or Japan's biggest, pointed to the inadmissibility of the placing of military systems in outer space and declared for the drawing up and implementation of international programmes for the exploration of outer space, meeting the interests of the entire mankind. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 22 Oct 86 LD]

POLISH PAPER INTERVIEWS RYZHKOV IN WARSAW

AU210949 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ryzhkov to Jerzy Majka, TRYBUNA LUDU chief editor: "The CPSU and PZPR Congresses Formulated Many Joint Programmatic Tasks to Accelerate Economic Development" -- in Warsaw on 15 October]

[Text] [Majka] Six months ago the 27th CPSU Congress formulated the strategy of accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development. This bold program made a great impression on the Polish people. Could you tell us about the implementation of the congress resolutions?

[Ryzhkov] As you know the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development seeks to overcome the negative trends of the seventies and of the beginning of the eighties and to ensure a decidedly intensive development, leading achievements in scientific-technological progress, and better quality and effectiveness of all work.

When we drew up the plan for the 12th 5-year period, which is the first and extremely responsible phase of the implementation of the party's long-term strategy, we decided that precisely these tasks were the most important. It was our view that precisely the 12th 5-Year Plan should prove to be momentous in every regard.

It is obvious that the accomplishment of the 5-year plan tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress in terms of specific figures is impossible if we employ the old methods. We need a novel approach. We must give free rein to the masses' creativeness and initiative and make genuinely revolutionary changes.

That is why in 1984 we began searching for improvements in management, planning, and the entire economic mechanism, primarily in industry as a leading branch of the national economy.

The methods tried out during this experiment will be used by all industrial associations and enterprises as of 1987. Farming, transportation, and trade will operate under new conditions. We are beginning to consistently employ the new system in building trades and in nonproduction sectors.

We are going even further. We continue to implement a reform the aim of which is to make associations and enterprises fully responsible for their own finances. On the one hand, this provides room for initiative and socialist resourcefulness in associations and enterprises and, on the other, increases one's responsibility for achieving good production results illustrated by the profits in rubles.

It should be stressed that the transformation of the economic mechanism is taking place in our country on strictly socialist principles and that the expansion of the economic independence of enterprises under new conditions goes hand in hand with efforts to strengthen the centralized planned management of the economy. The long-term economic norms are one of the reasons that make us hope that this optimal relationship can be assured It is our task to maximally exploit the superiority of the socialist economic system and to most fully utilize the potential of the national economy based on the people's large-scale commitment.

The reform may produce results only if it is carried out comprehensively and if it covers not only associations and enterprises, but also all the other management echelons and all the sectors of the planning, fiscal, and economic activities.

With this in mind, we continue to consistently transform the organizational structures of national economic management and to improve the forms and methods of planning, the flow of materials and technical equipment, the movement of prices, and the supply of funds and loans.

In recent months we have created two new bodies to manage large intersector combines in the field of machine-building, fuels and energy, industrial agriculture, and construction. We continue improve our foreign contacts. The powers and responsibilities of the people's soviets with regard to the comprehensive socioeconomic develpment of their regions have been greatly expanded.

What is most important and should be solved at once is to transform awareness of cadres and to ensure that the new principles of economic management are thoroughly mastered by every worker.

The results of this year's development of the national economy prove that this transformation is beginning to bear fruit. The process of repairing our economy is expanding.

In the first 9 months of this year the increase in industrial production amounted to 5.2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. This was in excess of the annual tasks (4.3 percent). Farming, transportation, construction, and other sectors worked at a faster pace than previously, and the role of the intensive factors in development was intensified. The social program continues to be favorably implemented.

At the same time, we realize that we are just at the beginning of a long and difficult road and that we must now solve even more complicated tasks. We will have to exploit such profound factors in economic growth as scientific-technological progress and the structural transformation of the national economy.

[Majka] Soviet-Polish economic and scientific-technical cooperation has recently shifted over to developing new forms of integration. How do you evaluate this cooperation and its role in accomplishing the relevant resolutions of the CPSU and PZPR congresses?

[Ryzhkov] Anyone familiar with the materials of the 27th CPSU and the 10th PZPR Congresses was able to find out that the concepts of our congresses are full of joint programmatic economic tasks. They are concepts of speeding up economic development in order to increase efficiency. This means internsification via technological progress, modernization of the national economy, and the transformation of its structure. Both in the USSR and in Poland all this is governed by the main purpose of raising the people's living standards.

Both in our country and the PPR the structural transformation of the economy will be carried out through technological progress and the most modern technologies. It is obvious that it is desirable to pool efforts and expand cooperation along the key lines of the most important problems and accomplishing joint tasks.

The external situation also dictates the need to pool efforts. As you know our countries do not exist in isolation and are first of all members of the economic system of the socialist community, which does not isolate itself from the external world. On the contrary, it seeks extensive cooperation with it, but this cooperation must involve equality and mutual advantages. That is why all socialist countries are now especially interested in speeding up the rate of technological progress and in raising the technical standards and quality of production and its competitiveness.

Life has convinced us that the socialist countries are able to effectively join world cooperation on equal principles only as an integrated system. Our economic relations within the community should become a model of close integration. In the long run this system will not only ensure for us mutual supplies of raw materials and fuels, but also will help us meet wide-ranging needs for the products of the machine building industry, chemistry, and modern technology.

Speaking of the most modern production, coproduction, and production specialization, we should see that a new mechanism should be created to facilitate such links. This mechanism will provide for joint international enterprises and accociations and for the development of direct relations among enterprises in our countries.

At present the most extensive production cooperation exists between the USSR and Poland if we take into account all the socialist countries. When the 1984 long-term program for developing Soviet-Polish economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year 2000 was signed, almost 50 Soviet and 50 Polish enterprises were linked by direct cooperation. Now there are 150 such enterprises in each country. Today we also signed a new accord on direct production and scientific-technical cooperation. This accord provides for doubling the number of enterprises engaged in direct cooperation. We will also use the institution of joint enterprises in order to solve the problems of technological modernization and to accelerate technological progress.

We have devoted much attention to this issue during our present visit and we have decided to set up five Polish-Soviet enterprises with a common capital in Poland. The number of such enterprises will go up. The increasing importance of technological progress opens up great opportunities for developing such cooperation. We will seek to use these enterprises for our greatest joint benefit.

[Majka] The USSR recently adopted important resolutions on the further development of and improvements in economic activities with foreign countries. How far will this help extend the USSR's economic relations with foreign countries! In particular, how far will this help intensify socialist economic integration!

[Ryzhkov] You are right in saying that these resolutions are important bacause they are really of great significance for solving our demestic tasks, for developing the cooperation among socialist countries, and for promoting the cooperation between the Soviet economy and the capitalist economies.

The crux of these resolutions is that they commit producers to foreign trade in a direct way and that they create economic conditions that boost the interest of the enterprises concerned in foreign trade and increased exports. In exchange for increasing exports these enterprises are able to develop their production, raise technological standards, and improve workers material conditions.

It goes without saying that these new resolutions take into account the special significance of the economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries. We regard these relations as priority relations, and this is guaranteed by a wide-ranging system of economic, legal, and organizational measures. While raising the effectiveness of our economic relations and cooperation, the new system observes the principles that are proper for the economic relations among socialist countries. These principles stress equality, the comprehensive understanding for mutual interests, needs, and potentials, as well as mutual benefits and assistance.

It says:

"Dear comrades!

"On my way to the DPRK, the PRC, and Mongolia for an official friendly visit, I sent cordial greetings to you and to all the Soviet people.

"My visit to these socialist countries will further deepen the traditional relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. I note with great satisfaction the complete unity of views on fundamental questions of socialist building and the struggle for peace which exists between the SED and the GDR and the CPSU and the USSR.

"I am profoundly convinced that in the course of resolving common tasks our fraternal alliance will become even more durable and fruitful."

HONECKER STOPS IN IRKUTSK ON WAY TO DPRK

AU211301 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Irkutsk (ADN) -- At a stopover in Irkutsk Erich Honecker, SED Central Commitee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, was cordially welcomed at the airport by V.I. Sitnikov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Oblast CPSU Committee, and A.M. Kovalchuk, chairman of the Irkutsk Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, as well as by other prominent figures of Irkutsk Oblast. Also present was Egon Winkelmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the USSR.

V.I. Sitnikov gave a breakfast in honor of Erich Honecker and the members of his official entourage, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Erich Honecker and V.I. Sitnikov briefed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and praised the development of the close fraternal cooperation between both states and peoples, in particular the partnership relations between Irkutsk Oblast and the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY TO FRG

LD181933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (TASS/ADN) -- Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, today received Richard Burt, U.S. ambassador to the FRG, in his capacity as chief of the U.S. military administration of Berlin (West). Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the talk, which proceeded in a businesslike and open atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DENMARK'S SCHLUTER

Schluter Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD202055 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- "Our countries have proved their ability to coexist in the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness and mutual respect, despite the different places they occupy on the political and ideological map of the world", Danish prime minister Poul Schluter said at a dinner in the Kremlin given by the Soviet Government for him and his wife.

"Our current visit", the guest of the Soviet Government went on, "passes in the shadow of certain disappointment which, in my opinion, is felt above all in Europe, the disappointment over the fact that the meeting between President of the United States Ronald Reagan and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev apparently has not led to any concrete, direct results. There is no agreement even about the date of the summit meeting on whose holding the two leaders agreed in the current year. That meeting was to be followed by a new one in 1987. I will make no secret of the fact that the Danish side shares the present disappointment and strongly urges the two great powers to continue the dialogue they have started. It is the destinies of the whole world and not just relations between the United States and the Soviet Union that are the point of the matter. I do not think, however, that the verdict of history will describe the Reykjavik meeting as a failure".

"The expectations raised by the meeting in Reykjavik have not been justified. What is needed now is that we should not yield to disappointment and should continue an open dialogue through all the existing channels. We proceed from the premise that the Geneva talks will be continued. We also count on the continuation and further development of what we describe as the Helsinki process in the period ahead. This process proved its value and importance, creating the framework for a very candid exchange of opinions. We should not pretend that there are no fundamental differences between countries and peoples in world outlook and ideas about aims of development. This is why it is absolutely necessary to hold a dialogue and strive to achieve mutual understanding and mutual respect by talks".

Touching upon questions of bilateral relations, Poul Schluter voiced satisfaction with their favorable development and expressed the hope that they will continue developing for the benefit of Denmark and the USSR.

Schluter on Reykjavik Talks

LD221106 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- "We see our visit to the Soviet Union as part of the continuing dialogue between Denmark and the USSR and between countries of West and East, a dialogue which is ever more essential in this complicated international situation," Prime Minister Poul Schluter of Denmark told a news conference at the Press Center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry here today.

"I have the impression that disappointment with the absence of concrete accords in Reykjavik is not the final reaction of the Soviet side," he said.

"The Soviet side has reaffirmed that its proposals made both before Reykjavik and during the summit meeting there remain on the negotiating table and the Geneva process is continuing," he added.

"The Reykjavik meeting has been more likely a success than a failure. The Reykjavik meeting has not been in vain," Schluter said. "In the future this could be a useful overture to further talks."

"I find it very constructive that the Soviet side made its proposals early during the talks and then explained them to the broad public. I am firmly convinced it is this that has helped conduct positive talks in Reykjavik," he said.

"It was the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to hold that meeting and I think it was a wise idea," the Danish prime minister said.

"Representing a nuclear-free country, I voiced my admiration of the prospect of a nuclear-free world. In it we should live on a new security basis," Schluter said.

"I believe that this visit has helped improve the understanding of our positions and the further development of relations between the two countries. We are neighbors and are only divided by the Baltic Sea," he said.

The Danish prime minister said five Northern European countries did not have nuclear weapons in their territories and that was a stabilizing factor for peace.

He said that his government was opposed to outer space militarization.

'Sharp' Talks on Human Rights

AU221252 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter said here Wednesday he had raised the cases of divided Danish-Soviet families during talks at the Kremlin this week, and described his talks on human rights issues with the Soviet leadership as "sharp."

Mr. Schluter, who arrived on Monday and whose talks included a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Tuesday, told a press conference that his meetings had covered "the various conceptions of human rights in East and West." He had raised the question of "five unresolved Danish-Soviet cases of family reunification and family visits," and had made a "strong appeal for the solution of these."

The discussions were "sharp" and "I did not get any precise answer," he said, adding: "We will see what happens."

Mr. Schluter had also "particularly stressed the importance of the human dimension of the Helsinki Final Act."

He had raised the Danish idea of the establishment of "what we call a semi-permanent conference within this human dimension."

The Danish premier, briefed by Mr. Gorbachev on the Reykjavik summit, said he believed the superpowers had not had enough time to "analyse all philosophical and technical and strategic issues involved in the SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) project".

Soviet insistence that the United States restrict SDI research to the laboratory led to the breakdown of the talks as far reaching accords on reducing intermediate and strategic missiles were on the verge of being agreed.

Mr. Schluter, the first West European leader to meet Mr. Gorbachev since the summit, said he had the impression that the "obvious disappointment at the lack of concrete negotiated result in Reykjavik is not the final reaction by the Soviet side."

"They reaffirmed that their proposals before and in Reykjavik remained on the negotiating table," and that the Geneva process was continuing, he said.

On other issues, Mr. Schluter had told the Soviet leadership that its proposals for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe would have to be "recognized and guaranteed by both superpowers," had pointed out the need for a "political solution" in Afghanistan, and hoped there would could be new cooperation between the European Economic Community (EEC) and its communist equivalent, COMECON.

TASS Cites Danish Press Agency

LD221506 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen October 22 TASS -- Reporting yesterday's conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Poul Schluter, the Danish news agency RITZAUS BUREAU quoted the Danish head of government as saying that it had been "most informal and candid".

The news agency said Mikhail Gorbachev had briefed Poul Schluter in detail about the results of his meeting with U.S. President in Reykjavik. RITZAUS BUREAU added that the briefing had showed no signal of any change in the Soviet approaches to disarmament issues.

It quoted Poul Schluter as saying that the conversation had begun with a heated ideological debate and that had livened up the conversation significantly.

By its nature it had clearly been non-diplomatic but Mikhail Gorbachev, RITZAUS BUREAU said further, had made a strong impression on Poul Schluter who had described him as "an energetic and dynamic leader of great ability and personal charisma".

RITZAUS BUREAU quoted excerpts from the TASS account of Mikhail Gorbachev's conversation with Poul Schluter, citing the Soviet leader's denial of the claim that the SDI issue had only been raised towards the end of the Reykjavik meeting.

The news agency also singled out Mikhail Gorbachev's reminder of the Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries and stressed his words about the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of socialist states.

Schluter Leaves for Tbilisi

LD221403 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- The Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and his wife left Moscow for Tbilisi today.

At the airport the prime minister and his wife were seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov and his wife, and other officials.

Poul Schluter has been staying in the USSR since Monday on an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

GROMYKO DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK WITH VISITING SWISS

LD172026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received a delegation in the Kremlin today of the Federal Assembly of the Swiss confideration headed by Martin Budi, the national council chairman.

The attention of the Swiss side was drawn to the complex of initiative proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central committee general secretary, the implementation of which would allow mankind to be rid of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century.

At the same time special attention was turned to the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, where the solutions for the problems of strategic offensive weapons, medium range missiles, the treaty on limitation of the anti ballistic defense systems (ABM), and banning of nuclear tests was a part of the Soviet proposal package. The Soviet side has stressed that harmonized provisions were not embodied in concrete accords binding for both parties due to the stubborn unwillingness of the U.S. Administration to renounce the program for militarization of space (SDI). The task now is to double or treble efforts in the struggle for peace due to the responsiblity that the two powers will bear for future conditions in the world.

The Soviet and the Swiss parties have agreed that thanks to the new approach based on political realism and the feeling of responsibility, it was possible to succeed atthe Stockholm conference on the measures for strengthening trust, security, and disarmament in Europe. The successful conclusion of this conference creates a favorable ground for conducting the next meeting in Vienna in a constructive and businesslike spirit. As before, Andrey Gromyko has pointed out that neutral and nonaligned countries may play a considerable part at the new conference.

ENVOY TO UAE COMMENTS ON SOVIET ARMS TO IRAQ

LD231057 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0953 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Oct (KUNA) -- A senior Soviet diplomat, in two interviews published here today, has revealed that his country, in its attempts to end the Iraq-Iran war, has made contacts not only with the two parties involved in the conflict, but also with the Islamic states, the Arab League, India, European leaders, and even the Americans, in an attempt to mediate between the two combatants. All efforts, however, have failed. The first [as received] ambassador of the Soviet Union to the UAE, Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov, in two interviews with AL-ITTIHAD and AL KHALIJ, described the Iraq-Iran war as an international tragedy the continuation of which serves only those who have vested interests in it and that his country, right from the very beginning, has called on the two sides to halt the war. He added that this war does not serve the security interests in the Gulf area. He pointed out that statistics have shown that the number of people who so far have been lost on both sides totals about 1 million. He said civilian installations, public utilities, and oil storage tanks are being destroyed.

This war, he added, is a fire which could provide foreign forces with the pretext to intervene. He said that the harm of this war was not confined to the interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran. The war constitutes a danger to the entire area, hence the Soviet Union's attitude which has said that this conflict must be diverted into a political channel. He said "we regard this war as a crime which should end immediately. Frankly speaking, had it not been for our friendship with Iraq and the Soviet arms supplies to Iraq the matter would have been extremely difficult." He added: "I am not revealing a secret when I say that we supply Iraq with Soviet weapons because there is a defense pact with Iraq which was signed some years ago, before the beginning of the war with Iran."

He reaffirmed anew his country's attitued vis-a-vis the necessity to safeguard international navigation in the Gulf, and the necessity to prevent the introduction of nuclear weapons into the area, and not to permit the establishment of foreign bases there.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 'TERRORIST' WAILING WALL ATTACK

PM201419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Near East: Explosions Thundering"]

[Text] Tel Aviv radio has reported that three grenades were thrown into a crowd after a swearing-in ceremony for Israeli recruits at the wailing wall in Jerusalem. One person was killed and 68 were injured. Most of the casualties were soldiers.

The people who carried out the terrorist act managed to escape. The Israeli police and security forces have started rounding up Palestinians. About 30 people have been arrested. Bridges crossing the River Jordan from occupied Palestinian areas into Jordan have been closed to traffic.

Several organizations have all claimed responsibility for this act.

In its evening news bulletin a Lebanese radio station reported a new Israeli air raid on Sidon. The Palestinian refugee camp of al-Miyah wa Miyah has been bombed.

The aggressors suffered losses when they encountered air defenses. One aircraft was shot down. It is reported that two Israeli airmen ejected and were taken prisoner.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS SIGN MACHEL CONDOLENCE BOOK

LD230841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0807 GMT 23 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Today, Comrades Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze, and Dobrynin visited the Embassy of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the USSR in connection with the tragic death of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

With a minute of silence, they honored the memory of the prominent leader of the national liberation movement, African statesman, politician, and a great friend of the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State signed the book of condolences.

PRAVDA CARRIES DECLARATION WITH BURKINA FASO

LD131952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Burkinabe Declaration" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution (NCR), president and head of government of Burkina Faso, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit from 6-12 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government.

A comradely conversation took place between Capt. T. Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during which the leaders of the two countries exchanged views on key issues relating to the international situation and Soviet-Burkinabe cooperation. It was noted that the personal contacts that had taken place would serve to increase the overall potential of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Burkina Faso.

Constructive talks were also held, and were headed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Capt. T. Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, president and head of Government of Burkina Faso.

Taking into account the conversation and talks that have taken place, the USSR and Burkina Faso;

Considering that the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between them meet the vital interests of the people of both countries, serve the cause of consolidating peace and security in Africa and throughout the world;

Taking as a basis the wide coincidence of views on major international problems and striving to further a radical improvement in the situation in the world, the removal of the threat of nuclear war, a halt to the arms race, a strengthening of national independence and the sovereignty of states, the strict respect for the rights of all peoples to determine independently the path of their development without interference from outside;

Coming out in favor of the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress;

Being devoted to the cause of fighting imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid;

Recognizing the urgent need for reorganization on an equitable and fair basis of the whole complex of international economic relations and for the setting up of a new world economic order and guarantees for the economic secirity of all countries;

Confirming their loyalty to the goals and principles of the UN Charter,

Declare:

I. The USSR and Burkina Faso will in the interest of the people of both countries develop and deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between them in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres on the basis of full respect for sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual gain. They will further the development and expansion of contacts and cooperation between state bodies, political, professional, youth, women's and other public organizations, and cultural and scientific institutions.

II. The USSR and Burkina Faso are deeply anxious about the continuing growth in international tension as a result of the policies of aggression, confrontation, and interference being pursued by imperialist circles. They condemn the continuation of the arms race and its extension into space.

The sides share the common opinion that at the present crucial stage of world development, more than ever before, there is a need for decisive action and concrete steps aimed at genuine disarmament and at liberating mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The Burkinabe side welcomes the entire plan forwarded by the Soviet Union for the complete liquidation of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century, and the introduction and repeated extension by it of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union supports the nonaligned policy, and that of solidardity with the national liberation struggle of peoples being pursued by Burkina Faso, valuing its contribution to strengthening peace and international security.

The USSR and Burkina Faso will consistently promote the creation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security, taking in the military, political, economic and humanitarian spheres; strive for peaceful coexistence to become a universal principle in international relations.

The sides are convinced that there can be no detached observers in the struggle for peace against the militarists plans of imperialism. In this cause, which is vitally important for mankind, the contribution of all countries, without exception, is valuable. It is the historical duty of people to do everything possible in the name of ensuring a peaceful future for mankind, and creating favourable conditions for universal progress and prosperity.

III. The preservation and dangerous exacerbation of conflicts in Africa and other regions of the world arouse the serious anxiety of both sides. They confirm unchangeable solidarity with the people of the "frontline" states of South Africa, Libya, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Lebanon, the Arab peoples of Palestine, and other people who are resisting imperialist, racist, and Israeli aggression.

The sides will cooperate in every way possible with each other and with other states to support the courageous struggle by these people aimed at achieving peace and security. They favor a fair political settlement to regional conflicts: They favor all disputes between states being resolved through peaceful means, in accordance with the UN Charter, and the universally recognized standards of international law. In the opinion of the two sides, the settlement of the seats of tension that persist on such a basis would facilitate an improvement in the international climate, the strengthening of peace and universal security, and the expansion of trust and cooperation between states. In this context the USSR evaluates highly the efforts being undertaken by fraternal Burkina Faso and the Republic of Mali to achieve a peaceful settlement of the border conflict between them.

IV. The USSR and Burkina Faso note with satisfaction the growth of the positive role played in world affairs by the Nonaligned Movement and its active stance on issues relating to the struggle for peace and disarmament and for the liberation of the people from colonial and neocolonial dependence. This is reflected in the important decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaliagned Countries in Harare.

They highly assess the contribution made by the Organization of African Unity to the struggle to eliminate colonialism and racism, to reinforce African countries' political and economic independence, and to establish peace and stability on the continent.

The sides advocate further expansion of participation by African countries in resolving key issues of international life on the bases of justice, equality, and respect for sovereignty.

V. The USSR and Burkina Faso will continue to take all measures aimed at fully implementing the UN declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and people, in order to put an immediate and unconditional end to colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid in all forms and manifestations.

The sides are profoundly concerned at the explosive situation which has taken shape in southern Africa, and advocate a just political resolution of it.

This is possible only by means of a complete termination and ban on further acts of aggression by the racist Republic of South African regime against the "frontline" African states; the immediate and unconditional granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the appropriate UN decisions, including Security Council Resolution 435; and the rapid liquidation of the cruel and inhuman apartheid system in South Africa. They once again declare their unchanging support for the courageous struggle being waged by the South African and Namibian peoples under the leadership of the ANC and SWAPO, and by other peoples in southern Africa, who are subjected daily to aggression by the Pretoria racists.

The Soviet Union and Burkina Faso advocate the urgent introduction of all-embracing and obligatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime. The resolutely condemn the policy of "constructive engagement" being pursued by the United States as regards the Republic of South Africa, and the complicity of other Western countries with the apartheid state.

VI. The sides are concerned by the difficult economic situation of developing countries, including those on the African Continent, considering that this is primarily the result of the colonial inheritance, the neocolonialist robbery of liberated states being implemented by imperialist powers and multinational corporations, the continuing arms race, and the unjust modern economic system.

The sides will further with all means at their disposal the normalization of international economic relations, the establishment of a new world economic order, which would guarantee to all states equal economic security, the elimination of underdevelopment, a just settlement of the problem of foreign debt, an immediate end to the neocolonialist exploitation of developing countries, and their economic decolonization.

The USSR and Burkina Faso consider that intergovernment relations must be free of arbitrary behavior and illegal embargoes, boycotts, trade, credit and technological blockades and the use of economic ties as a tool for exerting political pressure. They support the future convocation of an international forum on problems of economic security, where there could be comprehensive discussions of everything that weighs on world economic links.

The two sides note the existence of the direct link between disarmament and development, and support redirecting to peaceful purposes the resources currently spent on armament. They are deeply convinced that to solve problems of economic backwardness in many areas of the world it is essential for there to be a replacement of the flawed principle of armament instead of development by a reversal of the order of things — disarmament for development.

VII. The USSR and Burkina Faso consider it essential to comprehensively strengthen the role and significance of the United Nations Organization, which is an important instrument for preserving and maintaining peace and solving many acute international problems.

They confirm their total commitment to and support of the objectives and principles of the United Nations, their readiness to cooperate within the framework of this authoritative organization on the basis of strict adherence to its Charter and to make maximum effort to enhance the efficiency of its activities to strengthen peace, security, and international cooperation in all fields.

VIII. The Soviet Union positively appraises the revolutionary process that has been under way in Burkina Faso since 4 August 1983, and expresses its support for the efforts of the Burkinabe people to implement important progressive social and economic transformations under the political leadership of the National Revolutionary Council.

The Soviet Union and Burkina Faso ascribe special significance to the stepping up of political and economic cooperation in the future, and to the creation of a permanent machinery for consultations and exchanges of views between the two countries. With this purpose, the sides have agreed to hold periodic consultations on international issues of mutual interest, and on the issues pertaining to the bilateral relations.

The consultations will have a regular nature and will be held alternatively in Moscow and Ouagadougou. Their level and timing, as well as their agenda will be adopted by mutual consent. Such meetings will in principle be held annually, and whenever the necesstity arises.

The sides are convinced that the visit of the Burkinabe president to the Soviet Union will promote relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Burkina Faso, the expansion of the interaction of the two countries in the cause of strengthening peace and international security in Africa and throughout the world.

For Burkina Faso, T. Sankara

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, A. Gromyko

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES TANZANIA AMBASSADOR

PM201458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received I. Sepetu, member of the Revolutionary Party (CCM) National Executive Committee and ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the USSR, at his request on 17 October. A friendly talk took place on certain questions of the international situation and Soviet-Tanazanian relations.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR

LD230648 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1648 GMT 22 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin today received Asrat Wolde, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and Socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. There was a friendly conversation on questions concerning the further development and strengthening of party links between the CPSU and the WPE, Soviet-Ethiopian relations and certain problems regarding the international situation.

SHIPS ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD211215 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, 21 Oct (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet military ships consisting of the large antisubmarine ships "Ochakov," "Krasnyy Kavkaz," a diesel submarine, and tanker under the command of Vice Admiral F. T. Starozhilov has arrived on an official, friendly visit to the port of Havana.

The Soviet sailors were welcomed by Rear-Admiral Pedro Peres Betancourt, commander of the revolutionary navy, deputy minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

In the course of the visit the Soviet guests will be acquainted with the life of the people of Socialist Cuba, visit industrial enterprises and historical places in Havana, and meet sailors in the armed forces and working people of the republic.

BRUTENTS ENDS VISIT TO PANAMA 5 OCTOBER

PM0717427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Panama City, 5 Oct -- A CPSU delegation headed by K. N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, has ended its visit to Panama.

During its stay in the country the delegation had meetings and conversations with members of the People's Party of Panama [PPP] leadership headed by Ruben Dario Sousa, general secretary of the PPP Central Committee, and visited a number of party organizations.

The exchange of opinions confirmed the unity of views on fundamental problems of the contemporary international situation and world development. The Panamanian comrades declared complete support for the Soviet peace initiatives based on new political thinking and corresponding with the realities of the nuclear and space age. Both sides spoke in favor of the further development of friendly ties between the CPSU and the PPP.

Meetings were also held with the leadership of Panama's ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party.

The delegation departed for home today. It was seen off at the intenational airport by Ruben Dario Sousa and other members of the PPP leadership.

MOSCOW WORKER EXECUTED FOR ESPIONAGE FOR U.S.

LD221253 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- As has already been reported, the State Security Committee of the USSR had exposed Adolf Tolkachev, a staff worker of a Moscow Research Institute, as an agent of U.S. intelligence and started criminal proceedings against him.

It was established in the course of the investigation that Tolkachev, in pursuit of selfish ends and on account of his hostile attitude to the Soviet State, had maintained espionage contacts with U.S. intelligence agents who had been in Moscow under the guise of U.S. Embassy personnel.

The military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, which examined the criminal case filed against Tolkachev, found him guilty of high treason in the form of spying and, considering the gravity of his crime, sentenced him to the exceptional measure of punishment -- death.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR turned down Tolkachev's appeal for clemency.

The sentence has been carried out.

YELTSIN ADDRESS TO MOSCOW CPSU GORKOM PLENUM

PM211031 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed report of speech by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, at 4 October Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum, under the general heading "Making the Restructuring Irreversible"]

[Text] Of course, today's theme has aroused great interest, and this is very understandable because it is very topical for Moscow, Muscovites, and the Moscow of the future from the viewpoint of the city's development and the resolution of social problems and as regards the renewal of enterprises ad organizations and the activation of the contribution made by science. There are many questions here. Of course, we cannot fail to be pleased at such active participation today in the discussion of this question at the plenum.

Comrades, out of the many problems of Moscow's socioeconomic development, we of course highlight this pivotal question -- the shift onto an intensive path of development -- because in all the preceding 5-year periods Moscow developed on the extensive path, that is, by increasing the numbers of workers. Now we are setting the task of fulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan targets with a smaller number of workers, and this is how the task must be understood: by the team, the sector, the shop, the enterprise, the laboratory, the section, the institute, the rayon, and the city as a whole.

The whole analysis of the city's development in the preceding years confirms that the miscalculation made in determining Moscow's population is, perhaps, the main cause of many of our ills. Today the population is already almost 1 million more than planned in the General Plan for 1990! We will obviously add to this in 5 years. Here lie the sources of the capital's economic, social, moral, and many other problems.

It is obvious today that comrades nevertheless support the line taken by the party gorkom in this regard aimed at reducing mechanical growth and minimizing or halting the importation of nonlocal workers from all over the country, which is running at 300,000, 350,000, or 400,000 in a 5-year period. We aim to halt it completely from 1987.

Supported by the opinion of the broad aktiv, scientists, specialsts, and labor collectives, the party gorkom and the gorispolkom have elaborated main directions for the city's future development. They are laid out in the Concept for Moscow's Comprehensive Socioeconomic Development for the Period Through 2000, very vigorously debated and then approved at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 25 September. The Concept embraces a wide range of questions. Let us look briefly at some of them.

First, considering that Moscow's development in the next 15 years will proceed in complex demographic conditions, the number of inhabitants of working age will constantly decrease. Despite this we believe it necessary, as I said, to minimize mechanical growth and above all to halt the importation of workers.

The Politburo actively supported us in this plan, particularly because it believes that the policy of reducing the growth of the city's population is the only right one if we are to escape from the impasse at all. Because it is not even known in which direction Moscow could develop further, we are surrounded by a green belt. We must not retreat one step from that principle at any enterprise, in any rayon, or in the city as a whole.

So how will we manage? We have the concept, today's report, and the speeches answering these questions in principle. It is planned to cut the number of workers in urban development sectors and redistribute labor resources into sectors which ensure the city's vital activity. The rate of labor productivity growth will be around 2.5 points even in the current 5-year plan, but we must strive harder and overtake the rate of production volume growth.

One of the ways to do this is to involve pensioners, women, students, and schoolchildren more broadly in social production and reduce all kinds of labor wastage. The sphere of essential service provision will expand at a great rate. Moreover -- and we must not forget this -- it will only be expanded intensively. At the moment this sphere is ready for only thing -- to absorb more and more new manpower. It is an area, indeed, in which people are not even thinking about cutting manpower.

Leaders of service sphere enterprise party organizations do not trouble themselves with improving productivity or introducing substantiated norm setting and scientific labor organization. We are not satisfied with the work of this sector today because, after all, we have to expand services, make the network more ramified, improve standards, and so forth. Long-term measures to expand the services sphere, centralize public catering procurement facilities, and bring mechanization into the trade sphere have not even been worked out yet; this is probably the only area which is not even in the development phase, even though the deadlines for the task are past. [paragraph continues]

I would remind you that those responsible for this are Gorkom Secretary Comrade Nizovtsev for the party gorkom, and Comrades Matveyev and Zharov for the gorispolkom.

The concept envisages that, while developing under conditions of limited labor resources, Moscow will not reduce its proportional contribution to the country's national economy.

Capital investments will mainly be targeted toward remodeling and retooling existing enterprises. The task has been set of radically renewing the active part of fixed production capital and in the current 5-year plan of reducing the use of manual labor by at least 20 percent.

As for the resolution of social problems, housing and transport, health care, culture, trade, public education, public catering, and consumer services, the aim is full provision of children's establishments by 1990, an individual apartment for every family by 2000, and the attainment of normatives in other areas also by 2000.

This will not, of course, be easy to achieve, but the task is fundamental for the whole city party organization. We must raise the entire construction complex to a new technical and organizational level.

In this 5-year plan it is already planned to increase construction organizations' capacities by 25 percent, and a proposal has been approved for more active involvement by construction organizations, ministries, and departments in the city's problems. People must bear this in mind — and that includes the ministry party committee secretaries present here. We will gradually reduce the volume of construction being done by Moscow main administrations outside the city boundaries, which amounts to over R1 billion's worth of construction and installation work per year throughout the 5-year plan. On the other hand the question has been raised — and the idea has not been rejected — of construction and assistance for Moscow, of union republics' using their resources to construct a number of installations in the country's capital.

It is planned to carry out urban development, while at the same time checking territorial growth as far as possible and not encroaching on the parkland belt. The ratio between the city nucleus, the urban territory and the protective parkland belt is 1 to 7. In Leningrad the ratio is 1 to 4.8, in Kiev 1 to 5, and so on. So we must not allow this protective forest and parkland belt to be absorbed in the city, otherwise we will simply have nowhere to breathe.

We are taking measures to halt the construction of new installations for production purposes and mothball certain construction projects that have been started and to remove enterprises, organizations, VUZ's, and scientific institutes that do not fit into the city. This has been emphasized, notably at the Politburo.

The future of downtown Moscow remains a fundamental question. Inside the Sadovoye Koltso [Garden Ring] it has been decided to accelerate the revamping of old buildings taking account of the historically shaped traditional architecture and not to build new facilities in this zone. It is planned to remove around 200 offices from first stories and devote these premises to trade and public catering. We must treat the preservation of historical, architectural, and artistic monuments with abundant care, double the volume of restoration, and prepare a special draft USSR Council of Ministers resolution for the city center.

The task has been set of doubling subway construction, and a government resolution has already been adopted on passenger transport. The Concept is shaped by one of the fundamental questions of the city's future development -- the deepening of links with Moscow Oblast. A number of sectors will develop by locating their branches in cities in the oblast, new installations common to the Moscow region will be created in energy, industry, construction materials, and municipal services, and a program for developing intersectoral production is being drafted. In these conditions closer interaction and coordination of development between the economies of Moscow and the oblast is growing up.

There is now a need -- and perhaps we shall be considering it -- to create a special organ, if only a coordinating organ to begin with, at the level of the Moscow City Planning Commission and the Moscow Oblast Planning Commission. A joint, interested approach to the problems of the entire Moscow region will make it possible to resolve many questions more efficiently and to resolve the questions of the populations's employment and the reduction of commuting and migration. At present 600,000 people travel from the oblast to work in Moscow and 200,000 from Moscow travel to work in the oblast.

These are just a few provisions of the Concept. Having been approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Concept for Comprehensive Socioeconomic Development is today the fundamental document in the elaboration of all our plans. We must not put up with the errors of the previous two General Plans for Moscow of 1935 and 1971, which were elaborated and approved without having a plan for the city's socioeconomic development.

This time the following procedure is being observed: There is the approved Concept, and a 15-year plan is being drawn up based on it; technical and economic feasibility studies will be carried out and a General Plan elaborated in parallel -- first a long-term socioeconomic development plan, then the General Plan for Moscow through 2010 will be approved.

The task of party gorkom members, the entire party aktiv, propaganda workers, and the mass media is to conduct this work at all stages publicly, constantly consulting with Muscovites.

Comrades, the discussion today of topical problems concerning Moscow's future development requires us to talk again and again about the process of restructuring our work, without which we cannot resolve the major tasks of renewal either in society as a whole or in our city. It requires us to talk about its progress in people's hearts and minds and in actions and to provide an objective answer to the question which concerns not only us Muscovites but everyone, at whatever stage of restructuring we may be and however profound and rapid the process. We must do this taking account of the criticism voiced by M.S. Gorbachev in the Far East, Krasnodar, and Stavropol Kray.

The whole world is watching to see if the Soviets' restructuring will happen or not. This is now a question of very, very big politics, of course, and the West is naturally hoping that we will not succeed.

Now it has been clearly defined: As the party committee acts, so the pace of restructuring is set. It started in the party, and now the standpoint of society's renewal is supported as a whole by people. We can see how they are being motivated, boldly expressing opinions, pointedly raising questions, knocking at all doors, striving to take part in the renewal process, and seeking to reach its essence.

The time has come for the city party organization to really get involved in restructuring, embracing all spheres and categories and introducing it more boldly. But we still fear to apply greater democracy in all areas of our work, including cadre selection.

Working in a new way means improving the style of work. We are still proving unable to do without generating unnecessary paper work.

It is time for us to beset all ministries and departments with tough monitoring and accountability procedures to reduce the flow of paper. Because the apparatus itself is delaying restructuring with its own bureaucratism. Even party committees have not rid themselves of superfluous conferences and orders, and this suppresses initiative. The party gorkom itself is unfortunately not blameless either. The last plenum referred quite critically to some of the first results of restructuring. Reactions and results vary, unfortunately. The impression could be formed that criticism does not work, does not cure. Indeed, over the years some comrades have formed, so to speak, a specific immunity to the good example. Some of them are congenitally incapable of grasping criticism.

But we need not fear this process either: These neglected illnesses must be cured, and we must learn to cure them together. Especially as there are people who are recovering. These are those who have drawn the correct conclusions for themselves, shifted from talk to action, started to look at all processes in a new way, and -- the main point -- to act vigorously.

Igor Mikhaylovich Golovkov, first secretary of Kuntsevskiy Raykom, for instance, drew useful lessons from personal criticism. He overcame himself, I would say. He restructured the apparatus, the style started to change, an acceleration is apparent in economic activity and other spheres, and discipline has been tightened. Since the start of the year losses of work time have been reduced by one-fourth and public order is strengthening, and I believe that Igor Mikhaylovich has enough courage to withstand not only the past criticism but also the kind words spoken today.

Comrade Martin, first secretary of Moskvoretskiy Raykom, also listened to advice. He clarified the congress directives in an informal way, relied on the healthy forces within the raykom, the working aktiv, resolutely but justifiably renewed apparatus cadres, and actively carried out certification; and the bureaucrats and idlers, those incapable of grasping people's needs, were requested to leave the ispolkom. Inefficient economic leaders were called to order. A plenum on social questions and the activation of the human factor was recently held in businesslike fashion, strictly and constructively. It is still a little early to go to Moskvoretskiy party raykom for experience, but there are improvements. Only it is necessary not to stand still, but to implement what has been planned more rapidly.

The recent plenum of Sverdlovskiy party raykom, (first secretary Comrade Kislova), which heard a report by the Ministry of Health party committee, was interesting. Eleven ministers and eleven party committee secretaries of ministries located on the rayon's territory were invited to this plenum. There was a very exacting and businesslike discussion of the party committee's work, and we need our party aktiv to have an active influence on the apparatus work, including the apparatus at rayon level, because there are 92 ministries in Moscow. Clearly, the party gorkom cannot cover these numbers of itself.

Rayon committees must be bolder in tackling the work of ministry party committees. A change in approach, a search for new forms and methods, and a break with cliches and empty words are emerging most fully in the work of Baumanskiy, Volgogradskiy, and Lyublinskiy Raykoms (First Secretaries Comrades Nikolayev, Belyaninov, and Nemtinov). The comrades have drawn the correct conclusions from criticism, a creative acceleration has developed, and I believe that after a good word they will redouble their efforts.

However, some raykom secretaries remain deaf to the demands of the time. The old, lulling principle is at work: Things are not so bad with us. No, they are bad! They are bad because this attitude betrays complacency and a lack of understanding of what is happening in the party and the country. The party gorkom is attentively and carefully analyzing the activity of the raykoms and of each first secretary. We are using various forms and talking to conferences of bureau members. We are calling on first secretaries to meet with raykom apparatuses, making a profound study on all study courses of the state of affairs in the rayon economy and social sphere, the raykom's work style, and the influence exerted on primary organizations, and assess the role of the party raykom first secretaries in all this.

The raykom bureaus and the gorkom secretaries have already formed a firm opinion of the work of all the party raykom first secretaries. Conversations have taken place with many of them in which everything — both good and bad — in their own and the raykom's work was openly and frankly discussed, and some were told bluntly of the doubts as to the expediency of their further work if there were not rapid changes (we must not forget that 8 months have already elapsed.)

Most of them understood, but not all. Comrades Komarov, first secretary of Kirovskiy Raykom, has repeatedly been criticized at gorkom plenums. We know that it is not an easy rayon. So the raykom should act accordingly. But this is not happening. At a conversation at the gorkom he was told literally, word for word: You are not showing enough initiative and creativity; you have been unable to highlight the most important elements in the rayon party organization's work; people are having to be prompted to work; the question of developing the economy is being resolved with insufficient depth and competence; and there is a tendency to shift responsibility onto other people. He was given time to weigh everything up and take a decision himself in the name of the rayon party organization. After due consideration he came to the conclusion that he could not substantially change and raise the level of leadership. So he requested a transfer to other work. Well, we believe that he acted in a principled and party manner.

Comrade Potopanov is first secretary of Tushinskiy Raykom. In an interview at the gorkom he found it hard to accept the criticism leveled against him, but afterward he requested a month to think about whether or not he was capable of leading the rayon party organization under the new conditions. Two months have passed. He remains silent, and little has changed in the rayon: It is time for him to decide what is to happen.

Party raykoms must give individual appraisals of work in the postcongress period to every leader and every shop, section, enterprise, institute, and social orgnaization chief and then — most importantly — they must draw conclusions. We cannot and we will not permit time to work in favor of those who want to push us again into the mire of lethargy disguised by an outer gloss.

Many of our leaders have been checked on a very acute and urgent question for Muscovites -- the fruit and vegetable trade. The attitudes of some comrades show a typical pattern in tuning up for restructuring. Many Muscovites are content, but we cannot be content. The holiday [presumably Constitution day] came to Moscow, not, indeed, without your participation but mainly thanks to the great efforts of the central organs, the union republics, and the RSFSR oblasts. Some people in our city are now smugly puffing their cheeks and proudly straightening their shoulders. But after all, the Moscow trade looked extremely modest against the backdrop created by the visitors. What lesson can be drawn from last Sunday at the Preobrazhenskiy Market, when next to the bright Kuban encampment our trade and public catering stalls looked simply wretched? Primitive and vulgar -- these are descriptions you could use. Does this standard of trade in the capital really suit Kuybyshevskiy Raykom and Rayispolkom, and Comrades Komzolov and Gavrilov?

The same applies to some other rayons too. The fact is that some comrades found their heads starting to swim very early. Attention must not be focused on successes, and more forces must be concentrated on shortcomings, of which there are still very many. There is no need to be afraid to talk about this openly. In some places exclamations are already beginning to be heard: Is there not a bit too much criticism? No. We will maintain it. There will always be positive things in our aktiv, and Muscovites value this. But shortcomings must be ruthlessly exposed and eliminated; we need not necessaryil try to equalize the balance between pluses and minuses, even in information reports; and criticism in the press must be reacted to with action and not arrogance -- as unfortunately does happen.

Frankly, Comrades, it must be said that party gorkom bureau members are amazed at the attitude to rayon paroblems of many rayispolkom chairmen. Is it not time to shake up some of them, especially the time-servers? Some actually avoid adopting special, serious, or major decisions in order to aboid the trouble of fulfilling them later. This has been elevated to the rank of policy -- not to take decisions and not to fulfill them accordingly.

But what do we expect of Comrade Ilin, chairman of Sokoinicheskiy Rayispolkom? For 12 years he has created more problems than he has solved. So we will have to wait another 10 years before he begins to restructure? Raykom first Secretary Comrade Maksimova is also waiting for something, so such work by the rayispolkom obviously suits her. But, after all, Comrade Ilin has two party penalties to his name. Does such a communist have the moral right to lead the ispolkom? It is now time for Moscow Gorispolkom to be more principled in its appraisals and bolder and more resolute in its conclusions, and not to wait for decisions from the party gorkom.

Problems in Lyublinskiy Rayon have reached an extreme point. The young leaders of the party raykom have been forced to breach the deep defenses of the rayispolkom with a battering ram. But is it necessary to build up relations like this? What are we waiting for? Rayispolkom Chairman Comrade Stolyarov has completely stopped working. He has barricaded himself in with a dozen carbon copies of resolutions and hopes to sit it out quietly, in vain. Indifference, ambition, arrogance, and lordly manners -- these are words from Lyublinskiy Rayon's people's lexicon of criticisms directed at their chairman. They were not thought up at the gorkom.

Some people may have gotten the impression that we are calling for reprisals against cadres. No. We are calling not for reprisals, but for an exacting appraisal of each one's action. If you are capable, work and prove it by action. If you are not, make way. Do not hold back movement. Let more energetic and enterprising people, capable of setting things in motion, take your place. This will be in the party spirit.

Remember Lenin, who talked about cadres who blinded themselves. It is better for such an organizer to retire and clear a space for young forces whose energy will compensate with interests for the commonplace and the studied routine. It will be more economical for the state and the party to deal with them now than to bear their passivity for many years.

Comrades, the restructuring of the economy and the restructuring of social relations are inextricably connected. We have already spoken of the increasing role of the human factor. However, many party committees are proclaiming this fundamental conclusion and then immediately forgetting all about it. Very often party workers show themselves to be ordinary technocrats, and not representatives of an organ of political leadership, seeing not people in production but a soulless technological process, not a person but an accumulation of repair, amenity provision, and other economic problems, and they hope to bring about order in this way.

Until we rouse people and stir them up, we will not liberate the energy fettered by red tape, narrow-mindedness, distrust, and the pernicious forces of habituation to parasitism, and until that time we will have to be satisfied with small improvements.

These errors were clearly revealed during a discussion at the party gorkom bureau of the work practice of Proletarskiy Rayon party organizations in activating the human factor under the conditions of the acceleration. First Secretary Comrade Korchagin still operates by outdated and outmoded methods and lacks sufficient system in his work and the ability concentrate attention on key problems. This affects the apparatus personnel, and as a result the raykom's work lacks effectiveness.

To conclude, what are the urgent tasks for carrying through restructuring in the city?

First, accelerating its interpretation. The concept of acceleration must be mastered like a multiplication table -- a multiplication of forces and energy -- and the social consequences of adopted decisions and actions must be constantly checked against the opinion of labor collectives, momentary advantages must not be sought, and political appraisals from the central committee must be studied.

Second, more decisive actions are needed. It is better to take risks than to remain idle. We re not traveling the same road as temporizers. We must act systematically, proceed on a broad front, concentrating on the most important things, attract people, and reach out to every labor collective and every primary party organization.

Third, concerning work with cadres. We must go beyond the narrow circle of the approved list [nomenklatura], put an end to its self-perpetuation, and have done with deferring to the self-esteem of the managerial collegium at the state's expense. We must not ask officials how they are working, but ask the people whom they serve whether they are capable in their work.

We do have, of course, enough fresh forces, talented organizers, and genuine fighters in Moscow, but we do not know how to find them or how to cultivate them. We talk about reserves over and over again. The reserves must be trained, Comrade Skitev and gorkom sections chiefs, both purposefully and openly [glasno]. Cadre questions must be resolved so that the replacement of a worker does not preserve the status quo, but signifies a new, creative approach and rapid movement forward.

Fourth, an increase in exactingness. The higher the post, the greater the responsibility. Leaders must be described without compliments. It must be simply determined what a leader has done personally and how he has personally improved himself. There must be high exactingness toward everyone both leaders and workers, from above and from below — and from the other side there must be responsibility. It is time to seek real individual responsibility from every person, as has been stated today.

Fifth, restructuring is a common concern, and it means openness and information. Only these characteristics can ensure conscious discipline and harmonious action and describe failures and problems honestly. Muscovites will be quick to understand and support this.

Sixth, the ideological work we are conducting today is not producing a revolution in thinking. We are still going to face ostentation, dogmatism, and stock phrases.

Behind the deadly boredom and banality of many lectures, discussions, and articles is the inability of a large section of the ideological aktiv to rouse other people by their very enthusiasm for transformations. They must open their own and everybody else's eyes wider to simply everything. Comrades, we members of the party gorkom are above all responsible for the dynamism of the process and for its radical acceleration in the period of society's renewal in Moscow. Anyone who remembers his membership of this body only when he comes to plenums lags behind a little more every day. We propose reporting to you at the next plenum on the work of party gorkom members and candidate members in the period that has elapsed since the conference. Every Communist is required to devote all his energies to the transformation now in progress.

It is thus and only thus that we must put the question of our attitude to our task. Only such an approach can ensure the successful resolution of the questions of today's plenum too.

For this reason I would like to end my speech with an appeal to every person sitting in the hall — to reduce the gap between talk and action daily, hourly, sparing no efforts, thereby justifying the confidence of the city's communists and of all Muscovites.

Further Report

PM091419 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Making Restructuring Irreversible. Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow party Gorkom plenum was held yesterday. The plenum discussed the Moscow city party organization's tasks in restructuring the city's economy onto an intensive path of development and fulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan targets with fewer workers. A report was delivered by Moscow Gorkom Secretary O.A. Korolev.

V.A. Zheltov, first secretary of the Krasnogvardeyskiy CPSU Raykom; A.N. Napolnov, general director of Moscow's Chernyshev Machine Building Production Association; A.N. Shubin, secretary of the Institute of Management Problems party bureau; L.I. Antipova, Kalibr plant assembly worker and shop party organization secretary; L.N. Shepilova, secretary of the Parizhskaya Kommuna footwear factory party committee; I.I. Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions; A.M. Beschastnov, driver at the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Motor Vehicle Transport Administration's No. 3 Motor Vehicle Combine and combine party committee member; A.S. Matrosov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Water Pipe and Sewerage Facilities Administration; S.P. Skoromyslov, director of the No. 40 Vocational and Technical College; Z.N. Zharenkova, team leader at the Moscow Krasnaya Zarya Knitwear Production Association; F.F. Svetik, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom; R.A. Tabunova, assembly worker at the First Moscow Clock and Watch Plant; V.G. Kulak, casting worker at the 60-Letiye Oktyabrya Truck and Tractor Electrical Apparatus Plant; I.A. Stroyev, secretary of the Znamya Truda plant party committee; and A.V. Ignatyev, secretary of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building party committee; spoke in the debate.

B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the plenum.

The plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum released V.G. Zakharov from his duties as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom in connection with his appointment as USSR minister of culture.

The plenum elected O.A. Belyakov, former first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, as secretary and member of the Bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

L.V. Petrov was released from his duties as gorkom bureau member in connection with his retirement on pension. Moscow City Trade Union Council Chairman V.P. Shcherbakov was elected a bureau member.

In connection with his election as first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and approval as chairman of the Moscow City Agro-Industrial Committee F.F. Kozyrev-dal was released from his duties as member of the CPSU gorkom bureau. Sverdlovskiy CPSU Raykom First Secretary N.Ye. Kislova was elected a bureau member.

The plenum approved the following as Moscow CPSU Gorkom section chiefs -- B.M. Mikhaylov at the Science and Educational Establishments Section, V.S. Shchegolev at the Foreign Relations Section, and A.N. Tsaregorodtsev at the General Section.

N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, participated in the plenum's work. [passage omitted summarizing Korolev report, debate speeches]

'Inaccuracies' Corrected

PM211317 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 86 p 2

["Correction" -- MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA headline]

[Text] In the 5 October edition of our newspaper the material published on the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum contained a number of serious misprints and inaccuracies.

In the Information Report on page 1 (third column, first paragraph) the initials of Yu.A. Belyakov, second secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, were incorrect [page R 10, fourth paragraph, line four should now read "Yu.A." sted "O.A." Belyakov].

On page 2 (speech by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom) in the first paragraph of the third column [page R 3 paragraph seven, line five] the figures expressing the ratio between Moscow's territory and the territory of the protective woodland and park zone were given incorrectly as ("1:7" instead of "1:1.7").

On the same page, fifth column, line one of the second paragraph from the bottom "of the raykom" is superfluous (page R 6, second paragraph, last line should now read: ...in all this. The gorkom bureau and secretaries have already... (picking up third paragraph, line one). In the fourth paragraph of the sixth column [page R 7, first paragraph, line six] the word "your" should read "our." In the eighth column, third paragraph the world "of the collegium" has been printed instead of "of the colleague" [page R 8, penultimate paragraph, line four should now read: ...self-esteem of managerial colleagues at the state's expense.] And in the same column, fourth paragraph from the bottom "still persist" should read "are still having a deleterious effect" [page R 9, paragraph three, lines two and three should now read: ...revolution in thinking. Ostentation, dogmatism, and stock phrases are still having a deleterious effect. Behind the deadly... (picking up fourth paragraph, line one)].

All this distorts the meaning of the text. In a number of sentences the punctuation is wrong. There are also other inaccuracies and careless mistakes.

The editorial office presents its profound apologies to the readers. Members of the editorial staff -- Deputy Editor Yu.A. Kurbatov; Senior Secretary S.F. Matonin; and correspondents O.V. Lysenskiy and A.S. Antonov, who were responsible for the mistakes, have been severely punished.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM TO CONVENE 17 NOV

LD180157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, be convened 17 November in Moscow.

It is proposed to submit for the deputies' discussion the questions of the state plan for the economic and social development of the country for 1987 and the course of the fulfillment of the plan for this year; of the state budget of the USSR for 1987 and the fulfillment of the state budget for 1985; of the activity of the country's People's Control Committee; of the USSR draft law on individual labor activity, and of confirming the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TEXT OF CSA REPORT ON 9-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM211034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 86 First Edition pp 1-3

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "End the Year With Accelerated Rates. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the First 9 Months of 1986" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The results for January-September 1986 testify that the process of restructuring in the country in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions is gaining momentum with increasing confidence, positive changes are taking place in the economy, and the indicators for the development of many sectors of the national economy exceed the corresponding rates for last year and the plan targets for the current year.

The country's economic and social development is characterized by the following figures.

	First 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1985
Produced national income	104.3
Industrial output	105.2
Commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments	112
State capital investments	109
Freight shipments (consignments) by all types of transportation	105.6
Passenger turnover on all types of transportation	103.9
Labor productivity:	
in industry	104.8
in construction	104.5
in railroad transportation	108.2
Number of workers and employees	100.7
Average money wage of workers and employees	102.9
Remuneration of kolkhoz members in public-sector farming	104
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds	104
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	106.6
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	117
Total area of housing commissioned out of state capital investment	111
Foreign trade turnover	91

The targets for most general economic indicators are being fulfilled.

PRODUCED NATIONAL INCOME increased by R18 billion or 4.3 percent in comparison with the first 9 months of 1985.

During this period INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT increased by R31 billion. Fulfillment of the plan for the production of the most important types of output and contractual commitments improved in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

The commissioning of FIXED CAPITAL from state capital investments increased by R8.5 billion.

Large-scale measures were elaborated and are being implemented to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve output quality, save resources, and improve management and the economic machinery in industry and the agro-industrial and construction complexes, trade, transportation, and material and technical supply.

Work on saving material resources was intensified in all components of the national economy. The prescribed targets for reducing expenditure norms for fuel and energy resources, rolled nonferrous metals, and pipes were fulfilled. Around 15 million metric tons of ideal fuel, over 24,000 metric tons of rolled nonferrous metals, and more than 50,000 metric tons of pipes were saved. The involvement of secondary raw materials in the national economy increased. At the same time individual ministries and departments failed to cope with their targets for saving material resources and utilizing secondary raw materials.

Preparations for the winter are nearing completion.

Reserves of fuel for provision to the national economy grew.

LABOR DISCIPLINE increased. There was a considerable reduction in losses of work time. A reduction in unjustified diversions of working people from their main activity was observed. However, the magnitude of these is still considerable.

Progressive forms of labor organization and incentive aimed at improving the end results of economic activity spread. Job certification was carried out.

AT THE SAME TIME THE TRANSITION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY TO THE TRACKS OF INTENSIFICATION IS PROGRESSING SLOWLY, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF LABOR COLLECTIVES HAVE STILL NOT JOINED IN RESTRUCTURING. Despite fulfilling the 9-month plan, as a whole industry failed to cope with the September target. The end of the quarter saw a serious lag in the fulfillment of the product mix plan and the plan for deliveries of output in line with contracts. Work to raise the technical standard, quality, and reliability of products is not being conducted on the requisite scale. Production growth rates were below the annual plan targets in the USSR Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Electrical Equipment Industry, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Petroleum Industry, and Light Industry and the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

A tense situation was created with respect to the commissioning of many production capacities. The 9-month plan for the construction of housing and sociocultural projects was not fulfilled.

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER totaled R95 billion.

Foreign trade with the socialist states is developing successfully. Direct production ties with fraternal countries' enterprises are strengthening. The volume of output supplied under agreements on specialization and production sharing between the USSR and CEMA countries is increasing.

I. Scientific and Technical Progress [subhead] In the national economy a start was made on implementing the scientific and technical programs mapped out by the 5-year plan aimed at developing and assimilating new generations of equipment, progressive technologies, and construction materials with intersector applications.

Over R24 billion in state capital investments or 25 percent more than in the first 9 months of last year were utilized for modernizing and retooling existing enterprises.

An assessment of the technical standard of output and its correspondence to the best world models is being carried out.

In INDUSTRY around 8,000 industrial robots were introduced and more than 6,000 mechanized flow, automatic, rotary, and rotary-conveyor production lines were installed. Some 4,000 sections, shops, and production processes were transferred to comprehensive mechanization and automation. The production of more than 2,000 new types of output was assimilated and begun.

In sectors of the FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX the scale of the application of resource-saving technologies broadened.

There was an increase in the extraction of coal using the open-cut method and of oil using new methods for treating oil-bearing strata. However losses of casinghead gas and also of petroleum because of insufficiently intensive refining are still substantial.

In enterprises in the METALLURGICAL COMPLEX production of thin-sheet transformer steel and corrosion-resistant reinforcing steel was assimilated; there was an increase in the production of rolled metal made from nonfurnace vacuum-cast steel [stal vnepechnogo vakuumirovaniya], heat-treated steel, and low-alloy steel.

Around 1.5 million metric tons of metal was saved in the national economy as a result of the increase in production of economic types of metal output.

At the same time the targets for the continuous casting of steel and the production of iron powders and high-strength drilling pipes were not fulfilled.

In the MACHINE BUILDING COMPLEX the utilization of progressive technological processes used in producing dies expanded and highly efficient equipment for the plasma treatment of materials was introduced.

Production of new computer means, equipment to produce electricity from solar energy, and wide-sweep mineral fertilizer and lime applicators was stated up.

Production of metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, processing centers, rotary and rotary-conveyor production lines, flexible production modules, more easily installable drilling, and the new generation of economical pumps increased at preferential rates.

At the same time the planned volume of production of individual types of new highly efficient output was not secured. The Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Automotive Industry, Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production did not fulfill the plan for the production of machines for the continuous casting of billets, trucks powered by liquefied and compressed gas, and individual types of agricultural equipment.

Enterprises in the CHEMICAL AND TIMBER COMPLEX assimilated materials and products utilized in various sectors of the national economy. They include high-strength polyamide monofilament for the tire and fishing industry and membranes utilized to filter medical preparations, vaccines, and serums and obtain particularly pure solvents.

The proportion of synthetic fibers and filaments in the total volume of production of chemical fibers and filaments increased to 58 percent.

There was an increase in the production of individual types of less pulp-intensive paper, which made it possible to save 0.8 million cubic meters of timber raw material.

More than 500 brands of industrial output were stripped of the State Seal of Quality. They include automatic production lines with flexible transportation links from the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry's Krasnodar Machine Tool Building Association, a self-propelled rotary-action percussion drilling installation used in mining from the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building's Kuznetsk Machine Building Plant, a drilling and loading machine from the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry's Kopeysk Machine Building Plant named for Kirov, and the RAF-2203 bus from the Ministry of the Automotive Industry's Riga Minibus Plant.

Production of CONSUMER GOODS is increasing, but the quality of many of them still fails to meet consumers' increased demands. There are particularly many complaints about complex domestic equipment.

In the AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX on 29 September winter crops for harvesting in 1987 had been sown on the basis of intensive techniques on an area of 13.2 million hectares or 79 percent of the target.

In stockraising the comprehensive mechanization of production processes was carried out, flowline methods of livestock tending were utilized, and work was carried out to increase the pedigree and productive qualities of dairy breeds of livestock.

The food industry saw the introduction of technologies ensuring the comprehensive low-waste processing of agricultural raw materials.

At the same time the absence on farms of the necessary system of machines to cultivate many agricultural crops and also of progressive equipment in the food industry precludes a sharp reduction in losses of output.

The use of heavyweight and long trains was further developed in railroad TRANSPORTATION. The average gross mass of trains increased.

In general purpose motor transportation the freight turnover carried by trucks fueled by liquefied and compressed gas doubled, however, the proportion of these shipments within the total motor transportation remained negligible.

Measures to increase the level of industrialization were implemented in THE CONSTRUCTION COMPLEX. The construction machine pool was swelled by new machinery ensuring the comprehensive mechanization of construction and installation work. However, this machinery is being unsatisfactorily utilized. There has been no substantial increase in output of the main types of machines, and they spend 1.5-2 times the normative period undergoing repairs.

In the construction materials industry production of cement by energy-saving processes is growing only slowly. It accounts for less than 17 percent of the total volume of cement production.

The plan for the development of science and technology and the scientific and technical program targets have not been fulfilled.

The greatest lags have been allowed to occur by the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Domestic Appliances, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, and the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee.

II. Industry [subhead]

THE TOTAL VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT increased by 5.2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year as against the annual plan of 4.3 percent.

Machine building is developing at preferential rates. The coal industry and ferrous metallurgy are working stably. The lag in the oil extraction industry is being overcome. The production of cultural, everyday, and household goods is being stepped up.

The fulfillment of contractual commitments regarding deliveries improved compared with the corresponding period of last year in most ministries, especially those working under the new economic management conditions.

All union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Radio Industry fulfilled the output sales plan.

The plan for REDUCING THE PRIME COST of industrial output and INCREASING PROFITS was fulfilled.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY increased 4.8 percent and accounted for 94 percent of the increase in production. Labor productivity growth outstripped the increase in average wages.

Work to organize the transfer of enterprises to two- and three-shift working was begun in a number of oblasts in the country.

The growth rates of production and labor productivity and the fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan for [industrial] COMPLEXES AND MINISTRIES are as follows:

Complexes, All-union and Union Republican Ministries and Departments	First 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1985		Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Plan Output Sales Plan
	Production Volume	Labor Produtivity	
Fuel and Energy Complex	104	103	102
Power and Electrification	103	102	101
Petroleum Industry	103	98	100.1
Gas Industry	109	107	103
Coal Industry	104	104	103
Metallurgical Complex	105	105	102
Ferrous Metallurgy	105	105	102
Nonferrous Metallurgy	103	104	101
Machine-building Complex	107	107	102
Power Machine Building	107	107	102
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	105	106	101
Electrical Equipment Industry	107	109	100.9

Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	106	106	102
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	108	108	101
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	109	108	103
Automotive Industry	106	106	103
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	107	107	102
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	106	106	102
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	107	107	103
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Domestic Appliances	107	108	100.4
Chemical and Timber Complex	106	106	101
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	103	104	100.8
Chemical Industry	108	108	100.9
Mineral Fertilizer Production	109	108	101
Medical and Microbiological Industry	110	109	100.9
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	107	107	102
Agro-Industrial Complex	104	105	103
State Agro-Industrial Committee	105	105	103
Fish Industry	105	106	104
Grain Products	102	102	103
Light Industry	102	105	100.2
Construction Materials Industry	105	105	101

The industry of all UNION REPUBLICS underwent further development. The growth rates and fulfillment of the output sales plan (including industry under union jurisdiction) were as follows:

	1st 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1985		Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Output Sales Plan
	Production Volume	Labor Productivity	
RSFSR	105.1	105.1	101
Ukrainian SSR	104.9	104.9	102
Belorussian SSR	107.2	106.7	102
Uzbek SSR	106.6	104.4	102
Kazakh SSR	106.4	105.1	102
Georgian SSR	104.7	103.8	102
Azerbaijan SSR	104.1	103.3	101
Lithuanian SSR	104.8	104.5	102
Moldavian SSR	106.7	105.4	102
Latvian SSR	104.1	104.3	102
Kirghiz SSR	105.1	103.6	102
Tajik SSR	101.7	99.9	103
Armenian SSR	105.1	103.4	102
Turkmen SSR	106.8	104.7	102
Estonian SSR	103.3	104.0	102

Production of the MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF OUTPUT for the country as a whole was as follows:

	Produced in 1st 9 Months of 1986	1st 9 Months of 1986 As Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1985	Percentage Fulfillment of 1986 9-Month Plan
FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX			
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1,167	104	100.7
Petroleum, including gas condensate, million metric tons	458	103	99.4
Gas, billion cubic meters	506	107	102
Coal, million metric tons	562	104	102
METALLURGICAL COMPLEX			
Steel, million metric tons	120	105	102
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	83.9	104	100.9
Steel pipes, million metric tons	14.8	103	100.5
Iron ore, million metric tons	187	101	101
MACHINE BUILDING COMPLEX			
Turbines, million kilowatts	14.4	100.9	98
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	10.4	95	109
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	41.7	103	99.6
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	2,175	110	102
of which, with digital program control	962	126	110
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	526	105	99
Industrial robots, thousands	11.1	120	110
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	3.6	104	102
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	3.5	115	106
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	190	110	100.5
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	738	104	99
Industrial equipment and spare parts for light and food industry, billion rubles	1.4	104	100.4

Tractors, million horsepower	40.9	104	100.5
Agricultural machines billion rubles	3.0	109	100.6
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	2.2	104	100.1
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	87.4	104	100.6
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	6.8	97	100.6
Excavators, thousands	32.2	100.7	102
CHEMICAL AND TIMBER COMPLEX			
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) million metric tons	25.8	105	98
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredient equivalent), thousand metric tons	254	95	102
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	20.5	107	100.3
Caustic soda, million metric tons	2.4	107	99
Chemical fibers and yarns million metric tons	1.1	107	100.9
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	4.0	107	98
Tires for motor vehicles, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles, and motor scooters, millions	49.7	102	100.7
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	228	109	100
Paper, million metric tons	4.6	104	102
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	25.8	105	101
Cement, million tons	101	104	100.5
Precast ferroconcrete structures and items, million cubic meters	104	105	100.3
CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION			
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	9.1	102	100.4
Sewn goods, billion rubles	18.9	102	100.3
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.3	103	100.6
Footwear, million pairs	590	102	100.4

Cultural and household goods and domestic appliances, billion rubles	44.3	106	100.5
Clocks and watches, millions	52.3	104	100.1
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	703	102	99.4
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), million rubles	817	92	99.8
Radio receivers, millions	6.7	104	100.1
Television sets, millions	7.1	103	99
of which, color sets	3.2	109	98
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	4.5	102	100.1
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	2.8	115	100.9
Washington machines, millions	4.0	108	100.4
Automobiles, thousands	991	99.9	100.8
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	850	99	100.2
Furniture, billion rubles	6.2	105	102

The 9-month plan was exceeded to the tune of 11 billion cubic meters of gas, 13 million metric tons of coal, 2.4 million metric tons of iron ore, 1.9 million metric tons of steel, 737,000 metric tons of finished rolled ferrous metal products, 68,000 metric tons of steel pipes, R35 million of metal-cutting machine tools, about 1,000 industrial robots, R248 million of instruments, automation equipment, and computer hardware, R19 million of agricultural machinery, 702 excavators, 4,400 metric tons of chemical plant protection agents, 66,000 metric tons of sulfuric acid, 10,000 metric tons of chemical fibers and yarns, 344,000 tires, 105,000 metric tons of paper, 492,000 metric tons of cement, and 285,000 cubic meters of precast ferroconcrete.

The targets for the production of many consumer goods were exceeded. Some 35 million square meters of textiles, 8 million items of knitted underwear and outerwear, 2.2 million pairs of footwear. 7,500 radio receivers, 5,200 refrigerators and freezers, R121 million of furniture, and a great deal of other output was produced over and above the plan.

At the same time the shortcomings in industry's work are being eliminated only slowly. Production associations and enterprises were responsible for delivery shortfalls of R6.4 billion against the contract and job schedule product lists. One enterprise in three violated contractual discipline. For industry as a whole the output sales plan was 98.7 percent fulfilled, taking deliveries into account. Associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry lagged considerably behind in fulfilling the deliveries plan. Fulfillment of the deliveries plan deteriorated by comparison with the same period last year in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Domestic Appliances.

The plan for oil extraction and the production of AC electric motors, chemical equipment, mineral fertilizers, caustic soda, synthetic resins and plastics, and color television sets was not fulfilled.

The overall results of industry's work were affected by the lag that emerged in September in the work of a number of sectors of the machine building and chemical and timber complexes.

The lack of rhythm in the work of a number of sectors, especially machine building, persists. For certain types of products in machine tool building and heavy, construction, and transport machine building over one-third of the monthly program is produced in the last days of the month, which results in a decline in output quality and creates difficulties in the work of transportation.

Many associations and enterprises make inefficient use of fixed capital.

In machine building metalworking equipment works for only a little over one shift [per day].

Some ministries and departments have lagged behind in assimilating newly commissioned and reconstructed capacities and have not fulfilled the targets for saving material resources and reducing prime cos . Almost one production association and enterprise in five did not fulfill the plan in terms of financial results.

III. Agro-Industrial Complex [subhead]

HARVESTING work is being completed in the agro-industrial complex, and the processing of agricultural output is under way.

As of 5 October, grain and pulse crops had been harvested from an area of 104.9 million hectares, or 95 percent of the sown area.

The harvesting of other agricultural crops is as follows (in millions of hectares):

	Harvested as of 5 October 1986	As Percentage of Sown Area	As Percentage of 8 October 1985
Sugar beets (industrial)	2.1	62	104
Sunflowers	3.0	76	124
Long-stemmed flax	0.9	92	104
Potatoes	2.6	92	103
Vegetables	0.9	65	100

Cotton-growing republics have begun harvesting the raw cotton.

Feed procurement is going rather better than last year. As of 5 October, expressed in feed unit equivalent, 128.7 million metric tons of food had been procured, which is 93 percent of the plan; last year 127.8 million metric tons had been procured by that date. Now 14.9 quintals of feed units have been laid in per standard head of cattle, as against 14.7 quintals last year. The farms of the Uzbek SSR; the Moldavian SSR; Rostov and Penza Oblasts; the Mary, Mordovian, Kalmyk, and Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republics; and Maritime Kray are lagging considerably behind the feed procurement plan.

Work to ensure the 1987 harvest is being carried out at a higher pace. Winter crops have been sown in 33.6 million hectares. The plan for the sowing of winter crops has been 86 percent fulfilled.

Fall plowing has been carried out on 75.2 million hectares, which is 7.6 million hectares more than last year.

STATE PURCHASES of grain, especially strong and durum wheat, increased. The grain sales plan has been fulfilled by the kolkhozes of 85 oblasts (krays, or autonomous republics) of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Georgian SSR, and the Turkmen SSR.

Figures for purchases of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and berries in the country are cited below (in millions of metric tons):

	Purchased as of 5 October 1986	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan
Potatoes	14.0	77
Vegetables	12.9	63
Fruits and berries (as of 22 September)	2.3	38

In the country as a whole 2.5 million metric tons (or 21 percent) more potatoes, 461,000 metric tons (or 4 percent) more vegetables, and 237,000 metric tons (or 12 percent) more fruits and berries have been purchased than over the corresponding period last year. At the same time potato purchases are down in the Armenian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik, Ukrainian, and Moldavian SSR's, vegetable purchases are down in the Armenian, Turkmen, Azerbaijan, Latvian, Kirghiz, and Tajik SSR's, and fruit and berry purchases are down in the Ukrainian, Uzbek, and Georgian SSR's.

The sale of crop-growing produce to the state continues.

The proportion of output sold in kolkhoz markets and consumer cooperatives toward the planned volume of purchases is still low.

In agricultural enterprises meat and egg production increased 7 percent and milk production increased 5 percent by comparison with the same period last year. The increase in output has been achieved largely by improving livestock and poultry productivity. The average milk yield per cow increased by 6 percent, the average daily weight gain for cattle and hogs increased by 3 and 5 percent respectively, and the average egg yield of hens increased by 4 percent. More young animals were obtained and the safekeeping of animals improved.

The LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises totaled (in millions of head):

	As of 1 October	
	1985	1986
Cattle	96.4	96.5
of which, cows	29.4	29.1
Pigs	60.3	63.1
Sheep and goats	121.0	124.0
Poultry	777.1	776.2

STATE PURCHASES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS from all categories of farms are as follows:

	1st 9 Months 1986	1986 as Percentage of 1985	Percentage Fulfillment of 1986 9-Month Plan
Livestock and poultry (live weight), million metric tons	14.8	107.6	108.3
Milk, million metric tons	58.2	104.5	104.7
Eggs, billions	41.2	105.6	109.8

The 9-month plan for purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs was fulfilled by all union republics except the Uzbek and Estonian SSR's, which failed to fulfill the plan for milk purchases.

Working people in the FOOD SECTORS of the agro-industrial complex largely secured the planned volumes of output of food products.

Production of the most important types of food industry output in the country as a whole was as follows:

	Produced in 1st 9 Months of 1986	1st 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1985	Percentage Fulfillment of 1986 9-Month Plan
Meat (industrial output), million metric tons	8.4	107	106
Sausage products, million metric tons	2.6	104	102
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	4.2	102	104
Animal oil, million metric tons	1.4	105	104
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	23.3	105	105
Margarine products, million metric tons	1.0	104	99
Vegetable oil, million metric tons	1.9	119	95
Confectionery, million metric tons	3.2	104	102
Canned goods, billion standard cans	14.8	110	105
of which, canned fruits and vegetables	10.6	114	105
Mineral waters, million decaliters	114	113	101
Nonalcoholic drinks, million decaliters	430	137	88

There is a decline in production of liqueurs, vodkas, and wine products, production of which showed a 35 percent decrease compared with the first 9 months of last year.

The MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX is strengthening. The plan for deliveries of tractors, trucks, the main types of agricultural machines, and chemical feed additives was fulfilled.

Some 291,000 tractors, 86,000 grain harvesting, 31,000 silage harvesting and feed harvesting, 2,000 corn harvesting, and 6,000 potato harvesting combines, 5,000 beet harvesting and 7,000 cotton harvesting machines, 18,000 sprinkler machines and units, and 69,000 machines to apply mineral and solid organic fertilizers were delivered to agriculture.

The delivery of mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) to agriculture was 19.4 million metric tons, or 0.9 million metric tons more than in the corresponding period last year, and the delivery of chemical feed additives was 772,000 metric tons, or 65,000 metric tons more.

State CAPITAL INVESTMENTS toward developing the sectors ensuring fulfillment of the USSR Food Program totaled over R29 billion.

These funds were used to construct livestock accommodation and mechanized livestock units and complexes to house 0.9 million livestock and 1.2 million poultry, poultry units to produce 20 million meat birds per year, hay storehouses to hold 1 million metric tons at any one time, silage and cured hay installations with a capacity of 4.4 million cubic meters, and other projects.

About 1 million hectares of irrigated and drained land were commissioned.

Capacities for the production of meat, cheese, wholemilk products, granulated sugar, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, mineral fertilizers and chemical feed additives, elevators, and milling and mixed feed enterprises were commissioned.

Many storehouses for potatoes, vegetables, and fruits were commissioned.

IV. Transport and Communications [subhead]

Freight shipments and passenger turnover on individual types of transportation were as follows:

	Performed in 1st 9 Months of 1986 1985	1st 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1985	Percentage Fulfillment of 1986 9-Month Plan
FREIGHT SHIPMENTS million metric tons			
Railroad transportation	3,052	104	103
Maritime transportation	189	106	
including on coastal voyages	65.86	102	107
General-purpose river transportation	553	104	104
General-purpose automotive transportation	5,021	106	102
Oil and oil product pipelines	487	103	100.2
PASSENGER TURNOVER, billion passenger-km			
Railroad transportation	302	104	104

General-purpose automotive transportation	348	104	102
Air transportation	153	104	102

Freight turnover on all types of transportation increased by 5.3 percent.

During the 9 months on RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION the plan for shipments of all the main freight except timber and refractory materials was fulfilled. About 80 million metric tons of freight was transported over and above the plan, including 14 million metric tons of hard coal, 3 million metric tons of petroleum and petroleum products, 8 million metric tons of iron and manganese ore, and 5 million metric tons of ferrous metals and other most important freight.

The target for reducing the prime cost of shipments was fulfilled. Labor productivity increased 8.2 percent over the corresponding period last year, as against the planned 2.1 percent. The entire increase in shipments was achieved by means of increased labor productivity. All railroads coped with the freight loading plan. The utilization of rolling stock improved.

Railroads operating under the new conditions of economic management and economic experiment fulfilled the loading plan 101.9 percent, and the remaining railroads fulfilled it 101.3 percent.

At the same time certain railroads failed to cope with the targets for the shipment of a number of most important types of freight: timber in the case of the Sverdlovsk, Gorkiy, Oktyabrskaya, Krasnoyarsk, and East Siberian Railroads, refractory materials in the case of the Donetsk, Southeast, Sverdlovsk, and Oktyabrskaya Railroads, petroleum and petroleum products in the case of the Kuybyshev and Volga Railroads, and mineral fertilizers in the case of the Sverdlovsk and Gorkiy Railroads. In many cases the loading plans were not fulfilled through the fault of the dispatching enterprises.

The shortcomings in passenger service are being eliminated only slowly and there are many instances of late trains. Losses of freight en route and other unproductive expenditure are still considerable. The exceeding of the norms for freight car idle time on enterprise spur tracks and the absence of efficient organization of loading and unloading work and of proper safekeeping of the freight car pool result in a decline in loading resources.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION fulfilled the plan for freight transportation on foreign voyages; it increased by 5 percent.

The Black Sea, Baltic, and Latvian Steamship Companies, which are working under the new economic management conditions, overfulfilled the freight dispatch plans by 11, 18, and 8 percent respectively.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION exceeded the targets for passenger dispatch and passenger turnover. The RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, the Belorussian SSR Main Administration of the River Fleet, and the Estonian SSR river transportation failed to fulfill the plan for freight turnover.

Enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet working under the new economic management conditions dispatched 19 million metric tons of freight, or 4 percent more than planned.

The volume of passenger transportation on MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION increased by 4 percent.

Motor transport enterprises of the Belorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, and Georgian SSR Ministries of Motor Transport, the Latvian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, and the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Motor Transport, which have been switched to the new conditions of economic management, fulfilled the freight shipment plan 104 percent; shipments increased 4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Enterprises of the Uzbek SSR, Tajik SSR, and Moldavian SSR Ministries of Motor Transport and the Estonian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways fulfilled the freight shipment plan 83, 98, 98, and 96 percent respectively.

Ministry of the Gas Industry GAS PIPELINES fulfilled the plan for the supply of commodity gas.

AIR TRANSPORTATION carried over 90 million passengers. The plans for the total volume of shipments and chemical spraying work in agriculture and forestry were fulfilled, and the target for serving sectors of the national economy was met.

COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES fulfilled the income plan; it increased 6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

V. Capital Construction [subhead]

The commissioning of FIXED CAPITAL from state capital investments totaled R78.5 billion, or 83 percent of the 9-month plan. Some R115.2 billion of state CAPITAL INVESTMENTS were assimilated. Some 94 percent of the capital investment quota established for this period was utilized.

Plan fulfillment and the growth rate in the commissioning of fixed capital and state capital investments for ministries are as follows:

All-union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Commissioning of Fixed Capital		State Capital Investments	
	1st 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1985	Percentage Fulfillment of 1986 9-Month Plan	1st 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1985	Percentage of 1986 9-Month Plan
FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX				
Power and Electrification	87	63	107	86
Petroleum Industry	126	82	119	95
Gas Industry	102	90	107	113
Coal Industry	123	80	108	90
METALLURGICAL COMPLEX				
Ferrous Metallurgy	109	88	116	89
Nonferrous Metallurgy	104	82	109	93
MACHINE BUILDING COMPLEX				
Power Machine Building	126	68	92	85
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	119	62	112	89

Electrical Equipment Industry	99	68	105	84
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	92	62	122	76
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	112	67	121	84
Instrument Making Automation Equipment and Control Systems	137	94	135	90
Automotive Industry	119	88	119	103
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	120	70	121	88
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	93	47	91	80
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	127	87	116	86
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Domestic Appliances	118	73	116	84
CHEMICAL AND TIMBER COMPLEX				
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	107	68	109	85
Chemical Industry	141	69	114	78
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	169	66	92	86
Medical and Microbiological Industry	82	71	107	75
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	112	93	106	86
AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX				
State Agro-Industrial Committee	112	81	106	103
Fish Industry	101	93	105	98
Grain Products	92	83	106	96
Land Reclamation and Water Resources	110	86	105	99
Light Industry	83	84	105	92
Construction Materials Industry	120	84	113	82

Capital investments in the development of the machine building complex, which ensures the retooling of the country's production apparatus, increased 17 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year.

The third turbine at the Surgut GRES-2 in Tyumen Oblast, second turbines at the Tam-kumyrskaya GES in the Kirghiz SSR and the Miatlinskaya GES in the Dagestan SSR, and new turbines at a number of other power stations were commissioned.

Capacities were commissioned for extracting coal at the "Azeyskiy" and "Angrenskiy" open-cut pits in Irkutsk and Tashkent Oblasts respectively and for producing steel at the L.I. Brezhnev Electrometallurgical Combine in Oskol, cold-rolled sheet metal at the Yu.V. Andropov Metallurgical Combine in Novolipetsk, and synthetic ammonia at the "Tolyattiazot" Production Association. Capacities increased in machine building, the construction materials industry, and consumer goods production.

However the January-September plan for COMMISSIONING PROJECTS on the State Plan itemized list was fulfilled by 49 percent. The USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification, the Ministries of the Petroleum and Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Railways, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and others failed to commission a considerable number of important production projects.

The plan was fulfilled for the COMMISSIONING OF MOST IMPORTANT CAPACITIES for the catalytic reforming of raw material and the production of cast iron, cable products, metal cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machinery, calcined soda, sheet fiber board, asbestos cement board, sewn goods, knitted fabrics, and new railroad lines. At the same time considerable shortfalls occurred in the fulfillment of the 9-month targets for the commissioning of turbine power station capacities and the production of large-scale electrical machines, instruments for controlling and regulating manufacturing processes, roller bearings, synthetic ammonia, synthetic resins and plastics, tires for motor vehicles and agricultural machinery, timber materials, leather footwear, furniture, and a number of other products. The target for the commissioning of main gas and oil pipelines and electrified sections of railroad was not fulfilled.

The VOLUME OF CONTRACT WORK carried out by construction and installation organizations increased 7 percent and labor productivity rose 4.5 percent.

For ministries in the construction complex the volume of contract work increased 7 percent and labor productivity rose 4.9 percent. Fulfillment of the prescribed volume of contract work amounted to 99.5 percent. The Ministry of Transport Construction and USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work coped successfully with the plan. The plan was not fulfilled by the USSR Ministry of Construction in Northern and Western Areas, the USSR Ministry of Construction in Southern Areas, the USSR Ministry of Construction in Areas of the Urals and Western Siberia, and the USSR Ministry of Construction in Eastern Areas and by union republic ministries of construction as a whole.

The Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Reclamation and Water Resources recorded an above-plan volume of contract work. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not fulfill the prescribed volume of contract work.

Construction ministries failed to concentrate material and technical resources on projects scheduled for commissioning, which was one of the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the commissioning plan. The level of plan target fulfillment is lower for projects scheduled for commissioning than for all projects as a whole.

More than one-fourth of contract construction and installation organizations failed to cope with the profit plan.

Despite higher labor productivity growth rates in comparison with the first 9 months of last year, they have been declining in recent months.

VI. Social Development and Raising the People's Living Standard [subhead]

The program for social development and raising the people's prosperity adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress is being implemented on the basis of the growth of the economy.

NATIONAL INCOME used for consumption and accumulation increased 3.7 percent.

The NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES averaged in excess of 118 million over the 9 months.

WAGES INCREASED. The average monthly money wage of workers and employees in the national economy totaled R194 as against R189 in the corresponding period last year. Kolkhoz members' earnings increased 4 percent.

The raising of wage and salary rates for middle and senior grade teachers, lecturers, masters of production training, and leading and other pedagogical workers in general educational schools, secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational establishments, and interschool production training combines for the labor instruction and vocational orientation of students in all parts of the country was completed.

Work begun in the first half of 1986 to improve the labor remuneration of workers at a number of sector scientific research institutes, designers and technologists in industry, and certain other categories of workers is being carried out. These measures are being effected out of funds earned by labor collectives.

The struggle against unearned income is being stepped up alongside the improvement of labor remuneration and its organization.

The population received PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS from social consumption funds totaling R115 billion, R4.5 billion more than during the corresponding period last year. Wages of workers and employees taking these payments and benefits into account totaled R271 per month.

There was an increase in monthly state allowances for the children of regular servicemen and in pensions for pensioners linked with agriculture living in rural localities. Other measures were implemented to increase payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds.

Working people's savings bank deposits increased by more than R11 billion over the 9 months.

The volume of RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade totaled R245.9 billion and increased R15.2 billion in comparable prices in comparison with the first 9 months of 1985.

The retail trade turnover plan for the country as a whole was fulfilled. At the same time the plan was not fulfilled in the Belorussian SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Turkmen SSR.

The GROWTH IN THE SALE OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES in state and cooperative trade is reflected in the following figures:

	1st 9 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 9 Months of 1985
Grain products	100
Meat and meat products	103
Fish and fish products	105
Animal oils	103
Vegetable oils	107
Margarine products	104
Wholemilk products	1C5
Cheese	105
Eggs	104
Sugar	109
Confectionery	108
Tea	112
Potatoes	110
Vegetables	105
Citrus and other fruit	115
Nonalcoholic beverages	128
Mineral water	123
Fruit and vegetable juices	148
Alcoholic beverages	62
Clothing, underwear, and textiles	104
Knitwear products	107
Hosiery products	109
Footwear	110
Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	100
Soap and synthetic detergents	106
Furniture	110
Refrigerators and freezers of which, those with a capacity of 200 liters and more	116
Washing machines	110
Electric vacuum cleaners	109
Clocks and watches	98
Photographic cameras	98
Radio receivers	95
Television sets of which, color sets	115
Tape recorders	109
Bicycles and mopeds	108
Motorcycles and motor scooters	107
Automobiles	95
Timber	115
Slates	114
Roofing sheet steel and other metal products	125

With the intensive development of collective horticulture and truck gardening there is an increased demand from the population for timber and construction materials. The demand for many of them is not being fully satisfied, however, and the 9-month plan for supplies to the trade system was not fulfilled.

The annual target for the sale of local construction materials to the population was fulfilled by 30 percent over the 9 months, but by only 10-25 percent in the Kazakh SSR, the RSFSR, the Georgian SSR, and the Tajik SSR, while the target for the sale of ferroconcrete products and structures was fulfilled by 70 percent, but by only 10 percent in the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, and the Armenian SSR.

The implementation of measures to reduce the sale of alcoholic beverages continued, and the population's expenditure on purchasing them fell by R8.5 billion. The decline in the consumption of alcoholic beverages is promoting a general improvement in the situation in the country — there has been a decline in absence from work, road accidents, and injuries in the home and a sharp reduction (by 24 percent) in deaths among the population resulting from accidents.

At the same time a number of republics' councils of ministers are not taking the requisite steps to convert wineries to the production of other products, realize all opportunities for increasing production of consumer goods and services, and ensure balance between the population's money incomes and expenditure on this basis.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere the population was provided with paid services worth R37 billion, including R8 billion of consumer services. The volume of consumer services increased 7.3 percent as against an annual plan figure of 6.7 percent, and their growth in rural localities was above the average. Enterprises of the Uzbek SSR, Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, and Tajik SSR Ministries of Consumer Services failed to cope with the plan.

Despite the increase in trade turnover and services the population's increasing demand for some of them was not fully satisfied, and the quality of many goods and services continues to fall short of requirements.

Light industry's performance deteriorated. The proportion of particularly fashionable items is low. They account for less than 2 percent of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry's total production. Some 8-10 percent of the clothing, footwear, and textiles produced by this ministry's enterprises is regularly scrapped or downgraded.

For a long time there has been no improvement in the quality of output from the Kutaisi and Leninakan Sewn Goods Production Associations and the Volodarskiy Sewn Goods Factory in Baku, where 30-50 percent of the checked quantity of clothing produced was scrapped in 1981-1986; and 13-20 percent of the footwear produced by the Tashkent, Kuznetsk, and Baku No. 1 footwear factories and the Irkutsk and Frunze Production Associations was substandard.

Low-quality color television sets are produced by the Omsk and Shyaylyay Television Plants and the 50-Letiye Kompartii Belorussia Radio Plant in Minsk; and low-quality radio receivers are produced by the 50-Letiye Oktyabrya Production Association in Lvov and the "Punane-Ret" Association in Estonia. The Samarkand and Dushanbe plants also produce domestic refrigerators of unsatisfactory quality.

The scale of HOUSING CONSTRUCTION increased. State capital investments alone accounted for the commissioning of 50.5 million square meters of total housing, 4.9 million square meters more than the corresponding period last year. The housing commissioning plan for the country as a whole was not fulfilled, however, The RSFSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR, and also the Ministries of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Power Machine Building, Transport Construction, the Means of Communication Industry, and a number of others failed to cope with the target.

General educational schools for 935,000 pupils, preschool establishments for 272,000 children, hospitals with 25,000 beds, and out-patient clinics catering for 59,000 consultations per shift were commissioned out of state capital investments. The commissioning of general educational schools scheduled for commissioning by the beginning of the academic year was not ensured. The 9-month plan for the commissioning of preschool establishments, hospitals, and out-patient clinics was not fulfilled. The biggest shortfall against the plan targets for the construction of such facilities was recorded in the RSFSR, the Uzbek SSR, and the Moldavian SSR.

As of 1 September 91 percent of the total local soviet housing stock was ready for winter. A low level of housing stock readiness was recorded in the Kirghiz SSR (49 percent), and the Azerbaijan SSR (68 percent).

Measures were carried out to reduce urban atmospheric pollution and the discharge of effluent into water sources and to increase water recycling, which made it possible to save more than 1 million cubic meters of fresh water a day in the first half-year alone.

The general educational and vocational school REFORM is being consistently implemented.

At the beginning of the 1986-1987 academic year there were 43.5 million students in general educational schools; 5.5 million of them were first-time schoolchildren, 1 in 5 being 6 years of age. There are 4.5 million people studying at secondary specialized educational establishments and 5.2 million at VUZ's. Some 2.6 million people have been admitted to vocational and technical educational establishments.

The POPULATION of the Soviet Union on 1 October 1986 totaled 280.9 million.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CURRENT HARVEST, LIVESTOCK SITUATION

PM101408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Ye. Yevgenyev "Agricultural Review": "Until the Next Hard Slog"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 5 October grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 105.8 million hectares on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and grain crops had been threshed on 104.9 million hectares. Corn, sugar beets, and potatoes have been harvested on 94, 62, and 92 percent of the areas respectively. Sunflower threshing, flax pulling, and vegetable harvesting are being completed. Sowing of winter crops is continuing in southern regions, and fall plowing is being carried out everywhere. These jobs have been carried out by 86 and 67 percent respectively.

The fields are cooling down after the intensity of harvest work. Harvesting is drawing to an end. Farmers are summing up the competition results and analyzing the pluses and minuses of the year. Many collectives acted energetically and without delay. Wide use of intensive technologies and of the new economic machinery of management has had a beneficial effect on all aspects of farm labor. There has been an appreciable increase in the grainfields' yields per hectare. Grain growers in the Kuban, in Stavropol and Altay Krays, in a number of Ukrainian oblasts, and in North Kazakhstan have had gratifying successes. The grain quality has improved. More strong and valuable wheats have been procured than last year. Many farms have already fulfilled their pledges for grain sales to the state.

Vegetable and potato deliveries are proceeding more successfully than last year. Farms have fulfilled the plans for their handover by 63 and 77 percent respectively.

Trucks are now running shuttle services between the fields and the plants with sugar beets. Some 25.4 million metric tons of roots have been delivered to procurement centers -- 31 percent of the planned volume. This is somewhat more than last year.

The harvest that has been grown, rational methods of delivering and processing it, and the struggle against losses are creating good preconditions for increasing sugar production now. It is important to prevent an interval between lifting and transporting the roots and to preserve the harvest skillfully until it has been fully processed.

Cotton growers have worked under complex conditions of a water shortage. The majority of farms promise to give the motherland no less raw cotton than last year. In order to enhance the interest in producing high-quality output, it has now become a widespread practice to receive and pay for raw cotton depending on its merits and its fiber content. Azerbaijan farms are leading in the cotton growers' competition. They have handed over to the state four-fifths of the planned volume of raw cotton. In all, 2.5 million metric tons of cotton -- 27 percent of the target -- had reached procurement centers by the beginning of October.

By tradition, with the arrival of the stabling period, more and more livestock unit collectives join in the all-union socialist competition for successful wintering and increased production.

Reserves for acceleration are being sought, and the experience and initiative of foremost workers are being adopted. By the beginning of October kolkhozes and sovkhozes had increased livestock and poultry procurements by 8 percent and milk procurements by 4.5 percent, compared with the same period last year. It is very important now to prevent a slump in the animals' productivity. Unfortunately, not all farms have succeeded in this. Milk yields have fallen in Bryansk, Tula, and a number of other oblasts.

During the first days of October the stock of coarse and succulent feed exceeded last year's level. However, less forage than is required has been accumulated in a number of rayons. Consequently, it is necessary to seek out and make better use of all sources for replenishing it. Large areas of feed root crops have to be harvested, and the crop is a very good one this year. Thriftily dealing with it, entering its receipts, and preserving it means obtaining considerable additional livestock products.

A lot of straw has been left in the fields in Siberia and Kazakhstan following the harvesting of grain crops. There is also a considerable reserve. It is still possible to increase stocks of combined silage. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sufficient raw materials for this — beets, potatoes, corn cobs, aftergrass.

It is no less important to use forage resources most efficiently. And this, as practice shows, is possible if feed shops and mixed feed enterprises work well. Their readiness in the country as a whole is higher now than it was last year. At the same time, in Uzbekistan, for example, one farm in every three does not have a feed shop. Orenburg Oblast livestock units are poorly equipped with them. Specialists of engineering and zootechnical services of farms and rayon agro-industrial associations must seek and widely use feed preparation methods without expending energy or with its minimal expenditure.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19-21 OCT REPORTED

LD230207 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 19-22 October 1986. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

No fileworthy reports monitored for 19 October.

20 October

Kiev Oblast farm workers have completed sales of grain to the state. Over 550,000 metric tons of grain has been poured into state granaries. For the first time about 66,000 metric tons of valuable wheat strains have been delivered to procurement points.

Also Astrakhan farmers have fulfilled ahead of schedule the sale of rice to the state. Over 100,000 metric tons have been sent to procurement points. (Moscow Television Service in Russian, 1130)

Krasnodar Kray agricultural workers today completed the sowing of winter crops. This year the whole area occupied by winter grains -- more than 1.6 million hectares -- will be cultivate by intensive technology. (1200)

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Stavropol Oblast today completed the mass sowing of winter grain crops. The area of intensive cultivation of the main crop, wheat, has been increased to 950,000 hectares. (1200)

Winter feed is being laid in: 200,000 metric tons of hay and aobut 630,000 metric tons of hay and about 630,000 metric tons of haylage so far, and the quality is much better than last year, in part owing to new methods involving joint sowing of soya and corn. (1430)

21 October

Tselinograd Oblast has completed autumn plowing; work has been carried out on almost 2.5 million hectares. (0100)

The annual plan for the sale of grain has been fulfilled by farms in Kurgan Oblast: 1.35 million metric tons of grain have been poured into state granaries. The delivery of grain continues. (0700)

State granaries in Khmelnitskiy Oblast contain 890,000 metric tons of grain, which is 111 percent of the plan. (0800)

In Krasnodar Kray threshing of rice is being completed on the last hundreds of hectares. Kuban produces one-third of the whole of the country's rice crop. A high yild has been achieved this year. A second threshing has yet to be carried out. This method will appreciably increase the overall gross yield of the crop. Machine operators have yet to carry this out because of inadequate combine harvesters. (1200)

More than 1.5 million metric tons of grain have been procured in Omsk Oblast. The state plan has been fulfilled but procurement continues. About 550,000 metric tons of strong wheat have been procured so far. (1400)

Sugar beet producers of Orel Oblast have had their best result for 10 years: they have delivered 1.038 million metric tons of beet, or 170,000 metric tons more than was planned. At the same time, they are completing autumn work on future sugar beet plantations. (1600)

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN COTTON HARVEST -- The Central Statistics Adminitration of the Azerbaijan SSR has disclosed that the republic's cotton farmers fulfilled their annual harvest plan on 13 October, providing 714,000 tons of cotton for sale to the state. Fulfillment was 100.7 percent. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 14 Oct 86 NC]

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. ACTIONS COUNTER PROCESS STARTED AT REYKJAVIK

LD240333 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Here is our observer Vladislav Kozyakov with his comment on Washington's reaction to the speech by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev over Soviet television on Wednesday.

[Kozyakov] Good evening. According to press efforts from Washington, the White House has acknowleedged Mikhail Gorbachev's speech and has tried to depict the Soviet leader and President Reagan as being in agreement on moving ahead in pursuit of arms control agreements. Well, at first glance such a reaction seems welcome. The thing is, however, that the Soviet leader drew attention to various facts which shows that American policy today runs counter to the process started at Reykjavik. To begin with, both the mass media and officials in America are trying to distort what really happened at the meeting in Iceland. The Soviet Union came to that meeting with constructive proposals for arms reduction that indeed are the most radical in the entire history of Soviet-American talks. As a result of their meetings, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan agreed that the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States can and must be totally eliminated by the year 1996. [passage omitted]

What do we see in Washington today? It would be difficult even to list all the misleading statements made there by high-ranking officials of the administration. For example, some deny that President Reagan gave his consent to the total abolition of all strategic weapons of the USSR and the USA by the year 1996. Others deny that the President agreed to the Soviet proposals to reduce not only stragetic missiles but also bombers and cruise missiles. They assert that some of the Soviet Union's proposals made in Iceland should be taken out of the integral package. As for the SDI program, the administration is doing its utmost to carry it out despite the fact that this is a major obstacle on the way to nuclear disarmament.

Speaking in Scotland on Wednesday, Defense Secretary Weinberger said we certainly hope to deploy SDI. Meanwhile, Washington announced its decision to expel from the United States 55 members of the Soviet Embassy and Consulate, and action that appears outrageous from the normal standpoint, and the Soviet side has been forced to take countermeasures. Needless to say, both the misleading campaign about Reykjavik in the United States and the provocative anti-Soviet actions by Washington are absolutely incompatible with the since desire to promote nuclear disarmament and international security. Until next time, goodbye.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV 22 OCT TELEVISION ADDRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 October, first edition, carries on page 1, under the headline "Speech on Soviet Television by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," the address Gorbachev gave on October. Comparison with the item published on page AA 1 in the 23 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, headline "Gorbachev 22 Oct Address on Reykjavik Outcome," reveals the following subsantive variations:

Page AA 1, paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...has disturbed the whole world. (substituting "disturbed" for "aroused")

Page AA 2, paragraph two, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...a solution to the most important problems.... (deleting "some of")

Same page, pargraph three, last two sentences read in PRAVDA: One should not overestimate their strength, but neither should one underestimate it. To all appearances it will, of course, be a tough struggle. (rewording)

Same page, paragraph four, line eight reads in PRAVDA: ...and changing [chekharda] and dissonance that we.... (adding "and")

Same page, paragraph five, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...simultaneously gone into raptures. A noisy campaign.... (substituting "raptures" for "talk of triumph")

Page AA 3, first paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...the old approach, and they are dragging it back to fruitless discussions.... (substituting "and they are dragging" for "to draw")

Same page, paragraph four, penultimate line reqads in PRAVDA: ...form an integral package, and they are.... (substituting "integral" for "complete")

Same page, last paragraph line one reads in PRAVDA: We attached principled importance to these accords.... (substituting "principled" for "principle")

Page AA 4. paragraph four, line seven reads in PRAVDA: ...on the road to a nuclear-free world, and when Mr Shultz.... (substituting "Nuclear-free" for "nonnuclear")

Page AA 5, first paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: Continuation of the SDI program will draw.... (adding "program")

Same page, paragraph five, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...space-based systems, including means of destroying Soviet satellites,.... (substituting "means of destroying" for "weapons that can destroy")

Page AA 6, first paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...would adopt the decisions whose need stems.... (substituting "decisions" for "decision")

Page AA 8, paragraph four, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...should see changes in the political climate.... (substituting "changes" for "a change")

Same page, paragraph six, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...armaments was a widespread thesis in the West. It is that.... (adding "in the West")

Same page, last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...that our January proposal on eliminating nuclear weapons.... (substituting "proposal" for "proposals")

Page AA 9, paragraph three, second sentence reads in PRAVDA: Is it not possible to take from the negotiating table what is more advantageous, while ignoring what, for various reasons, is not to your liking? (rewording, asking question)

Same page, paragraph five, line nine reads in PRAVDA: ...and me personally not to treat the ABM Treaty as "holy writ." How, then, do you want me to treat treaties: As a scrap of paper, or what? (rewording)

GERASIMOV DENIES SOVIET VERSION OF SDI

PM231031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "When There Is No Proof..."]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari, speaking in parliament, said that "the United States is developing [razrabatyvayut] the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) in response to the threat that the Soviet Union will create [sozdaniye] a nuclear-powered laser, and therefore needs to hold nuclear tests." We asked G. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration to comment on this report.

Something new and original has appeared in the arguments in defense of SDI, he noted. Of course, neither Mr Kuranari nor anyone else has any proof. But the very absence of proof is interpreted as proof in the distorted world of anti-Sovietism. This approach smacks of the logic of the hypochondriac who sees the absence of disease as proof that it will soon strike.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, rejects the SDI concept and does not intend to create [sozdavat] its own version. Our country warns that it will take countermeasures to neutralize U.S. efforts in this sphere -- but these measures will be wholly fitting [adekvatnyy] rather than analagous.

Apart from its distorted logic Mr Kuranari's statement demonstrated -- or rather, shed light on -- two interesting facts:

First, the statement showed that Mr Kuranari favors continuing nuclear tests. It is being pointed out in Japan itself that this position runs counter to Japanese Government statements in favor of banning all nuclear tests. Second, the statement refutes the assurances given by the Japanese prime minister -- and by the U.S. President himself -- about the "nonnuclear nature of SDI." Of course, the U.S. "Star Wars" plans contain a whole package of military-technical innovations, but foremost among them is probably Edward Teller's brainchild -- the nuclear-pumped X-ray laser -- and nuclear tests are needed in order to create [sozdat] it, and not only underground tests but probably tests in space, too.

Incidentally, since the Soviet Union is not holding nuclear tests, that fact in itself prevents it from conducting work on the creation [sozdaniye] of a nuclear powered laser.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' COUNTERED ON NONNUCLEAR SDI

PM231315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Koryavin Washington dispatch: "The Nuclear Track of the 'Cobra'"]

[Text] "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) propaganda has been combined with a carefully worked out strategic disinformation initiative in the United States.

The campaign is being waged by the mass information media, political figures, and government officials operating in the corridors of Congress and the Washington authorities, or even simply on the streets, working on public opinion. And all this is being directed from the state council panels of government.

The main aim of this propaganda offensive is to prove the "defensive nature" of SDI and present this program to the American people as a guarantee of U.S. security against a possible aggressor and as a kind of "insurance" for the country's future. The cloud of deception regarding the "nonnuclear" nature of SDI is particularly poisonous. Here, however, government propagandists are finding themselves in difficulties. Their heaps of rhetoric are being knocked down by Americans actually involved in developing [razrabotka] "Star Wars" weapons. Thus, Lowell Wood, one of the leaders of work being done in this field at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, says directly: "Nuclear energy will play a central role in the 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'" It is precisely Livermore that is now trying to create [sozdat] a nuclear-powered X-ray laser — a weapon which, to quote THE WASHINGTON POST, would be able to direct lethal X-ray beams for thousands of miles as a result of a nuclear explosion in space.

The creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear power plants for the space-based ABM system is part of the SDI program. These, specialists believe, are potential sources of power for nuclear-powered combat lasers, electromagnetic guns, and other "star wars" components. What is more, these powerful plants will ensure means of communication and control. Therefore, strike lasers, and detection and targeting systems, and the entire process of conducting "combat operations" in space are all organically connected with nuclear potential.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes that nuclear-powered particle beam weapons will keep the Livermore Laboratory and its Nevada test site fully occupied for "several decades to come." This is an accurate observation. What is being tested there has a direct bearing on the nuclear militarization of space, which, as the U.S. disinformation service reiterates, will be "free" of nuclear charges. American journalists Fred Hyatt and Rick Atkinson observe, however, that "it is precisely the creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear-powered lasers that is the real reason for the United States' refusal to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

And these tests continue in Nevada. As Paul Brown of the Livermore Laboratory has emphasized, the concept of the x-ray laser has been tested there in the course of a whole series of underground explosions with such fine-sounding, exotic names as "(Dofin)," "Cobra," "Romano," "Cottage," and "Gold Stone." Pentagon and Energy Department spokesmen do not conceal the fact that they have achieved "major success in this sphere." Even open documents from the U.S. military department point out that the period 1987-1988 will be "the point at which the full transition will be made from fundamental SDI research to the technical development [razrabotka] stage."

These are the facts. They convincingly show the absurdity of SDI's "nonnuclear nature." This is the opinion of Carl Sagan, the well-known American scientist: "It is impossible to stop the arms race while new weapons are being produced. The U.S. President's idea that SDI will render nuclear weapons 'unncessary and obsolete' is unrealistic. On the contrary: Realization of this program will increase the danger of a nuclear war." And Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament, believes that "SDI is the main obstacle in the way of reaching accords with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons arsenals."

REAGAN 'CORRECTED' BY POINDEXTER ON SDI SHARING

PM221557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Palladin "Ironical Notes" under the "Themes of the Day" rubric: "How the Admiral Corrected the President"]

[Text] John Poindexter, the president's national security assistant, is distinguished from other Washington officials by his admiral's rank and his dislike for contacts with the press. It is not that the head of the National Security Council (Poindexter's other title) was ignorant or at the very least lacked vanity, it is just that until recently he kept to himself and did not force his opinions on all and sundry. Now, instead, the invisible admiral is himself seeking out the company of those who christened him that way -- namely, the news broadcasting fraternity.

And all because the White House is trying to justify the deadlock at the Reykjavik meeting. Now, together with colleagues from the administration, the National Security Council chief is calling press conference after press conference, briefing after briefing where he tries to explain his government's policy or, rather, to din into journalists that while fanning up the arms race the White House is thinking only of peace.

However, either because Mr Poindexter lacks the necessary skill or because the military man in him is prevailing, it turns out that during these contacts he quite often blurts out what the administration's leaders are thinking. That is what happened during his latest meeting with foreign journalists accredited in Washington. Trying to explain the White House's approach to disarmament questions, the President's assistant stated with an admiral's bluntness that Washington continues to reject the Soviet leadership's proposal on the complete elimination of nuclear weapon stocks by the year 2000. According to Mr Poindexter there can be no question of that until: a) a balance of conventional, nonnuclear forces is reached; b) the "political climate" in the USSR changes; and c) our country carries out unilateral ideological disarmament.

That is how the "new thinking," Washington-style looks! The admiral is unoriginal, even by the Reagan administration's standards. Back in 1981, Richard Pipes -- an adviser to the present U.S. President -- issued an ultimatum to the USSR: Either voluntarily surrender to the American way of life or World War III. Thus, J. Poindexter's outpourings could be ignored but for one thing: They show the true worth of the White House head's statement that his ultimate goal and most cherished dream is the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, at the same press conference the admiral even ventured to correct his commander in chief who, under the U.S. Constitution, is the President. As everyone knows, when trying to present the "Star Wars" program as a noble venture, R. Reagan is promising to share its secrets with our country. It goes without saying that even in the United States there are few who take this seriously. Nevertheless, Mr Poindexter considered it necessary to clarify this issue. Henceforth, he stated, the White House head's promises should not be taken to mean that the United States is offering the USSR technological documentation on SDI. That is understood: Washington views this program as an instrument not of cooperation but of confrontation.

Thank you for your frankness, admiral! Listening to Mr Poindexter was all the more interesting because it is through people like him that the military-industrial complex speaks.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW WITH FALIN ON REYKJAVIK

DW210941 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 20 Oct 86 pp 173-179

[Interview with NOVOSTI Chairman Valentin Falin by editors Hans Hoyng and Andreas Lorenz in Reykjavik on 13 October -- Falin answers questions in German]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, how long will it take for the superpowers to reach a point again where success in disarmament appears to near at hand -- months, years, or decades?

Falin: What happened here in Reykjavik cannot be assessed in terms of hours, days, or weeks. We should try to assess the importance of what happened, was discussed, and almost decided upon here in light of the two superpowers' mutual relationship. In doing so, one should not be on one's high horse and let the other side walk on foot.

SPIEGEL: Who has made the better impression?

Falin: Mikhail Gorbachev assessed the meeting very fairly. He is not gloating. He did not try to corner the other side and blame it for the fact that people's expectations were unfulfilled.

SPIEGEL: Surely he does not blame himself, does he?

Falin: He rightly says that for reasons that have not been explained, the U.S. Administration was not ready to resolve the pending problems. It is my personal impression that the U.S. Administration not only came to Reykjavik with empty hands, it was also just not prepared for our proposals and therefore was unable to consider and answer them adequately.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev does not rule out the possibility of an eventual summit with Reagan in Washington and thus a weapons agreement. What is the basis for such optimism?

Falin: It is realistic for us not to be guided by emotions, but to act responsibly. The Americans are not in a position to eliminate us, and we are not in a position to eliminate the Americans. We are doomed to live or die together.

SPIEGEL: So you do not rule out a new initiative by the Soviet Union in a few weeks or months?

Falin: I even say that it is very probable -- an initiative on the most urgent issues. We must put an end to the senseless arms race. In addition, we must try to get closer to each other, because without Soviet-U.S. cooperation many international problems cannot be resolved that require at least parallel action on both sides.

SPIEGEL: Where, specifically, would cooperation be indispensable?

Falin: It is necessary in the Middle East, Afghanistan, the Gulf war, and Namibia, to say nothing of problems like environmental pollution and so forth.

SPIEGEL: But how are things to continue in view of the fact that Ronald Reagan firmly insists on SDI?

Falin: Regarding SDI, we assume that the hard facts will convince Reagan or his successor that SDI does not pay.

SPIEGEL. Then why the Soviet opposition? Because of the other weapons that could be invented, built, and tested in the scope of that program?

Falin: You just answered your own question. However, the weapons are equally dangerous for the United States. The Americans would also live better without them.

SPIEGEL: Then why does the Soviet delegation here in Reykjavik insist on linking everything, really everything, with SDI -- intermediate-range weapns, long-range weapons, a moratorium on nuclear tests, verification, and even bilateral and humanitarian issues. The great breakthrough was suddenly made conditional on SDI. Why this all or nothing position?

Falin: SDI is the most important, the crucial problem. If the program were ever to be implemented, it would first of all provide the nation with a first-strike capability, because the threat of a counterstrike that could prevent a first strike would be neutralized.

SPIEGEL: General Secretary Gorbachev has announced adequate countermeasures...

Falin: Second, you should realize that SDI research and testing will have incalculable consequences in the field of conventional weapons. It will touch off another arms race.

Third, the SDI program is connected with the U.S. intention to tie up the Soviet Union's specific resources in the weapons field that we urgently need in reforming our economy.

SPIEGEL: Then U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger would be right: The Soviet Union can be armed to death.

Falin: He is wrong. But that has always been the Americans' strategy. They have tried to do that since 1946. In 1982 the Pentagon issued a 125-page paper that recommeded that the Soviet Union should be forced to make constant new weapons investments and constantly increase its military expenditures. That is a long-term program and has nothing to do with defense, but is a type of war waged in times of peace in technological and economic areas.

SPIEGEL: Should you not have known in Reykjavik that Reagan would insist on his pet project?

Falin: Let us consider the formal aspect of SDI. The Americans say that the purpose of the program is to make all nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" and to eliminate them as a weapons category. According to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, however, that is to be done concretely within 10 years. Why should billions be invested in a new arms technology if that goal can also be achieved by a piece of paper? If the Americans were honest, if they had no hidden agendas, if nothing else were behind that program but what they state publicly, then their behavior is illogical and absurd.

SPIEGEL: But you must have realized that since Geneva, Reagan has repeatedly stated that he does not want to renounce SDI.

Falin: Right. But remember what Reagan and Gorbachev agreed on in Geneva last year: In the future there should be no wars and, in particular, no nuclear wars between the two sides. Both agreed that nuclear wars cannot be won and both sides pledged that they would not strive for military superiority. That means Reagan bound himself to reconsider all programs.

SPIEGEL: But it does not mean that in Geneva he committed himself to abandon SDI. SDI is not mentioned in the Geneva communique.

Falin: But it says putting an end to the arms race on earth, preventing an arms race in space, renouncing war as a means of policy, and renouncing efforts to achieve military superiority. Taking the combination of all those things seriously, we had every reason to believe in a positive development. That was why the Reykjavik meeting became necessary and that was why we suggested it, because U.S. policy went in the opposite direction.

SPIEGEL: Do we understand you correctly? Do you mean the only aim of Reykjavik was to remind Reagan of the "spirit of Geneva" and tell him he had stated his readiness to renounce SDI a year ago?

Falin: No. The general secretary's efforts were supposed to make clear that words are not enough. They must be followed by deeds in the crucial area of relations between our two countries, deeds that safeguard the security of the world. Since January there has been practically no positive movement in the Geneva disarmament negotiations. The Americans apparently want the talks to continue like that. Meanwhile, the Americans do what they like in the military field. The talks are just a trick to reassure the public.

SPIEGEL: You also want to win the European public over to your positions.

Falin: This is the moment of truth. We should all know what should be done. We have to translate noble statements into the language of practical policy.

SPIEGEL: In Geneva, the Americans submitted quite a number of proposals: the reduction of intermediate-range weapons, the 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons....

Falin: It was not that easy with the 50 percent. Now we have taken the Americans at their word. Now we are telling them: All right, but not just mere statements -- we want concrete measures and steps. Then we will know the state of affairs. The Americans said: Yes, sure. The weapons can be reduced, but we will continue our SDI program.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said in Reykjavik that they had been quite close to a solution. Now Gorbachev has said that if the Americans had shown more readiness to compromise we would have been successful. We want to ask you this: The package was on the table. Why was the small step toward agreement not made?

Falin: Any compromise is limited to a certain extent -- by principles. If states make compromises without observing certain principles, they will be bankrupt sooner or later. That is obvious.

SPIEGEL: The American right also says that.

Falin: Nonsense. The American right assumes that the Soviet Union is the "evil empire" and compromising with that evil violates Christian principles. We have told the Americans we should ignore all ideological differences and proceed from our common security. However, the Americans disagree. They say security based merely on treaties is a treacherous securty. They only believe in security based on weapons. We think that in today's world there cannot be security based on military force. Securty must be achieved by political means. The two philosophies are basically different. What compromise could there be between confrontation an peaceful coexistence?

SPIEGEL: Is that why you have linked arms reduction with the demand for the renunciation of the Strategic Defense Initiative?

Falin: Let us consider the consequences of the U.S. demands. Together with the Americans we would dismantle all nuclear weapons over a period of 10 years. At the same time they would be developing their new weapons, which also are nuclear weapons, like the X-ray laser. The only difference is that they are now called SDI. Read the Bible. It says: He who lies once can never be trusted.

SPIEGEL: Prior to this meeting both sides considered it possible to reach agreement on intermediate-range missiles. Neither side has established a linkage to the SDI complex as a precondition. Why are they doing that now?

Falin: We have always told the Americans that all radical nuclear disarmament measures must be carried out as a compact whole.

SPIEGEL: Is it not at least possible to resolve the problem of intermediate-range missiles separately?

Falin: Last year in Paris the general secretary suggested an interim solution. You in the West did not understand or value it....

SPIEGEL: He suggested separate negotiations on the reduction of intermediate-range missiles which would, however, also have to be conducted with the governments in London and Paris.

Falin: Would you like to return to that proposal? Or do you prefer the Reykjavik variant? If you want the latter alternative the package discussed in Iceland applies.

SPIEGEL: Nonetheless, the Soviet Union's attitude has been inconsistent. Prior to Reykjavik, Gorbachev said that progress could be achieved on intermediate-range weapons, and he also spoke about a separate moratorium on nuclear tests. A reasonable solution was to be found in those areas. Now suddenly nobody talks about a moratorium anymore...

Falin: Not quite...

SPIEGEL: ...And the Soviet side tied up a huge package and linked it with SDI. That must disappoint the Europeans.

Falin: Our proposal takes into account the fact that SDI and nuclear weapons tests are inseparably linked. If they do not test, they do not develop SDI weapons. If they renounce SDI weapons, they do not need nuclear tests. For the Americans to say that they need the tests to check old weapons is a crass case of disinformation.

In reality the Americans are developing a new generation of weapons. This is a violation of the ABM Treaty of 1972, which says quite clearly that only stationary land-based components may be developed, not mobile air-based or space-based components. In 1963 and 1968 the Americans also bound themselves to negotiate on a definitive nuclear test ban but have not done this for many years. Is international law a two-way street for the Americans?

SPIEGEL: But you have no objections to SDI research in the laboratory?

Falin: We have made significant concessions for the Americans. To prevent Reagan from losing face we have conceded SDI research in the laboratory, even though in our view it is incompatible with the ABM treaty. However, we also stipulated that the new weapons not be tested in space for 10 years. The United States rejected this. In the final analysis they would like us officially to approve of their violation of the treaty. There is no room left for a compromise.

SPIEGEL: So there is no reason at all for any optimism?

Falin: At the end of last year the White House published a booklet that says that the Americans only accpeted the ABM treaty in 1972 because at the time there was neither reliable technology nor a possibility of establishing such a system relatively economically. Those two problems are now resolved and suddenly the Americans do not need the treaty anymore.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, you said that the Americans are striving for a first-strike capability and for military superiority. The Americans say that the Soviets are currently more ready for compromise because they need time to get out of their economic difficulties, possibly with the help of the West. Once that has been achieved you will continue your weapons buildup. How can you escape from that confrontation?

Falin: The Americans should stop lying. All U.S. weapons programs since the war have been based on disinformation.

At his press conference in Reykjavik, Gorbachev commented on their plans to arm us to death. He said that there will be no symmetrical response to SDI. We will develop our own system. It will be different from the so-called defense measures by the United States. Regrettably that is how it is, and this cannot be helped.

SPIEGEL: A bit more specific please.

Falin: We will develop a potential that will destroy SDI in the event of war. According to U.S. and our own scientists it will cost two-thirds less than the U.S. system because it is much easier and less expensive to operate from earth.

SPIEGEL: Now, after the unsuccessful exploratory talks in Reykjavik, is the starting signal being given for the development of a strategic defense system for the USSR?

Falin: That depends on what the Americans do. We will not expose ourselves to any danger.

SPIEGEL: But you are still hoping that the Americans' partners, in particular the West Europeans, will bring pressure to bear on Washington?

Falin: We do not harbor such illusions.

SPIEGEL: However, the Europeans did exert some pressure on Washington, at least internally.

Falin: Certainly. The early-warning time for Europeans is so short that in effect they could expect a catastrophe at any minute.

SPIEGEL: So you expect Reagan to come under more pressure following Reykjavik?

Falin: We are realists and understand that neither Reagan nor we conduct negotiations under pressure. However, we of course assume that public reaction will also urge Reagan to seriously consider the problem.

SPIEGEL: Is that not pressure?

Falin: It is an invitation.

SPIEGEL: You also say that Reagan does not freely make his decisions, and that he is just a puppet of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Falin: That would be too bluntly put. But he is not sovereign. There is a difference. Reagan is influenced by that complex and surrounded by rightist circles who have a material interest in war.

SPIEGEL: If that were true, nothing could change. Then how do you explain the optimism your general secretary showed in spite of this?

Falin: The optimism can be explained by reality, which cannot be abolished by us or by the U.S. administration. The reality is this: Nowadays no conflict can be resolved by military means. Military strength is of no use anymore. Bismarck's principle holds true that for a useless army, even 1 pfennig is a waste.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev suggested three types of measures to verify disarmament agreements. Have both sides agreed on them?

Falin: The Americans refused to accept warship inspections. They said it was not feasible.

SPIEGEL: We were under the impression that the verification problems were virtually resolved in Reykjavik.

Falin: Theoretically. The Americans prefer to discuss verification. As soon as things take concrete shape they try to evade verification. We have generally agreed to on-site inspections. When there was talk about the ships, the Americans said that it would not work and would be too complicated. That is how it is.

SPIEGEL: How about the humanitarian problems?

Falin: As usual we were given a list of persons who want to leave the country, and as usual we had no counterlist. For example, we could have noted the names of several million American Indians...

SPIEGEL: ...who would like to immigrate to the Soviet Union?

Falin: No, why should they? After all not all Soviet people want to emigrate to the United States, but the United States presumes to represent their rights. Why should we not represent the Indians' rights?

SPIEGEL: Will you now grant your citizens the same right to exit as the United States does to its citizens?

Falin: There were specific results among the appropriate experts. However, because no solution was in the offing to the crucial disarmament problems the results of that work group was not even studied.

SPIEGEL: So again it is the package: With SDI there will be no human rights. Gorbachev seems to have certain problems at home.

Falin: We have no problems with human rights.

SPIEGEL: Your general secretary will go home without a foreign policy success. Does that encourage his critics?

Falin: Criticism of the renewal that is taking place in our country is expressed by people who previously were too well off and for whom mismanagement had become a source of huge profits. We will eradicate that abuse.

Gorbachev has realized that a change in the way of thinking is always the most difficult problem. It takes some time and it cannot take place overnight. Rusty wheels turn slowly.

One thing is sure, however: There is a difference from Ivan the Terrible, Peter I, and Stalin. No heads will roll.

SPIEGEL: But in your system, too, the general secretary will occasionally have to present a result.

Falin: He sets an example. He shows people how to discuss and settle problems and how to organize things. On his trips he talks to people. He does not dodge questions, but answers them -- sometimes convincingly, sometimes less convincingly.

He is just a human being. He is not omniscient -- he is no god. Give him time. In a year we can talk about him again.

SPIEGEL: Time is passing, at least in foreign policy.

Falin: Under Gorbachev, the Soviet Union's international situation has improved. Confidence in our country has grown. People show more interest in our proposals and initiatives. The most striking example was the moratorium on nuclear tests, and I am sure that the proposals we submitted here will meet with international support -- the reduction of long-range weapons by half, the elimination of a large number of intermediate-range weapons, and the renunciation of SDI.

What was done in Reykjavik could be called a long-term investment which does not immediately yield a dividend, but pays nonetheless. Reykjavik has not been an unnecessary expense, either internally or externally.

SPIEGEL: You are confirming very old American anxieties that the general secretary's appearance at meetings like this one is only propaganda aimed at winning international public opinion for himself.

Falin: Should a general secretary appear in a way that has a negative effect on public opinion?

SPIEGEL: So you view Gorbachev as the winner of the summit?

Falin: Gorbachev has represented his positions more convincingly, more sincerely, and more logically. If a position is not logical, then something is wrong with it.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, you just talked with Mr Gorbachev. What mood is he in now following the failure of the summit? Was he disappointed or furious?

Falin: He was not disappointed. When we came to Reykjavik, we believed we were offering the Americans so much that they would at least state their readiness not to take measures for 10 years that could violate the ABM Treaty. For 10 years only. And in 10 years we would all be wiser. But from the start he had not ruled out the possibility that the Americans would not appreciate the offer.

SPIEGEL: Can Marshal Akhromeyev, who attended the press conference in civilian clothes, accept such proposals just like that?

Falin: Akhromeyev headed our experts group, which was responsible for all military problems. He is an honest man. He not only pointed out the advantages, but also the disadvantages of our proposals. That is his duty. If he had not done so he would have violated his duty.

SPIEGEL: So the Soviet military is prepared to support these incisive measures?

Falin: It is, because -- I hope as in your country -- the military is part of the people.

SPIEGEL: What impression did Gorbachev gain of Ronald Reagan during the summit meeting?

Falin: Gorbachev has said that it was the first time for Reagan to negotiate in a really businesslike way. Reagan has shown that he can negotiate constructively if he wants to. We have concluded from that fact that it is also possible to cooperate with the President.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, we thank you for the interview.

NATO NUCLEAR GROUP VIEWING INF, CONVENTIONAL ARMS

LD231135 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Nuclear Planning Group of NATO is holding a top secret meeting in Gleneagles, near Edinburgh. The following commentary has been written by Sergey Sayenko:

Reports from Gleneagles say that when it came to the medium-range missiles some NATO defense ministers had much to say about the need to have these missiles in Europe. Their main argument is the claim that the Warsaw Treaty countries hold a notable edge over NATO in conventional arms in Europe, and that the West will become virtually defenseless if this continent is rid of nuclear armaments.

Nothing can be further from the truth. Western experts themselves have admitted more than once that in Europe there are approximately as many armaments, including conventional ones, at the disposal of NATO, as there are at the Warsaw Treaty countries' disposal. United States Secretary of State George Shultz, too, had had to admit it. He said that NATO has enough conventional armament to oppose the Soviet Union. And for those who don't know, the large-scale program for disarmament that the Soviet Union submitted to the West last January suggests ridding this earth of nuclear weapons along with reducing conventional arms in Europe.

At the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin last April, Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet proposals (?may be) conducive to reducing conventional arms on the European Continent in a drastic way, from the Atlantic to the Urals. It's a pity the West doesn't want to listen to proposals of this kind. For instance at the Vienna talks (?on) arms reduction in central Europe, the West doesn't want to discuss even a 1 percent reduction in arms, but insists on reducing personnel by 1 percent.

Since the West doesn't want to notably reduce arms in central Europe, the Vienna talks have been continuing for 13 years. Yes, 13, and doesn't this figure stand out against the backdrop of NATO defense ministers meeting at Gleneagles?

CEMA GOVERNMENT HEADS TO MEET IN BUCHAREST 3 NOV

LD231158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct (TASS) -- It was reported here that the 42 session of CEMA will start in Bucharest on 3 November.

By agreement, the session will be carried out by the heads of governments of CEMA member countries.

CEMA SUPPLY COMMITTEE MEETING IN WARSAW NOTED

PM231100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct -- The 21st session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Material and Technical Supply has ended in the Polish capital. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The session was chaired by L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab.

The state of cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supply and progress in implementing the program of cooperation among the CEMA countries in savings and rational utilization and joint production of machines and equipment for supply services and enterprises for the collection and processing of secondary raw materials and the results of work to fulfill exiting multilateral agreements in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and prepare new agreements were discussed.

The committee approved a work plan for 1987-88 and adopted appropriate decisions on the questions examined. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The heads of the delegations taking part in the session were received by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTERS END PRAGUE CONGRESS

PM231551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Tasks"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Oct -- The conference of socialist countries' higher education ministers came to a close in the CSSR capital on 17 October. Representatives of Bulgaria, the SRV, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR took part in the conference.

The Soviet delegation was headed by G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Delegations from Angola, Afghanistan, Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Nicaragua, and Ethiopia were present as observers.

The participants in the conference discussed topical questions relating to the development of higher education and the coordination of joint efforts in close connection with cooperation programs within the CEMA framework and also on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements. They stressed the importance of tasks oriented toward improving the quality of specialist training and increasing the effectiveness of the way in which fraternal countries' scientific potential is used. The conference results will be a new landmark in the task of further enhancing the role of international cooperation in the higher education sphere and in the fulfillment of the plans set by the congresses of the socialist states' fraternal communist and workers parties.

WARSAW PACT DOCUMENT SHOWS 'UNDOUBTED OPTIMISM'

LD162352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The communique of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states which took place in Bucharest was published 16 October. Here is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] The meeting in the Romanian capital took place immediately after the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, and it graphically reflected the position taken by the socialist community in the present qualitatively new situation in the world. The Warsaw pact countries are concerned with the fact that international tension is being maintained and with the stepping up of the arms race; yet another nuclear explosion in Nevada, incidentally, scheduled for today, being indicative of this. At the same time the ministers who met in Bucharest noted that positiive tendencies in the development of the international situation have recently been clearing a path for themselves, although not without difficulties. The platform proposed by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik represents historical chance for an essential solution of the problems of war and peace, and the Warsaw Pact states voiced support for the far-reaching Soviet proposals on radical nuclear disarmament. The socialist countries have an integrated approach to the problem of disarmament. They have again spoken out for the reduction of conventional armaments by 25 percent in Europe. The need to sign a convention on a chemical weapons ban as soon as possible has also been stressed. Within the framework of establishing an all-embracing system of international security, whose draft has been proposed for discussion in the United Nations by the socialist countries, the socialist countries have offered quite a number of regional measures, ranging from the establishment of nuclear and chemical weapon free zones in central and nothern Europe as well as in the Balkans, to measures on reducing tension in the Mediterranean. In this way the Warsaw Pact states combine a sober and realistic appraisal of the present complex situation in the world with a constructive attitude and a new bold approach toward international affairs.

One cannot help noting another characteristic trait of the document which has been igned in Bucharest: its undoubted optimism. It is based on both the results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference, where it became possible to come to an agreement on substantial confidence-building and security measures in Europe, and on the favorable prospects which are opening up through this for a new all-European meeting in Vienna, scheduled for November. But undoubtedly the major reason for our optimism is that we are confident in our own powers, in the unity of the socialist community which is growing stronger, something which has been confirmed again by the meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE

PRAVDA on Debates

PM211546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report under the rubric "At the World Congress": "Dialogue for Peace"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 18 Oct -- The World Peace Congress, which has become one of the most significant events within the framework of the International Peace Year declared by the United Nations, is continuing its work here. It is receiving dozens of greetings telegrams and messages from many heads of state and government, prominent politicians and public figures, and various organizations and movements.

The dominating theme of the debates is still questions connected with disarmament and the elimination of the huge arsenals of weapons of mass destruction capable of destroying all life on earth many times over. Speaking of this, J. Clausager, a member of the leadership of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark, noted that the congress participants are alarmed by the fact that progress ground to a halt in Reykjavik. "I hope," the speaker said, "that our congress will influence the U.S. Administration's position and make it give up the pernicious program for the militarization of space. I think such a prestigious forum as ours will boost the actions of peace supporters in the United States and have a direct effect on the course of future disarmament talks."

Simultaneously with the debates, press conferences were taking place at the press center. "A View of Europe After Reykjavik" -- that was the theme at one. Opening the press conference, M. Racz, deputy chairman of the Netherlands Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated that the public on the continent watched the Reykjavik meeting with hope and attention, because the questions discussed there directly affect the future of Europe. M. Dobrosielski, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, analyzing the results of the Reykjavik meeting, noted that at the meeting a truly historic opportunity to reach agreement on disarmament over a vast region, from the Atlantic to the Urals, was lost. This happened because of the American side's reluctance to renounce its space militarization plans.

British Labor Party Member of Parliament E. Roberts said that the U.S. President's cold response at the Reykjavik meeting was a real cold shower for the expectations of Europe's peoples. It is quite clear that the main obstacle on the path to disarmament agreements is the "Star Wars" program. We are alarmed by Washington's intention of continuing nuclear tests. We should come out in support of the Soviet moratorium.

F. Ooijen, Netherlands parliamentary deputy, stated: "In the light of the major Soviet proposals made in Reykjavik, the U.S. position at the meeting was highly contradictory. SDI is not only a guarantee of the stepping up of the arms race, but also a blow to Western Europe's economic interests."

A meeting with American victims of radioactive contamination resulting from nuclear tests, bombings, and military exercises made a tremendous impression on the congress participants. The living witnesses of the horrors of nuclear explosions made a statement saying: "We are resolutely opposed to any nuclear tests and call on the U.S. Administration to follow the Soviet Government's example and stop nuclear explosions. As victims of these tests, we condemn the U.S. stance at the Reykjavik meeting."

Within the framework of the numberous debates, forums, and meetings held at the congress, many different proposals have been put forward, sometimes disputed, contradictory, and mutually exclusive. Some people have tried again and again to propagandize the motheaten thesis of the "equal responsibility" of the United States and the USSR for the arms race. But the main aim both in preparing and in holding the congress was precisely to organize a broad dialogue of representatives of all detachments of the planet's peace-loving forces, which vary in the political and ideological color but are committed to achieving a common goal. In disputes truth is born, a common opinion is elaborate, and common tasks are defined for the joint struggle for peace in the present extremely complex and tense situation.

This commonality of goals is indicated by the documents circulated for the collection of signatures -- the "Hiroshima Appeal," the American and Soviet peace supporters' joint document "The Peoples' Appeal for Peace," and, lastly, the "Copenhagen Appeal," inititated by the antiwar organization of the "Delhi Six" countries.

The news of the latest nuclear explosion carried out in the United States was received here with anger and indignation.

Conference Ends

PM220914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report: "The Copenhagen Appeal: World Peace Congress Ends"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 20 Oct -- "In order to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading into space and to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, we demand, by way of urgent practical measures, an end to all nuclear weapon tests and an end to 'Star Wars' plans!" -- That is the Copenhagen Appeal, unanimously approved by all the participants in the World Peace Congress which has finished work in the Danish Capital.

The collection of signatures for the appeal, which began during the forum, will take place on all continents. The initiative of the Copenhagen Appeal, but forward by representatives of antiwar organizations and public forces from the "Delhi Six" countries (Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden) who took part in the congress, has met with a wide reponse and support.

More then 3,000 people from the vast majority of countries took part in the congress, including representatives of more than 1,000 antiwar and pacifist movements, more than 60 international organizations, political parties, trade unions, and youth, women's, and religious associations and unions.

Opening immediately after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, the World Peace Congress was, so to speak, a continuation of it on a broad public level. The link between these two meetings is not a formal one, but a natural and logical one. The congress participants were faced with two positions, two approaches to the global problems of war and peace.

It is noteworthy that Western agencies tried to fill the local Danish mass media with materials suggesting that it was the United States which took a package of proposals to Reykjavik, while the Soviet Union failed to take the historic opportunity. The Danish bourgeois press, right-wing circles, the agents who were specially sent to the congress in the guise of "observers" by the Western special services and subversive anti-Soviet centers, and all kinds of dissident renegades tried constantly to discredit the objectives and tasks of the congress, making provocative sorties and disseminating slanderous pamphlets and brochures. However, despite all this, on the very first day of work the essence of what happened in Reykjavik became clear to all the participants.

It became obvious to everyone that the historic opportunity in Reykjavik, when the Soviet Union proposed to the United States a package of large-scale measures aimed at real nuclear disarmament, was not exploited though Washington"s fault. The main reason for this is that the America of the military-industrial complex, which the President is forced to take into consideration, does not want to give up the sinister "Star Wars" plans.

The final plenary session summed up the results of the congress. Representatives of various countries and international organizations, including the United Nations, are unanimous that it was an important event and that the resolution of the tasks which it set -- the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the attainment of detente and disarmament -- will represent the continuation of its work on all continents.

Congress chairman Hermod Lannung, the prominent political and public figure, said in his concluding address that all the tasks facing the forum were successfully resolved. Every person has the right to life, but he must fight for it. Nuclear war threatens the total destruction of man and of everything that civilization has achieved. Our common goal is to prevent nuclear war and achieve disarmament for the sake of the future. The arms race must be declared a crime against all mankind.

By joint actions, H. Lannung went on, we must do everything in our power to secure the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth and prevent their spread into space, and on this path the priority task, the demand of today, is a ban on all nuclear tests. This requires broad, mass actions by everyone. Our congress was an open, democratic dialogue of the most diverse detachments of peace-loving forces representing the millions of peace supporters who are united today in their desire to secure a continuation of the Reykjavik meeting and the attainment of an agreement on banning all nuclear tests and the halting of SDI plans -- the necessary condition for the commencement of nuclear disarmament.

The entire auditorium rose, and the participants in the forum, joining hands, sang the well known antiwar song "We Shall Overcome..."

Kharkov Assessment

LD201736 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The world congress of peaceloving forces, which wound up its work in Copenhagen on Sunday, has become one of the most remarkable events within the framework of the international year of peace. None of the previous forums of peace campaigners of this kind appears to have brought together such a large number of participants.

The broadest public sectors from 134 countries, 94 international organisations, including the United Nations, were represented at the congress in the Danish capital. This was an open dialogue of most variegated detachments of the world's peace-minded forces.

Discussions at the congress were held in seven thematic centres, forums focusing on definite problems, in commissions and working groups. Put to debate were most urgent problems of our time, among them, the problems of achieving disarmament, averting the nuclear threat, banning nuclear testing, precluding the realization of the "Star Wars" plans and asserting the spirit of detente and mutually beneficial cooperation in international life.

Numerous messages, greetings and telegrams were addressed to the congress by politicians and public figures of prominence, in which they expressed full support for the ideas of this unusual forum. This support became one of the factors which made for the successful holding of the congress.

The nuclear threat is too tangible, a nuclear war would induce the destruction of everything created hitherto by human civilization. Realization of this mortal danger looming large over the world grows among hundreds of millions of people on all continents who are ready to act in a united front to achieve nuclear disarmament in the name of the future.

The congress in Copenhagen was held just several days after the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. The participants in the congress could see for themselves that there exists two lines in world politics, two approaches to problems of war and peace.

They were unanimous that the historic chance to reach sweeping accords between the USSR and the United States was let slip away due to the U.S. side's reluctance to abandon the perilous plans of outer space militarization. Wide support of the Soviet initiatives at the congress is new evidence that they are in the vital interests of all peoples of the world.

The congress formulated in the light of the outcomes of the Reykjavik meeting the goals and tasks of the anti-war forces which are unanimous in that nuclear disarmament is the indispensable condition for mankind's survival. The congress will come down in history for the Copenhagen appeal, which was unanimously adopted at the forum in Copenhagen and expresses the will and determination to arrest the arms race on earth and prevent it from being spilled over to outer space, to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons.

To achieve this, the participants in the congress demanded that all nuclear weapons tests be immediately stopped and the "Star Wars" plans be headed off, the moves they regarded among urgent practical measures.

The first thousands of signatures were affixed to the appeal already at the congress itself. The signature collecting campaign to be launched in all countries and continents will impart a still greater appeal to the ideas of the congress.

Further Commentary

PM231139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": "Will of Millions"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- The world congress devoted to International Peace Year has completed its work in the Danish capital. Its representative nature and the number and activity of its participants reflected the profound concern of the people of the earth at the danger of the nuclear arms race. The congress was held immediately after the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik, as though picking up its ideas and discussing them on a broad public level, for practically all the numerous debates in the thematic centers, at the problem-tackling forums, and in the working groups took place around the questions that were discussed in Iceland.

The Copenhagen congress highlighted as though with x-rays the dangerous thrust of the plans of the United States, which is continuing to conduct nuclear explosions and is traveling the path of deploying space-based nuclear weapons. This is not just adventurism but also contempt for the peoples' vital interests. Many congress delegates, particularly from European states, spoke of the burden and responsibility borne by the countries of the continent and, above all, by the members of the North Atlantic bloc by remaining captives of the America of the military-industrial complex.

The complex and contradictory nature of the present international situation, the struggle of two opposite principles in the approach to it -- all this was also reflected during the work of the world congress.

From the moment it opened and through the 5 days of its work the bourgeois press, including the Danish press, right-wing circles, subversive anti-Soviet centers, and Western special services made desparate attempts not only to hinder but also to actually wreck the forum. However, all those endeavors were in vain and suffered total failure, and their organizers merely exposed themselves.

The success of the world congress' work is obvious. The forum of peace-loving forces was not just the first reaction of world public opinion to the results of the Reykjavik summit meeting but also a unique and very topical reply to it. A whole number of addresses and appeals was adopted during it. They include the Copenhagen Appeal advanced on the initiative of the antiwar movements of the "Delhi Six" countries. It expresses the peoples' chief demand: Ban nuclear tests without delay! Halt the sinister "Star Wars" plans!

This is the will of the world congress, reflecting the desires of its participants representing practically the entire diversity of the planet's present-day antiwar and pacificist movement. It is the will of millions upon millions of people for united action and for broad cooperation among all peace-loving forces in the interests of peace, detente, and disarmament in the name of mankind's future.

OSAKA CONFERENCE DEBATES CENTER ON REYJKAVIK

LD211539 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Osaka October 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Borodin reports: An international symposium which reviewed prospects for the development of world politics and the economy and East-West relations closed here today. It was attended by experts on international relations from Japan, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and some other countries. The debates centered on the recent Reykjavik meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which, in the unanimous view of the participants in the symposium, had prepared the ground for the solution of the key problem of our age, the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara said in his speech that any attempt to achieve unilateral military-strategic advantage in the nuclear age could only aggravate the threat of thermonuclear catastrope. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" imposed on the world by the incumbent U.S. Administration is blocking opportunities for arms control. It is time to cast aside anything that hampers accords on sweeping cuts in the nuclear arms arsenals, McNamara said. The former defense secretary was supported by retired Admiral James Eberly, director of the London Royal Institute of International Relations. The "Star Wars" program, according to him, is untenable militarily, politically and intellectually and it is necessary drastically to revise the existing political priorities in order to remove the threat facing mankind.

The Soviet position on nuclear disarmament and international security was presented in detail by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Speeches at the symposium showed the popularity of the ideas put forward by the Soviet Union in Iceland. In spite of their differences of approach, speakers were unanimous that the process initiated in Reykjavik should be continued in the interests of mankind as a whole and criticised the U.S. non-constructive stand.

'DEMAGOGUERY' FEATURE OF WEINBERGER ASIA TOUR

PM231337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts commentary under the rubric "An Observer's Notes": "The Luggage Contained...Demagoguery"]

[Text] "Unless we take timely measures, we will miss the Asian and Pacific Express," D. Obey, chairman of the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, declared recently. The growing economic and political independence of the countries of that region and their desire to steer a course independent of the United States is causing genuine concern in the U.S. ruling circles.

People in Washington must be aware that only a genuine desire for good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with all the states without a discrimination can today serve as the ticket for the "Asian and Pacific Express." However, these qualities are precisely what U.S. policy lacks. Furthermore, Washington's stance is frequently reminiscent of the behavior of a fare dodger who, when caught red-handed and rebuked for his failure to obtain a ticket replies with open demagoguery and sometimes even with his fists. The United States does not want to face up to the realities in Asia and the Pacific. It is still gambling on the methods of diktat and extensive use of its military force.

This approach to the problems of the region was displayed for instance by U.S. Defense Secretary Weingberger during his recent tour of a number of Asian states. He visited China, India, and Pakistan. The Pentagon chief spared no effort in his endeavor to intimidate the Asian countries with the "Soviet military threat" and to sow distrust toward Soviet policy among them. "The aim of Weingberger's trip," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote frankly, "is to somehow counter the diplomatic efforts which the Soviet Union has launched in the region."

As if afraid that he would not be allowed to say everything he wanted while abroad, Weinberger delivered a big speech on the problems of the region prior to his departure. Without batting an eye he claimed that virtually all the successes which the Asian states have achieved over the past four decades are a direct result not "dirty wars" that the Americans were waging at first in Korea and then in Indochina, they did not engage in the annihilation of whose peoples but "sacrificed their lives in an effort to create a shield behind which Asian countries could preserve their freedoms."

As for the future, Weinberger seemed to quote straight from Saltykov-Shchedrin [19th century Russian writer] when he claimed that the region can only thrive under the protection of the "neighborhood watchmen" from Washington. The enormous military grouping deployed by the Pentagon in Asia and the Pacific, including hundreds of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, which, according to the Pentagon chief's logic, provides the only protection against the "aggressive Soviets." In his efforts to prove this, the head of the U.S. Defense Department resorted more than once to the crudest possible methods. The Soviet Union, the U.S. defense secretary stated indignantly, is constantly drawing the attention of Japan and the Philippines to the threat to which these countries are exposing themselves by allowing their territory to be used for U.S. military bases. "That," the Pentagon chief stated hysterically, "reminds me of people who kidnap a child and then tell the family that they will kill their hostage if the family informs the police."

At the same time he pretends he does not know that the Soviet Union consistently favors firm guarantees to ensure the security of nonnuclear countries and has in particular adopted a unilateral pledge of non-first-use of nuclear weapons. The U.S. bases on the other hand present a threat to a number of Asian countries. After all, U.S. strategists have been rehearsing virtually opening various options for aggression against the USSR and other countries in which the Pentagon bases on foreign territory are to be used as bridgeheads. The aim is simple and repulsive: to involve other states in sinisiter plans, and, if necessary, to weaken a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory by interposing other people's territory. Thus Washington, rather than Moscow, has turned these countries into hostages of its adventurist strategy.

The example of Pakistan has shown where one may be led by blindly following Washington. This country has now been transformed into one of the sources of tension in the Asian Continent. It serves as the bridgehead not just for the undeclared war against Afghanistan but also for imperialist interference in India's affairs. Arriving in Islamabad, Weinberger focused his attention on plans to further militarize the country. Under the new military and economic agreement with Washington to the tune of 4 billion, further, consignments of guns, antiaircraft installations, tanks, and fighter bombers will be dispatched to Pakistan as well as AWACS planes. The purpose of these deliveries is obvious. On the other hand, to stimulate the militarist appetites of the Pakistani ruling circles, and on the other to further intensify the tension in this country's relations with its neighbors. Both these objectives ultimately lead to Islambad's further involvement in U.S. global strategy.

The return home of six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in the DRA caused Weinberger special annoyance. The Pentagon chief could think of nothing better than to repeat a lie that has already been refuted. He declared that a few weeks ago more Soviet troops has been transferred to Afghanistan and that therefore the withdrawal of six regiments is nothing more than a trick. It will becomes the head of the defense department to lie so clumsily. After all, a redeployment of troops on such a scale cannot be concealed; it is easily detectable by modern means of surveillance.

Not just this step, but other positive steps taken by our country and the initiatives of other socialist states make the U.S. secretary extremely angry. He tried to distort the essence of the Soviet proposal to limit military activity in the Asian and Pacific region. To justify this kind of obstructionist stance, another lie was launched that the USSR only wants to negotiate limiting U.S. Armed Forces activity. However, it is quite sufficient to read attentively M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech to see that the USSR has reciprocal measures in mind.

The Soviet initiative to hold an All-Asian forum on problems of security and cooperation does not suit Weinberger either. "There is no need for it," the Pentagon chief claims. According to his -- that is, Weinberger's -- opinion, the countries of the region "feel distrust" toward the USSR and other socialist states and therefore have no desire to engage in cooperation with them. The socialist countries, the U.S. defense secretary has said, must "change their behavior."

However, facts point to the contrary: The countries of Asia and the Pacific basn have received with understanding the constructive foreign policy course of the USSR, they would like to develop good-neighbor, mutually advantageous relations with us. However, every time steps are taken in this direction, Washington gets a full-blown hysterical fit. Thus a number of fishery agreements which the USSR signed with states in the southern part of the Pacific was evaluated in the U.S. capital as a manifestation of "Soviet military expansion," no less.

The United States also takes the very same attitude to the constructive initiatives of the DPRK and the Indochinese countries. Washington has spared no effort in order to thwart the dialogue aimed at reducing tension in the Korean peninsula and Southeast Asia.

It is highly illustrative that Weinberger was able to counter the socialist countries' peace initiatives in the Asian Continent only with an ill-assorted mixture of imperial ambitions, juggled facts, and outright lies. This is because apart from its desire to impose its hegemony on the peoples of the region, Washington has nothing to offer. This is why Weinberger left for his tour of Asia with no more than demagoguery in his luggage.

NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER SHOWS NAVAL ARMS RACE AIM

LD232333 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The inclusion of the new nuclear aircraft carrier "Theodore Roosevelt" in the U.S. Navy from October 25, which was announced by the U.S. Department of Defence on Wednesday, is a new evidence of the Pentagon's striving to speed up the naval armaments race and the militaristic activity in the world ocean. Armadas of warships flying Stars and Stripes ply many seas and oceans. Attack carrier-based groups constitute the core of the three U.S. fleets concentrated off the coasts of the Euroasian continent. The banking on force, which was described in the past as "gunboat diplomacy" has now been replaced by Washington with "aircraft carrier diplomacy", the instrument of the neo-globalism doctrine.

U.S. squadrons are ;used ever more often as a means of pressure on sovereign countries and even for direct acts of aggression against them. This can be seen from the armed intervention against tiny Grenada, from criminal bombardment of Libyan cities, shelling of peaceful population of Lebanon, the "show of strength" off the coast of Nicaragua and so on. A web of U.S. bases that entangled the globe services the United States naval armadas.

Just as the speedy development of other types of arms, above all nuclear arms, a new round of naval armament race that was started during the current U.S. Administratioh, is aimed at achieving military superiority. Under the programme of naval construction worked out by Washington, the number of U.S. warships is to reach 600. Special emphasis is placed on aircraft carriers and submarines equipped with cruise missiles that can carry nuclear charges.

And this is being done at a time when the United Nations General Assembly, in a number of resolutions, urged the leading naval powers to start talks on the limitation and restriction of naval activity, on curbing the naval armaments race and spreading confidence-building measures on territories of seas and oceans. Responding to this call, the Soviet Union proposed a range of practical measures. They apply to the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea and other areas of the world ocean. The USSR declares for reducing on a balanced basis the number of warships, withdrawing nuclear-armed ships from certain areas, the adoption of effective measures to ensure security of naval communications. The Soviet Union expressed the readiness to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean if the U.S. fleet is simultaneously withdrawn.

The implementation of these proposals would make it possible to curb the arms race on seas, to ensure that the biggest possible part of the world ocean should become a peace zone in the near future.

More Carriers Being Built

LD232339 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- A Pentagon spokesman has announced that a new atomic-powered aircraft carrier, the Theodore Roosevelt, will be officially added to the U.S. Navy in a ceremony on Saturday. The U.S. Navy currently has 14 aircraft carriers, four of them atomic powered. The Theodore Roosevelt has a deadweight of 96,000 tons and can accommodate about 90 warplanes. It costs 3.5 billion dollars. At present the U.S. is building two more atomic powered aircraft carriers, the Abraham Lincoln and the George Washington due to be floated in 1989 and 1991.

SHULTZ APPOINTS REDMAN TO REPLACE B. KALB

LD221059 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Washington October 22 TASS -- U.S. State Secretary George Shultz appointed Charles Redman his assistant secretary of state for public affairs. Redman replaced Bernard Kalb who had resigned a fortnight ago in protest of the misinformation campaign against Libya conducted by the Reagan administration. According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, a plan cf subversive operations against Libya which was approved at a secret meeting in the White House last August, provided, inter alia, for circulating USA-fabricated canards about the situation in that Arab country and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Shultz denied the existence of such a plan right before Kalb's resignation. However he noted that he regarded the "psychological war" against Al-Qadhdhafi as quite natural. [passage omitted]

KAMENTSEV, ARMAND HAMMER DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM200945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 15 October V.M. Kamentsev [deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers] received A. Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum firm. Questions of the further development of cooperation between Soviet organizations and Occidental Petroleum were discussed during the talks. USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov participated in the talks.

MOSCOW TRADE SEMINAR HELD WITH U.S. COMPANIES

LD231653 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- The possibilities of developing new forms of trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Soviet organisations and American firms, in particular the setting up of mixed enterprises on Soviet territory, were discussed at a seminar here. The seminar was attended by representatives of several American companies, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and also of a number of other Soviet agencies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER BEIJING VISIT

Reception Speeches

PM240831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Arrival in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct — A meeting has taken place here between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and President Li Xiannian of the PRC, and talks were held with Hu Yaobang, general secretay of the CPC Central Committee, at which issues relating to bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed.

Speaking at the reception in Beijing, Li Xiannian said that this visit will deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the PRC and the GDR and the two countries' peoples.

E. Honecker said that in the nuclear-space age war has ceased to be an instrument of international politics. The summit in Iceland emphasized the need for reason and realism to prevail. The GDR supports the large-scale measures put forward in Reykjavik by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the interests of strengthening peace. Touching on relations betwen the GDR and the PRC, he noted that the accords which have been achieved and the upcoming signing of an agreement on long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the GDR and the PRC will provide a firm basis for their development.

Meets With Officials

LD232118 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 23 TASS — General secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of the State of the GDR Erich Honecker, on an official friendly visit in the PRC, had talks here with Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang. The XINHUA news agency reports that the sides exchanged opinions mainly on the question of the further development of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker also had a meeting with Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the CPC Deng Xiaoping, who went along with the opinion of the distinguished guest from the GDR that relations between the CPC and the SUPG should be continued and developed. At the ensuing reception the general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee expressed satisfaction over the fact that the GDR and the PRC regard ensuring peace among fundamental questions.

He noted the importance of the policy of the Warsaw Treaty member states aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament and indicated in this connection the far-reaching proposals that general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev advanced at the meeting in Reykjavik.

Deng Xiaoping supported these proposals and said that they constitute a good basis and that the other side should show flexibility too for results to be achieved. With regard to SDI, he said that China has been declaring from the start against the "Star Wars" programme, which represents a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race. China has a negative attitude to SDI also for the reason that arms control on earth is possible while there can be no arms control in space.

SAVENKOV INTERVIEWS ROGACHEV ON BEIJING TALKS

PM240940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with I.A. Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy foreign minister, by IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Savenkov in Beijing: "The Ninth Round: The Political Dialogue Was Useful" -- date of interview not stated; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The ninth round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations took place in Beijing 6 through 14 October. The two sides exchanged opinions on the state of ties between the countries in the political, trade, economic, cultural, and other spheres, and also on certain important international and regional problems of mutual interest.

Yu. Savenkov, IZVESTIYA's correspondent in China, asked I.A. Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy foreign minister, to talk abut the history of these consultations and their role within the system of relations between the two countries.

The Soviet-Chinese political consultations at the level of special representatives of the two countries' governments began in 1982, exactly 4 years ago, in Beijing, I.A. Rogachev said. An important channel of dialogue was thus opened, with the aim of promoting the process of normalization of bilateral relations, seeking mutually acceptable solutions to the questions which exist, and deepening the understanding of the sides' positions on international problems. Consultations are held in the two capitals in turn, twice a year.

Over these years there has been a marked improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations in virtually every area. The political consultations undoubtedly play their part in this process, especially since at first they were virtually the only channel for the exchange of opinions on the whole range of bilateral relations. Let me present a brief general picture of the development level are widening. Meetings between the USSR and PRC foreign ministers in New York in the course of UN General Assembly sessions have become the practice. Reciprocal visits are carried out by deputy heads of the two countries' governments, and I would like to note that these culminate in relatively major accords which promote progress in our relations. Recently, during the visit to China by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, there was a detailed, constructive discussion with the PRC leaders of the prospects for Soviet-Chinese ties. A number of new agreements and documents were signed and real steps were outlined for cooperation in the area of planning activity and the quest for new, up-to-date forms of foreign economic ties, and also for additional growth in traditional trade on the basis of the agreement between the USSR and Chinese governments on trade turnover and payments in 1986-90, the first long-term trade agreement between the USSR and the PRC. I would like to say a good word about border trade. The very fact of its resumption and rapid expansion in recent years testifies to the desire of the peoples living on both sides of the border for peace and friendly good-neighborliness.

The Soviet-Chinese commission on economic, trade, scientific, and techincial cooperation is working energetically; its second session is to be held in Moscow in spring 1987. The first session of the standing subcommission on scientific and technical cooperation, which has just ended in the Soviet capital, defined the potential for expanding contacts in this sphere. The next few days will see the start of a conference of the group on transport shipments of foreign trade freight.

Evidence of the development of Soviet-Chinese ties in the area of the economy, science, and culture was provided by the PRC trade and economic exhibition held this summer, the first to be organized in Moscow since 1953. We hope that our Soviet exhibition will take place with equal success in Beijing in December of this year.

Mention must be made of the importance of the restoration of ties between the highest organs of state power in the USSR and the PRC after a 30-year gap. Regular contacts between ministries, departments, and academies of sciences have become the norm. Ties have become markedly more active at the level of public organizations, in the sphere or culture, sport, education, and so forth.

We are confident that he restoration of sister city links will open new opportunities for contact between our two peoples and the exchange of experience in socialist building. Chen Xitong, major of the Chinese capital, has already visited the USSR as a guest of the Moscow City Soviet. Next there is to be an exchange of delegations between Leningrad and Shanghai. Incidentally, the two countries will open general consulates in those cities before the end of this year.

It is hard to exaggerate the significance of Soviet-Chinese relations for the future of the world. Our positions show similarity on many cardinal international problems, although major differences persist in our approaches to a number of problems. Both the nuclear powers on the Asian continent -- the USSR and the PRC -- have adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We give due credit to the position of the PRC, which opposes the militarization of space in any form.

At the ninth round of consultations, which took place in a businesslike, frank atmosphere, the sides continued the discussion of questions of the normalization of Soviet-Chineese relations, and reaffirmed their sincere desire to further improve and develop them. A talks took place with Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, member of the State Council, and foreign minister of the PRC, as was reported in our press. In particular, we put forward certain practical considerations regarding ways of implementing ideas and proposals for the further development of USSR-PRC relations which were set forth in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986.

An accord was achieved on resuming talks in Moscow in February 1987 on border issues, at the level of deputy foreign ministers of the USSR and the PRC, and on holding these talks in the two countries' capitals by turns.

On the whole, this round of political consultations was useful. The next, 10th round is to be held in Moscow in April 1987.

AGREEMENT WITH PRC ON AMUR BORDER AREAS SIGNED

PM241025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Text] An agreement between the USSR and the PRC on establishing of a Soviet-Chinese commission to take charge of the work to develop a plan for comprehensive use of the border areas of the Argun and Amur rivers was signed in Moscow on 23 October. It was signed by USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Minister N.F. Vasilyev and PRC Ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang.

The joining of efforts to rationally use and protect the water resources of the border areas of these rivers the sides noted corresponds not only to the interests of the population of this basin; it serves the interests of peaceful construction, and the cause of developing good-neighborliness and friendship between the two states.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS CHINESE 1911 REVOLUTION

PM240951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soiree at House of Friendship"]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the 75th anniversary of the Hsinhai Revolution in China was held at the House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow 22 October.

In the speeches delivered during the soiree it was noted that the Xinhai [otherwise Hsinhai -- refers to appelation of year 1911 according to dual-cycle Chinese calendrical system] Revolution, which overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed the republic, had a great influence on the development of the revolutionary democratic movement in China. Its significance was highly rated by V.I. Lenin.

The soiree was attended by public representatives, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and staffers of the PRC Embassy in the USSR.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON KIM VISIT, BILATERAL TIES

SK230546 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dear listeners: Comrade Klyuyev, Soviet minister of light industry, serves as chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Our station reporter met Comrade Klyuyev and asked him to comment on relations with the Korean friends. The following are his remarks:

Dear Korean friends: Above all, I would like to say that the activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, its members, and all Soviet people joyfully received the report on the goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. All of us remember the visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the leader of the fraternal country. That visit gave a new stimulus to the development of the Soviet-Korean relations and brought them to an even higher stage.

I am convinced that the Comrade Kim Il-song's visit this time and his talks with the leadership of the Soviet Union will weightily contribute to strengthening and developing the cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

What are the characteristics of the relations between the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, and between our other organizations? We have only one answer: Friendship and cooperation. Through its existence for many years, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has become one of the mass public organizations introducing to the Soviet people the lives of the working people of Socialist Korea and their sacrificial labor in building a new society. Members of our organization frequently visit Korea. At the same time, we always happily welcome envoys of the DPRK working people. We regard it as our task to perfect and strengthen these relations. Our relations help make our lives even more affluent and exchange our experiences in work.

Cooperation in the joint struggle to oppose the imperialists' maneuvers and build a new society firmly unites the peoples of our two countries. Political contacts and economic and cultural relations are also actively developing. According to the 1986-1990 long-range trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, a drastic development is anticipated in the Soviet-Korean trade. The (?exchange of goods will double). Cooperation based on the principle of the distribution of products is becoming even more active.

The relations between the Soviet Ministry of Light Industry and its Korean counterpart organizations are also being perfected. Equality and reciprocity are an important trait of our relations. The Soviet people rejoice over the Korean people's successes, which they have won through arduous labor.

In my visit to the Republic, I witnessed the Korean people's enthusiasm and their determination to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation. Many things unite the people of the two fraternal countries. Above all, the peoples of the two countries share aspirations to rescue the world from the danger of a nuclear war. We express thanks to the Korean comrades for their full support for Soviet efforts to settle the key issues of this era, such as the discontinuation of the arms race and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catatastrophe.

We know that the DPRK's peace-loving policy, broadly supported by international public circles, is playing a great and positive role in the struggle to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific region.

In conclusion, Comrade Klyuyev, in the name of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, wishes the Korean friends new great successes in their socialist construction and in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress. The friendship and cooperation between our two countries are strengthening and developing on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

PRAVDA NOTES END OF HONECKER DPRK VISIT

PM230921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Results of Visit"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct -- The official friendly visit to the DPRK by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is over. During the visit he had talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president.

The two countries' leaders stated their total support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and for the USSR's postion at the Soviet-U.S. meeting at Reykjavik and made a high assessment of the USSR's proposal to safeguard security in the Asia-Pacific region. E. Honecker welcomed the DPRK proposals to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace as an important contribution to strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in this part of the world.

At at rally in Pyongyang E. Honecker noted the DPRK's achievements in various spheres of socialist building and expressed support for the Korean people's demand that U.S. Armed Forces be withdrawn from the Korean peninsula.

As has been stressed, the visit to the DPRK by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee was an important event in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The DPRK leader expressed the readiness of the republic's government and people to continue their dogged struggle to maintain peace in Korea and worldwide.

Today E. Honecker left Pyongyang on a visit to the PRC. He was seen off at the airfield by Kim Il-song and other SPRK leaders.

MURAKHOVSKIY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

LD212045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Today a Soviet Government delegation left Moscow for Ulaanbaatar to take part in an another session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Econonic and Scientific and Technical cooperation. It is led by Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom.

Talks With Batmonh

PM240829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, today received V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. He has arrived here at the head of a Soviet Government delegation to take part in the 31st session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The meeting rated highly the all-around fraternal ties between the USSR and Mongolia and noted the successful fulfillment of the existing accords in the sphere of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation. Special attention was drawn to the expansion of such forms of cooperation as Soviet-Mongolian joint enterprises and production units in various sectors of the Mongolian national economy.

J. Batmonh described the measures being carried out in the country to implement the 19th MPRP Congress decisions, build up Mongolia's economic potential, and increase the Mongolian people's prosperity.

V.S. Murakhovskiy reported on the multifaceted creative activity being conducted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to fulfill the 27th CPSU guidelines.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE ANNIVERSARY

LD182250 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The objective political, economic and geographic factors, the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples urgently necessitate the establishment between the USSR and Japan of normal, and, even better, goodneighbourly relations, development of broad and all-round cooperation, a search for and discovery of ways towards mutual understanding and cooperation. This is pointed out in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today in connection with the 30th anniversary on October 19 of the signing of the Soviet-Japanese declaration, which proclaimed an end to the state of war and restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The newspaper points out that the recent positive processes in Soviet-Japanese relations "have made it possible to raise the question of an exchange of visits between the USSR and Japan at the highest level."

"The Soviet Union's policy vis-a-vis Japan has always been sincere and principled," the article stressed. It says that "if the Japanese side displays a well-balanced and realistic approach to the question of relations with the USSR, on the basis of recognition of the priorities of the vital intersts, a broad prospect would open for putting into action the whole potential of the opportunities for the development of relations, which the USSR and Japan maintain."

"A major step forward in that sense would be the adoption of concrete measures directed at improving the political climate and building up trust between the two countries," the newspaper noted. The Soviet initiatives and proposals are well-known to the Japanese side, and remain in force. The Soviet side sees, as a matter of fact, no obstacles to accelerating talks on a peace treaty, having in mind its signing, if a realistic approach on that issue is shown by Tokyo."

Effective use of the great potentialities in practically all areas of Soviet-Japanese business relations would be a weighty contribution to strengthening the fundamentals of relations. Thus, in particular, economic cooperation, long-term cooperation in the exploration and use of space for peace, a broadening of contacts and relations in other fields would meet the best interests of out countries."

"The Soviet Union and Japan can and must cooperate in the resolution of such urgent problems as preserving peace, ending nuclear tests, curbing the race of weapons, above all of nulear weapons, and preventing its spreading to new media," IZVESTIYA points out. Being Asian powers, they would be able to make an essential contribution to inproving the atmosphere in the Asian-Pacific region, to settling the conflict situations there, lowering the level of tensions and developing positive processes."

"The Soviet people respect the Japanese people, whose self-discipline, energy and enterprise have ensured remarkable successes in the field of material production and cultural field," the article says. "Soviet people are sincerely interested in the good relations with Japan. The objective position of our countries in the world is such that it demands in-depth cooperation on a healthy, realistic basis, in an atmosphere of tranquility, not loaded with the problems of the past.

The Soviet side is prepared to follow that path consistently and honestly, and work for making the current turn for the better in Soviet-Japanese relations irreversable and for establishing between our countries of true goodneighbourliness and broad mutually-beneficial cooperation," the newspaper IZVESTIYA emphasized.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUB'S VISIT TO JAPANESE PORT NOTED

LD240901 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 24 TASS -- The U.S. nuclear powered strike submarine "Guardfish" has again called at Yokosuka port, where a U.S. naval base, the biggest in the Far East, is situated. The unprecedented activeness of the American nuclear powered submarines, which is comparable only with the period of the dirty war of the USA in Vietnam, is a source of serious concern for the country's public. Representatives of mass anti-war organisations repeatedly pointed out in their statements the extreme danger of a growth of the Pentagon's military preparations threatening peace and stability in the region.

COMMENTARY HITS WEINBERGER'S DRA STANCE

PM221519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev "Rejoinder": "Prudence to the Winds...."]

[Text] While touring Asian states, including Pakistan in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger engaged in provocative slander in passing. From a source known to him he dug up a base little idea -- the Russians are said to be withdrawing six of their regiments from Afghanistan, but so what? For they could have "secretly" introduced (and seemingly have introduced) as many regiments and even divisions there as they like.

To sober-minded people living at the end of the 20th century, when the Americans themselves boast that they can read vehicle license plates from their satellites, such a revelation seems absurd. However, there are people who have readily picked up this lie. Thus, the president of Pakistan even outdid his overseas guest. Citing "his own information and his own intelligence," Ziaul Haq even invented a figure -- a new 15,000-strong contingent! He does this in order to continue nibbling at the rich American pie that is called "aid" to the Afghan rabble.

Both the U.S. defense secretary and his Pakistani ally are evidently acting according to the principle "a lie does not hurt," and they have both cast prudence to the winds....

IZVESTIYA on Pakistan Visit

PM221315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Skosyrev "International Commentary": "The Secretary in the Role of Tightrope Walker"]

[Text] "A politician is like a tightrope-walker. He maintains his balance by saying one thing and doing the complete opposite." This French maxim automatically comes to mind when you read reports about U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's recent trip to India and Pakistan.

In the case of Pakistan the envoys of the U.S. military department have long beaten a path there -- since the fifties, in fact, when the United States involved that country in military blocs and deployed bases on its territory. Nowadays, the ties between the Pentagon and the generals who hold real power in Islamabad have expanded still further. Pakistan has become one of the largest recipients of U.S. aid. Since the early eighties it has passed 3 billion dollar-mark and in 1987 the fulfillment of a new 6-year program worth over 4 billion dollars is to begin.

When allocating these colossal sums to the Ziaul Haq regime, Washington is guided by considerations which are far from philanthropic. It needs Pakistan as a bridgehead for the implementation of its neoglobalist strategy directed against the independent states of South Asia and the Near and Middle East. It is no coincidence that at the same time as Weinberger was in Islamabad, General G. Crist, commander of the Central Command who has the "Rapid Deployment Forces" under his control, also arrived there.

The content of the conversations that the Pentagon chief and Gen Crist had with Islamabad's top military men is shrouded in secrecy. But is clear from UPI's reports that the talks' prime theme was the undeclared war which the United States is waging against Afghanistan through the agency of the Pakistani Army. Weinberger let it clearly be known that the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan does not enter into the American policymakers' schemes. On the contrary, he promised to continue supplying weapons to the dushmans.

One good turn deserves another. When allowing the United States to expend its intervention against Afghanistan Pakistan expects that the latter, in turn, will "take account" of its growing appetite for arms consignments. In the past 5 years, the Pakistani generals have managed to obtain, for example, 40 F-16 fighters capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Now it is a question of obtaining a new batch of these aircraft as well as tanks, artillery, and radar.

The logical question is: Why does Pakistan need this military hardware? Washington and Islamabad have prepared a stock reply to that -- to repulse the "threat" from Afghanistan. Yet 80 percent of Pakistan's U.S.-made weapons are deployed along the border with India. If that fact is taken into account there will perhaps be no need to explain why Weinberger had to use all his customary political tightrope walking skill during his talks in Delhi. The secretary had to perform true miracles of high wire expertise to try to prove that ...it is solely from friendly feelings toward India that Washington is arming Pakistan to the teeth, a country which has waged three wars against its neighbor and is now filling the latter's territory with saboteurs.

Across the ocean it has been written quite openly that the purpose of the trip to India was to step up America's political influence there. For that reason Weinberger offered his interlocutors in Delhi access to the latest achievements of U.S. technology and military cooperation. Political commentators have deciphered this scheme with no difficulty. For example, the TIMES OF INDIA has noted that for a rapprochement with the United States, India must renounce everything that it believed in, defended, and strove for -- nonalignment, the desire to play an independent role in international affairs, and the preservation of its commitment first and always to its own interests.

It is no wonder that the U.S. guest was given a very guarded reception in Delhi or that, when he left for Pakistan, the Indian side should not even mention military cooperation in its report on the result of the visit. By all accounts, Weinberger's verbal tightrope walking did not work.

PAKISTAN OPENS PORT, NAVAL BASES TO U.S.

LD240717 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- Pakistan declared officially that Karachi and other Pakistani ports will always be open to calls of U.S. warships, including those that are nuclear-armed. According to a UPI correspondent's report, this was said by a spokesman for Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, who said at a press confernce in Islamabad that Pakistan is ready to receive in its ports any warships of countries "friendly" to the regime.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry confirmed that the question of the use of Pakistani ports and naval bases by the Pentagon was widely discussed during a recent three-day visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Islamabad.

Paving the ground for the new deal, the Pentagon sent last spring to Karachi a unit of warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet with the "Enterprise" aircraft carrier. Now, going by pronouncements of officials in Islamabad, these calls will be made on a permanent basis.

Islamabad's decision has become another serious step towards the consolidation of the militarisitic alliance between the two countries. The Pentagon had earlier secured the consent of the Islamabad authorities to the use of Pakistani airfields by U.S. war planes. Conducting the policy of "open door" to the U.S. military, the Islamabad regime gets ever heavier involved in Washington's aggressive global strategy.

KATUSHEV HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN NEW DELHI

LD240134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Delhi, 23 Oct (TASS) -- Indian Foreign Minister N.D. Tiwari received today K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is on an official visit here.

During the conversation that took place, N.D. Tiwari gave a higher appreciation to the state of Soviet-Indian multilateral cooperation, including in economic relations, which corresponds to interests of both countries. The existing programs for joint cooperation are being successfully implemented. There are new fields for further expanding Indo-Soviet economic relations. K.F. Katushev fully confirmed the evaluation of the state and level of Soviet-indian economic relations given by N.D. Tiwari.

Certain issues on further developing economic relations between the USSR and India of mutual interest were examined and discussed. The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Minister of State K. Natwar Singh and A.R. Venkateswaran, secretary for foreign affairs of the Indian Foreign Ministry, from the Indian side, and V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador in India, from the Soviet side, took part in the conversation.

On the same day, K.F. Katushev met Indian Minister of Energy V. Sathe during conversation; issues of Soviet-Indian cooperation in power engineering were discussed.

V. ZAGLADIN WELCOMES INDIAN DELEGATION

PM231531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation from the Indian National Congress (I) party, headed by Darbara Singh, member of the party's working committee, arrived in Moscow 18 October at the CPSU Central committee's invitation.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International section, and I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International section.

PRAVDA VERSION OF SHEVARDNADZE PRESS CONFERENCE

PM221015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition pp 4-5

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official friendly visit here, held a press conference at which he made the following statement:

Our visit to Romania ends with our meeting with you. We have an urgent need to share with the press a number of impressions about the events of recent days. I hope they will not be without interest to you.

In the first page, we have carried out a responsible mission entrusted to us by M.S. Gorbavhev -- to inform the leadership of the fraternal socialist countries promptly about the content and results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, to expound our evaluations and to hear the opinion of our friends.

We have a meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. During a very detailed and substantive conversation we analyzed in detail the Reykjavik negotiations and the situation that has arisen following their conclusion.

A working meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states was also devoted to the results of Reykjavik. All the ministers highly evaluated the position of the Soviet Union and the course conducted at the negotiations by M.S. Gorbachev. In the difficult and dramatic discussion on the destiny of the world the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee defended the position not just of our state alone: He was acting in the interests of all the socialist countries, of the socialist community and of all mankind.

The Reykjavik meeting raises the moral and political prestige of socialism to an even higher level. It has shown the world how great is the price we are prepared to pay for a stable and reliable peace and how unshakable is our commitment to principle in the defense of its fundamental interests.

The Bucharest session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states has deepened our cooperation. Having exchanged views on the situation in the world in the light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks, we coordinated our further actions and defined the priorities and directions of joint efforts, whose aim is the implementation of the initiative of the fraternal countries to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

I would describe the Bucharest meeting of ministers as the collective creative work of responsible and equal partners, whose coordinated work substantially promotes the strengthening of our community and its position on the world scene.

Finally, our official visit to Romania and talks with our Romanian friends. During the second meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- it was a very lengthy conversation -- we have a fundamental discussion of the state and prospects of Soviet-Romanian relations. It was pleasant to see that both sides' desire to develop traditional fraternal links and contacts coincided fully, and that it was the common view that the basis that exists for this is growing in strength and breadth.

The negotiations with my counterpart, Comrade Totu, proceeded in a substantive, constructive and purposeful manner. We touched upon a very wide range of issues relating to international and bilateral relations and came to the conclusion that our two countries can and will cooperate even more closely in resolving the key problems of the present day.

Despite the strenuous schedule of the Bucharest meetings and were able to feel the pulse of the Romanian people and became acquainted with their achievements in the economy, science and culture. Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, briefed us on this in great depth. The hospitality and amicableness of the working people of the republic won our hearts, and we were profoundly moved by the respect in which they hold our country. The golden Romanian autumn with its generous fruits created a beautiful backdrop for our meetings.

And nevertheless, we continually return in our thoughts to what happened in Reykjavik on 11-12 October. The impressions of those days are superimposed on all today's matters, and the perception of them is all the more acute. All the more profound is the understanding of how difficult each step toward peace is. Never before has it been so broad as in those days at Reykjvik, and never before has it been severed so unreasonably as by our U.S. negotiating partners.

Why did this happen?

M.S. Gorbachev replied exhaustively to this at the press conference in Reykjavik on 12 October and in his speech on Soviet television.

However, broad discussion of the subjects continues, and, in particular, reports are coming in which distort the true state of affairs. It is essential to comment on, so to speak, certain commentaries.

Whether it is relevant or not, our U.S. partners use the President's favorite phrase: "It's not that peoples distrust each other because they have a lot of weapons, but they arm themselves because there is no trust between them."

Well, if in Washington they are so greatly concerned about the problems of trust, they themselves should not undermine trust.

This is precisely what they are doing when they now state that they, allegedly, proposed to us the elimination of nuclear weapons, but we refused.

As if M.S. Gorbachev had not made his 15 January statement describing a plan for the total description of nuclear weapons before the end of the present century.

It is as if the sides did not reach a mutual understanding on this central issue in Reykjavik by confirming that they would commit themselves to eliminate all nuclear weapons, including ballistic missiles, by the end of 1996. The mutual understanding on this issue is of historic significance.

I could reconstruct a minute-by-minute picture of how in Reykjavik we came to such an accord. However, at present, dark smears are being placed on this picture. All these insinuations as to the imaginary violations by the Soviet Union of its treaty obligations and the inventions about its secret work in the sphere of defense installations are both irresponsible and immoral. The rhetorical passages to the effect that only talk from a position of strength forces the Soviet Union to agreement are immoral.

Great, very great is the U.S. military potential, but the potential for decency of some representatives of the administration is seriously dminished.

In this regard one wishes to say the times of the Talleyrands have long passed. Petty acts of cunning with great consequences which are characteristic of the age of secret diplomacy ought by now to have been shelved. When with bated breath millions of people look you in the face with hope and faith and listen to you, be honest with them. Do not distort, for example, what exactly was discussed in Reykjavik and how. This is an elementary demand.

Electronics equipped with untruth is frightening technology, it creates interference on the screen of world public opinion. We have an obligation to eliminate it.

Distortions are already becoming apparent in the enumeration of the questions allegedly discussed at the meeting. Then they try to give the impression that the United States defended the ABM Treaty, while we demanded its revision.

Anyone with any political knowledge at all knows that the Soviet Union is in favor of preserving the accords in the area of arms limitation and reduction, whereas the United States has declared the SALT I agreement and the SALT II Treaty dead.

To claim that the strategic defense initiative does not contradict the ABM Treaty is a total distortion.

The SDI program is not just the antithesis of this treaty, but its antagonist or, to put it simply, its mortal enemy. And they want to use it to destroy the only remaining obstacle in the way of space weapons. As M.S. Gorbachev said, it is the "Star Wars" program that is inhibiting movement toward a nuclear-free world.

It was over the ABM Treaty, over the term of observance of the treaty, and over what must not be done during that term that the struggle took place in Reykjavik.

Our position is that the sides must strengthen the setup established by the ABM Treaty and pledge not to exercise the right to withdraw from it for as long as possible and not do anything in that period that might undermine the setup and the restrictions imposed by the treaty. Then, as we proposed, enter into negotiations to determine further steps.

The U.S. position consists in not withdrawing from the treaty for a maximum of 10 years, but all the time carrying out research into and tests of a new weapons system and making it ready in order to be able to embark on the deployment of new armaments the day after the 10-year period expires.

According to this plan, the elimination of nuclear armaments would be concurrent with the creation [sozdaniye] of new space weapons, comparable to and even surpassing nuclear weapons. It would be the same old arms race, but on the basis of different, new technology.

In other words, they were offering, in soft wrapping, the idea that we should lay down our arms rather than disarm, while they replace one type of weapon with another and thus leave us a defenseless target of laser installations and electromagnetic guns.

But what sensible person would agree to that?

It is hard to cope with the bitterness and bewilderment. The disinformers, who did not even manage to get close to the negotiating room, claim that it all broke down because of our reluctance to accept the formula on space weapon tests outside the laboratory. This is not a trifle, nor is it a mere formula, but the destiny, lives, and freedom of millions and billions of people, and in this case it is they who have been made hostages of SDI.

Let us suppose for a moment that we have accepted the deal offered by the United States. We start destroying nuclear weapons and, at the same time, creating space weapons. We are quite capable of doing this, we have both the scientific and the material-technical potential. But we would then totally exhaust our ethical arsenals, share with Washington the immoral "privilege" of world domination, and betray the trust and hopes of our friends and allies and all the peoples of the world.

No, we will not agree to that. We have not agreed to that. M.S. Gorbachev has made this clear in his speeches. We are honest to our own and to the other peoples. An honest policy is our strongest weapon and we do not intend to abandon it.

In conclusion, one parallel. Loving parents give their children affectionate nicknames. Even if the children are monsters who pose a danger to those around them. The first atom bomb, dropped on Hiroshima, was christened "Little Boy" by the Americans and they said that the flash was "brighter than a thousand suns." On that August day in 1945, despite all the depth and destruction, no one could predict the consequences of that madness.

Now they are known. But the monstrous means of warfare are still being presented in the romantic clothing of myth, as the embodiment of mankind's eternal dream. This is the way the SDI program is publicized, and none of its fathers wants to talks about its unpredicatable consequences for the destiny of the world and space.

Mankind does not need "stories" with uncertain endings. It needs truth, and truth is what we are telling. No matter how bitter -- we tell it. And we are still hopeful that it will triumph. The note of bright optimism that was sounded in M.S. Gorbachev's recent speeches is the Soviet Union's will and determination to continue the dialogue with the United States and to seek and find solutions to complex problems in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and all people of the world.

Then E.A. Shevardnadze answered numerous questions put by journalists. Most of them concerned Soviet-American relations in the light of the meeting in Reykjavik, the prospects of the Geneva talks, and the upcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The correspondents displayed a great deal of interest in the work of the Warsaw Pact Countries Foreign Ministers' Committee and in the Soviet-Romanian talks.

PRAVDA SUMS UP VISIT BY MSZMP'S SZUROS

PM230927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Views"]

[Text] M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was in Moscow 19-21 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

He was recieved by CPSU Central Committee Secretaries A. F. Dobrynin and V. A. Medvedev and had meetings at CPSU Central Committee sections. During the talks, which were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, views were exchanged on topical questions of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement and on Soviet-Hungarian relations.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF DEMICHEV VISIT TO SFRY

Meets With Hasani

PM240809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct — A meeting was held here on 21 October between S. Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidium, and P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is heading a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia.

P.N. Demichev and S. Hasani exchanged reports on progress in the fulfillment of the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the USSR and the SFRY in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th LCY Congress decisions, respectively. During a discussion of the key questions of bilateral relations both sides noted with satisfaction tht cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is developing successfully and progressively and expressed the joint desire to continue working to futher consolidate the friendship and atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

In connection with P.N. Demichev's report on the Soviet Union's new large-sacle proposals aimed at radically reducing nuclear arms and preventing the transfer of the arms race to space, proposals set out by M.S. Gorbacev at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, S. Hasani declared Yugoslavia's support for the Soviet peace-loving initiatives.

P.N. Demichev stressed that the Soviet Union rates highly the SFRY's efforts aimed at strengthening international security and developing peaceful cooperation.

Officials' Dinner Speeches

PM230935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits SFRY"]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct -- The SFRY Federal Assembly gave a supper in the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's honor.

The traditional, worthwhile, and fruitful contacts between the USSR and SFRY parliaments, I. Vrandecic [president of the SFRY Federal Assembly] stated in his supper speech, demonstrate the high level of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and the mutual interest in the exchange of experience of socialist building. [paragraph continues]

Our meetings and their results show that the consistent application of the jointly approved principles contained in the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement as well as in other documents create the conditions for the stable development of cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, and other spheres. Yugoslavia will continue to maintain and develop the valuable experience of coopoeration with the the Soviet Union, broaden ties between the SFRY Federal Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet, and raise the level of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia, the president of the SFRY Federal Assembly stressed, supports the peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They are aimed at freeing mankind from the nightmare of the nuclear danger and inspire the hope that despite the complexities at the recent Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, an understanding will be reached on beginning a real disarmament process.

P.N. Demichev stated: We attach great significance to the strengthening of parliamentary ties with all countries, primarily the socialist countries.

We and all the peoples of the world are now facing the historic task of preserving world peace. The Soviet Union views the struggle for a lasting peace on earth as its sacred duty. Mindful of their high responsibility to mankind, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are making every effort to create an all-embracing system of international security and to eliminate nuclear weapoons on our planet. This was graphically confirmed once more by the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, U.S. President R. Reagan. It was an important event in international life in the struggle against the arms race and for the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet side's position at that meeting was a concrete expression of the new approach and the new thinking whose need is dictated by the realities of the nuclear missile age.

An assessment of it was given by M.S. Gorbachev at the press conference in Reykjavik and in a speech on Soviet television.

Although through the Reagan administration's fault this meeting did not produce the results which could have been expected we are not withdrawing our far-reaching proposals which, if adopted, would make it possible to use the unique opportunity to really begin ending the arms race, banning nuclear weapons, and destroying them once and for all.

We note with satisfaction that these wide-scale Soviet proposals find understanding and support in Yugoslavia. We are united with you in the view that what is now needed are the vigorous actions of all the peoples and the pooling of their efforts so as to give a resolute "no" to the policy leading to brink of nuclear war. Much can be done here by parliamentarians, the elected representatives of the peoples, expressing their will and their desire for a peaceful life.

We link the successful solution of domestic tasks, P.N. Demichev stressed, with the further development of all-round cooperation with the socialist countries. It may be said that a new stage is now beginning in that cooperation, a stage characterized by a significant deepening of economic ties and intensification of scientific and technical cooperation.

Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, the head of the delegation said in conclusion, is developing succesfully in the political, trade and economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas. [paragraph continues]

It meets the fundamental interests of our countries and peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. We shall continue doing everything in our power to ensure that our ties strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples on the basis of the principlesd and accords enshrined in the well known joint documents.

Holds Talks With Gacic, Others

PM240753 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- The official visit to Yugoslavia by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues.

A meeting between the leader of the Soviet delegation and R. Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Comittee Presidium, took place in Belgrade. The successful development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY, which have a determining influence on the entire complex of multifaceted cooperation betwen the USSR and the SFRY, was noted with satisfaction. The sides expressed their unanimous opinion on the need to continue making persistent, joint efforts to expand and deepen interparty ties, increase their effectiveness, and make more active use of the varied contacts between the CPSU and the LCY for the mutual study of experience in party work.

R. Gacic expressed Yugoslavia's support for the constructive proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, whose realization would make it possible to curb the arms race and remove the nuclear threat from mankind. He also stressed that Yugoslavia closely follows CPSU activity to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, which are aimed at revealing to the full the advantages inherent in the socialist system -- this has great sociopolitical significance.

P.N. Demichev noted that the Soviet Union follows with interest the progress made in socialist building in fraternal Yugoslavia and wishes Yugoslav Communists and all SFRY working people success in implementing the plans outlined by the 13th LCY Congress.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a conversation with J. Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. Particular attention was devoted to discussion of the state and prospects of Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation, which is a most important integral part of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Mutual determination was expressed to activate work aimed at intensifying economic ties, expanding production specialization and cooperastion, and raising them to a higher level.

The Soviet delegation also visited the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. B. Ikonic, its chairman, talked about the basic areas of the Republic Federal Assembly's activities and dwelt on the results and prospects of the republic's socioeconomic development. He emphasized Serbia's role in the rich economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA EDITOR ADDRESSES SOFIA IOJ CONGRESS

PM240749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Forum of Like-minded People"]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct -- The 10th International Organization of Journalists Congress in progress here has developed into a forum of like-minded people discussing the burning problems of war and peace and the role of journalism in shaping new thinking in the nuclear age.

V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists Board and chief editor of PRAVDA, talked about the main areas of Soviet journalistic activity.

Noting that preserving and strengthening peace is an essential condition of successfully fulfilling the ambitious programs for speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, the speaker said: Like air, peace is vital not only to the Soviet people but to peoples the world over, all mankind. Referring in this connection to the recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the U.S. President, the chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists Board said: Reagan has not given up the SDI program. A historic chance was lost and the meeting wrecked as a result. Nevertheless the Soviet Union will never deviate from its policy of struggling for peace, against the arms race, and for the elimination of nuclear weapons. We Soviet journalists have been, are, and will continue to be loyal assistants to the party and the state in the implementation of this policy.

BORIN NOTES 'LARGE AREAS' OF GDR USE BY MILITARY

LD112033 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Report by station correspondent Nikolay Borin]

[Text] Large areas of the GDR have been opened to the United States, British, and French military missions. Here is station correspondent Nikolay Borin.

Western mission patrol cars have been making tours from their bases in Potsdam according to the postwar agreements between the Allied powers that defeated Germany. Until recently, 60 percent of the GDR's territory was open to Western military missions, but a few days ago this area was significantly enlarged to cover more than three-quarters of the Republic's territory. Western diplomatic sources now say that newly opened up areas near the Polish border on the Baltic coast and maneuver grounds around Berlin have been found to contain far less military equipment than it was expected. Another major step has thus been taken to reduce tension in one of the most sensitive areas of central Europe, called by Western stategists a frontline area. In effect, the move is intended to consolidate the success achieved at the recent Stockholm conference on confidence building measures. There the USSR agreed to accept on-site inspection of exercises from the air in parts of the Soviet Union's European territory including some areas of the Soviet north. A spokesman for the U.S. delegation at the conference called this a major step to getting effective inspection. But, of course, the Soviet goal is not inspection for inspection's sake. To improve East-West confidence in Europe means to reduce the risk of war in Europe where the two opposing alignments face each other. At the same time, it is a move towards a new kind of relationship between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and this remains a key objective of Moscow's policies.

ENVOY IN ICELAND RECALLED DUE TO 'BLUNDER'

LD231119 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Icleand is to be replaced unexpectedly, Icelandic government sources stated last night. According to a news program on the privately owned Icelandic channel two television station, the reason for the Soviet ambassador's recall is that he has been blamed for the diplomatic blunder which meant that party leader Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Iceland at the same time as the Althing [parliament] opened its autumn session. This resulted in a situation in which Gorbachev was met at the airport merely by the Icelandic foreign minister and the president's private secretary, because both President Vigdis Finnbogadottir and Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermansson were taking part in the Althing's opening ceremonies.

Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, arrived a day earlier and was welcomed both by the president and the prime minister.

SED, SPD LAUNCH NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR INITIATIVE

PM240823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch "'Corridor' to a Nuclear-Free Europe; Joint SED-SPD Initiative"]

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct -- At a press conference given in Bonn by H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and E. Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD (FRG), an extremely important joint political initiative in the sphere of disarmament -- "The Principles for Creating a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe" -- was brought to the notice of the public. This initiative has been approved by the SED Central Committee at the suggestion of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and also by the Presidium of the SPD at the suggestion of W. Brandt, chairman of the SPD, and H. -J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction.

The "principles" were drawn up by a working group of both parties on the basis of the "Palme Commission" recommendations. The joint group has proposed that a 150-km-wide nuclear-free corridor be crated in central Europe, on the territory of the FRG, the GDR, and the CSSR, on either side of the line separating NATO and the Warsaw pact. As is known, the Soviet Union supported the "Palme Commission" recommendations.

The submitted "principles" envisage that 3 years after the establishment of the corridor, governments will enter into talks on expanding the corridor into a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

The "Principles for the Creation of a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe," a joint communique says, "are an appeal to all governments in East and West which have armed forces deployed in the area of the proposed corridor to embark on talks about the creation of this corridor as soon as possible."

After the success in Stockholm, where an accord was reached on confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals, thanks to which the possibility of a sudden attack has become less likely than up to now, the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in accordance with the principles which have been drawn up would make it possible to further extend the time for political notification and to lower the level of the strike potential. Therefore, the communique notes, the creation of this corridor would be genuine confidence-building measure which would be fully in keeping with the spirit of Stockholm. In view of the fact that not only nuclear means but all types of weapons usable both in their nuclear and conventional versions would be withdrawn from the cooridor to either side o the line separating the two military blocs, this measure would even go beyond the framework of the Stockholm accords.

Addressing the press conference, H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, drew attention to the fact that irrespective of the fact that the two parties, the SED and the SPD, occupy different political and ideological positions and operate in states with different social systems, they are essentially in full agreement that there is no more important task than to ensure the survival of mankind.

E. Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, noted that particularly after Reykjavik special significance attached to the "Principles" that have been submitted. Reykjavik once again convincingly confirmed that exceptional responsibility for world peace rests on the two superpowers and emphasized that small and medium-sized states in Europe also bear their share of the responsibility which cannot be shifted to anybody.

In June 1985 the SED and the SPD already took and important step in the sphere of disarmament when they drew up an submitted a draft agreement on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. This draft was also submitted to the FRG Government. However, it did not back it, claiming that as the SPD was an opposition rather than the ruling paty it had no right to engage in foreign policy "on the side." This excuse caused just indignation among progressive peace-loving circles. The FRG public expresses the hope that on this occasion the country's government will not shrug off this major political initiative in the sphere of disarmament but will support it instead. This would accord with the assurances which the government has repeated more than once that war will never again be initiated from German territory.

BATALIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BONN

LD221707 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 22 TASS — A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Yuriy Batalin, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived in Bonn today at the invitation of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The delegation includes Yevgeniy Velikhov, a vice-president of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Kuleshov, director of the V.I. Lenin tractor works in Minsk, Venera Yusif Kyzy Mamedova, a teacher at the Sadaryk rural secondary school in Azerbaijan, and Vitautas Sakalauskas, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Lithuania.

The delegation will meet and have talks with the chairmen of the factions of the political parties represented in the Bundestag and representatives of the West German Government. It will also visit the lands of Baden-Wuertemberg and Saar.

Delegation Attends Bundestag

LD232243 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 23 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yuriy Batalin, now staying here at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag, was present at the Bundestag plenary meeting today. the Soviet delegation was greeted by Vice President of the FRG Bundestag Anne-Marie Renger, who presided over the meeting.

During the stay of the Soviet delegations in Bonn, Soviet parliamentarians had meetings with chairman of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group in the Bundestag Alfred Dregger, chairman of the S.P.D. group in the Bundestag Hans-Jochen Vogel and other representatives of the group, with chairman of the group of the Free Democratic Party Wolfgang Mischnick, with members of the group of the Greens Party in the bundestag, led by co-chairman of the group Anne-Marie Borgmann, as well as with chairman of the Bundestag Commission on Foreign Affairs Hans Stercken and with members of the commision.

The participants in the meeting declared for the consolidation of the political dialogue between the USSR and the FRG, for the development of mutually advantageous bilateral economic ties.

During a conversation with the Soviet delegation, Hans-Jochen Vogel pointed to the document "On the Principles of the Creation of Nuclear Free Corridor in Central Europe", that was worked out by the S.P.D. group in the Bundestag and the political leadership of the SUPG. [Sozialistiche - Einheitspartei Deutschland -- Socialist Unity Party of Germany]. The Soviet side has positively assessed the document.

When questions of the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe were discussed, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet explained the proposals advanced in Budapest by the Warsaw Treaty member countries and suggested that a working group of NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member countries be set up for their implementation.

In connection with the third meeting of representatives of the participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to be held in Vienna, the sides declared for the deepening of the European process.

The meetings were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, in the spirit of the quest of new opportunities for interaction of the two countries in consolidating peace and deepending mutually advantageous cooperation.

Delegation Hosts Reception

LD240910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2039 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, 23 Oct (TASS) -- A reception was held today at the USSR Embassy in Bonn in connection with the stay in the FRG of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Yuriy Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag; Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany's parliamentary faction, Bundestag deputies, and important representatives of business circles and the public of the country.

LEADERSHIP SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MACHEL DEATH

PM231351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[Soviet leadership condolences to Mozambican leadership organs on death of Samora Machel — date not given]

[Text] To the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people express profound condolences to the Frelimo Party, the People's Assembly, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the entire Mozambican people in connection with the heavy loss — the tragic death of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, one of the prominent leaders of the National liberation movement, statesman and politician of Africa, fighter against colonialsm, racism,and apartheid, and great friend of the Soviet Union.

Samora Machel was an active organizer of the armed struggle in Mozambique against colonial oppression and one of the founders of Frelimo, under whose leadership the Mozambican people's cherished goal was achieved — the attainment of independence and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He led the people of Mozambique along the path of building a new society founded on he principles of freedom and social progress. S. Machel made a great contribution to creating the Mozambican people's revolutionary vanguard — the Frelimo Party, under whose leadership the Mozambican people achieved major successes in overcoming the consequences of colonialism and implementing progressive transformations in the country.

Samora Machel enjoyed deserved prestige and respect in the international ar ena. He actively and consistently advocated the strengthening of peace and the peoles' security, nuclear disarmament, and equitable cooperation among states. S. Machel made a great personal contribution to developing and deepening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

During these sorrowful days for the Mozambican people the CPSU Central Commitee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,, and the USSR Council of Ministers confirm the Soviet Union's firm policy of developing friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Frelimo Party. The Soviet people have been and remain the loyal and trustworthy friend of the Mozambican people. The friendship of the Soviet Union and Mozambique, whose strengthening Samora Machel invariably advocated, accords with the interests of our countries and of the struggle of all peoples for peace, national independence, and social progress.

The memory of Samora Machel will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet people. We voice confidence that the bright ideals for which S. Machel, the Mozambican people's loyal son, fought, will be embodied in the deeds of his companions and in the constructive creativity of millions of Mozambican working people.

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers.

ALLEGED RSA INVOLVEMENT IN MACHEL DEATH REPORTED

LD221542 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 22 Oct 86

["South Africa Stands Accused of Involvement in Air Crash" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Maputo October 22 TASS -- The air crash on October 19, in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died, could have been organized and brought about with South African involvement, Mozambican radio said quoting the PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY PANA.

Those guilty of that action, the broadcast said, should be sought among the South African military.

The catastrope, it said, had been preceded by a setup in aggressive invective and open threats from Pretoria against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Maputo-based newspaper NOTICIAS said President Machel had been the main target of the enemies of People's Mozambique.

That Samora Machel could fall victim to the South African military was pointed out in an interview several days ago by Carlos Cardozo, director of the NEWS AGENCY of MOZAMBIQUE.

Recent threats by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan against the Mozambican president, he noted, had been picked up by the South African press.

In Carlos Cardozo's opinion, the propaganda campaign was called upon to prepare the ground for the physical removal of the Mozambican head of state.

Lisbon October 22 TASS -- The crash of the plane carrying the Mozambican president followed a blast in the middle of its fuselage, the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY ANOP reported citing sources in South Africa.

It said the fact that the survivors included only passengers flying in the fore and tail parts of the aircraft also bore that out.

Portuguese-based chieftains of terrorists from the "Mozambican National Resistance" (MNR) movement, who are closely connected with South African military intelligence, are not concealing their satisfaction with the death of Samora Machel and are openly hoping that the Frelimo party he led will fall apart.

It is noteworthy that as early as the morning after the air crash the Lisbon-based newspaper SECULU, which is believed to be published with money provided by South Africa and the reactionary U.S. organization Heritage Foundation, carried a malicious anti-Mozambican article under the headline: "Frelimo: Days Numbered?"

London October 22 TASS -- The aircraft on which Samora Machel was travelling blew up several minutes before crashing into the ground, the BBC reported quoting eyewitness testimony.

Lusaka October 22 TASS -- President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has accused the Pretoria regime of involvement in the tragic death of the Mozambican president.

The tragedy, he said, had been planned by South Africa.

Kenneth Kaunda recalled that it was way back on October 15 that South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan had issued threats against "Frontline" countries, including Mozambique and Zambia, accusing them of "terrorist activities."

The racists' threats, the Zambian president said, were among the evidence of their complicity in what had happened.

Samora Machel's death, he said, had showed graphically that the Pretoria regime was goiig to stop at nothing to preserve the system of apartheid.

Copenhagen October 22 TASS -- Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, has blamed the death of the Mozambican president on the apartheid regime.

Speaking at a press conference here, he said there was no doubt that the murder had been committed either by the South African racists themselves or by their MNR puppets.

Harare October 22 TASS -- Hundreds of people took part in a demonstration in the Zimbabwean capital Tuesday, carrying posters which said "Apartheid killed Machel" and "Down with Apartheid".

Speakers at a rally outside the South African trade mission said that the Pretoria racists had been directly involved in the Mozambican president's death.

Demonstrations were held also in front of the U.S. Embassy and the representative office of Britain's supreme commissioner in Harare.

The newspaper HERALD pointed to a connection between Samora Machel's tragic death and recent threats against him by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan.

It was not accidental, it said, that the air crash had taken place when Samora Michel had been on his way home after attending an event which had been directly linked with the struggle to do away with apartheid.

PCCH POLITICAL COMMISSION RELEASES DECLARATION

PY181600 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 16 Oct

["Text" of declaration released by Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party in October 1986]

[Text] Great interest has resulted among political circles and broad sectors of the country following the declaration released this past week by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh]. It addressed to the workers, the people and the democrats of all factions who are consistent in their democratic belief. This document is meant to provide orientation and has been widely distributed in Chile. Many people, however, have only received partial information on it, and for this reason, we believe it is necessary to air the full text of that declaration in this program. The text reads as follows:

The PCCh Political Commission has read the letter sent by Christian Democratic Party President Mr Gabriel Valdes, dated 17 September. The commission has studied the political statements that have been made by different opposition parties in recent weeks and has taken into account the declarations of Admiral Toribio Merino, General Fernando Matthei, and General Rodolfo Stange regarding a dialogue that may eventually be held with the center-right opposition. The commission has also been fully informed of the sentiments of the different social sectors that make up the Chilean people, as well as the desire for unity that exists socially.

The PCCh therefore addresses the workers, the people, and the democrats of all factions who are consistent in their effort to ensure the continuity and development of the process of social unification and political understanding, which now face obstacles that we must overcome. This unification process makes it possible to stage the most foreceful actions against the dictatorship. It has allowed the emergence of the National Civic Assembly, which called the 2-3 July demonstrations, and has proven to be in practice the only road that can guarantee the triumph of democracy over fascism.

The PCCh reaffirms its conviction that it is possible to oust the government and to fulfill the wish of the people who no longer want to suffer hunger, unemployment, military operations, torture, exile, or political imprisonment. The people, if united, can impose their will.

On the other hand, despite the apparent cohesiveness of the regime, it can be noted that there are, within its inner circle, civilian and military elements who favor lifting the state of siege, who believe that some way out of the crisis must be sought at once. These liberalizing attitudes, just like concern and worries of the U.S. Department of State, do not sprout by themselves; they come about due to the mass character of the struggle against the tyranny, and at a time when the struggle is polarizing in the wake of the attack on Pinochet at the Cajon del Maipo, which the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claims to have perpetrated. All this arouses the fears of the bourgeoisie and imperialism that the struggle might have a popular outcome that will open the way to an advanced democratic regime.

The PCCh considers it unnecessary to give a full explanatory answer to Mr Valdes' letter.

Nevertheless, it seems advisable to make it clear that the rejection of violence is actually a mere pretext to justify the petty and ill-advised posture of refusing to seek an understanding with the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] and the PCCh, an attitude which the Christian Democratic Party and the Democratic Alliance have struck lately. This pretext becomes exposed by the fact that those who do not want to seek an understanding with the supposed terrorists of the left to instead seek a dialogue and negotiation with the terrorist of the state. They are seeking dialogue and negotiation at a time when the country is under state of siege, when crimes and killings are being perpetrated, when the practice of torture and massive house searches has been intensified -- all in a climate of fierce repression.

We vigorously declare that we have never been terrorists, that we do not promote violence. Terror and violence have been promoted by the dictatorship, and they will only cease with the end of the tyranny. We are not frightened by weapons, less so when they are used in the popular-struggle against fascism. Nevertheless, we do not believe that arms can necessarily point the way out of the present Chilean crisis. Our revolutionary party has the inevitable duty to learn military skills and to train its military cadres, not neglecting, however, our efforts to persuade the Armed Forces. We do not advocate the militarization of politics. We advocate social mobilization and unification of all opposition forces in the struggle, without excluding any faction.

On that basis, we believe that all of us, acting conscientiously, can create a situation to hold a fruitful dialogue with the armed forces, which will lead to a politically negotiated transition to democracy. As for the declarations regarding a dialogue that were made by the commanders in chief of the Air Force, Navy and Carabineros, we, communists, are not overly optimistic. We think that those declarations at this time are intended to alleviate foreign and international pressures that are being exerted on the dictatorship. They were made with the intention of widening the gap between the Democratic Alliance and the MDP, as well as to induce the center-right opposition to a dialogue that will be just as useless as the one conducted with Onofre Jarpa. Furthermore, General Pinochet will not give his approval for a dialogue. That is nothing but a trap that will permit the dictator to drag his feet until 1989, and stay in power until 1997.

Once again we emphasize that a dialogue with the Armed Forces can only be fruitful if it goes hand in hand with a popular struggle manifested in social mobilizations. Without social mobilization, the return to true democracy will not come about; the most that can be attained is a compromise by erasing the past and forgetting everything, thus letting the crimes go unpunished, the fascist structures remain in place, and the reactionary interests of imperialism continue protected. A compromise on this basis will be rejected by the people, and the PCCh will be the first to do so.

For years the PCCh has supported a policy of struggle against the tyranny, giving no quarter and has advocated the popular rebellion to put an end to it. This policy has decisively contributed to isolating the regime, both at home and abroad. There is a sector of the center-right opposition that not only rejects the PCCh policy, but turns its back on its open proposals regarding social mobilization, civil disobedience, and national ungovernability with the enthusiastic support of U.S. imperialism, internal reactionaryism, and even of some important representatives of the regime. We issue a fervent and fraternal call to the parties and people of the left within the Democratic Alliance to decidedly engage themselves in efforts to neutralize divisive and conciliatory positions. At this moment, the forces are separated into the ranks of the leftist opposition and ranks of the center-right opposition.

The results of elections that are being held at the universities these days show the influence the leftist opposition and the center-right opposition have. They also demonstrate what can be accomplished by joint opposition to ensure victory for the cause of democracy. The position that resists bringing all opposition forces together only serves to assist the government in its efforts to remain in power, and to favor the interests of the oligarchy and the regime. Unity in diversity is not only possible but necessary, as attested by the joint declaration issued by the MDP and the Christian left. This declaration maps a road that is different from that of conciliation with the regime and exclusion of the PCCh. Today, Chile must choose between democracy and dictatorship. The democracy that will follow the downfall of the dictatorship will not necessarily be a full democracy. This could not in fact exist as long as class antagonism and imperialism persist. Democracy can only be more formal or less formal, less real or more real, more advanced or less advanced, more participatory or less participatory.

We, communists, are in favor of a democratic regime that is formal, real, advanced, and participatory to the greatest extent. Indeed, we are in favor of a regime that will phase out fascism, that will dispense justice, that will give priority attention to the people's most pressing needs, that will democraticize the state institutions, and that will reestablish university autonomy. We will support a regime that will implement in-depth transformations in the areas of the economy, health, education, culture; that is, a regime that can evolve into socialism. However, we repeat our proposition that if after the fall of the dictatorship this type of regime is not installed, we still are willing to support government actions that favor the people and the country; that is, we are willing to support a less advanced democratic regime. This is our position.

We will continue to make efforts to raise the level of social mobilization in all its forms, just as we will continue to work for unification without exclusions. We will do so with the conviction that this is the goal the people have set for themselves to overthrow the tyranny.

[Signed] Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party, October 1986.

U.S. SENATE MEASURES SHOW 'ANTI-MEXICAN TILT'

LD240115 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Havana October 23 TASS -- The decision of the U.S. Congress to draft a set of new economic sanctions against Mexico is the result of Washington's policy economic dictate in its relation with the countries of the region, according to a letter addressed by Antonio Riva Palacio, leader of Mexico's Senate, to Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate.

It is common knowledge, the PRENSA LATINA news agency wrote, that in the past week alone the U.S. Congress approved a number of discriminatory bills infringing on Mexico's interests.

These are the law on immigrants and on a petroleum export tax, and now -- planned restrictions in the sphere of commerce, tourism and finance which, in the opinion of observers, have a pronounced anti-Mexican tilt.

GORBACHEV MEETS PARTY OFFICIALS 22 OCT

PM241009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 22 October Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met a large group of first secretaries of central committee's of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and of obkoms who are taking part in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions. There was detailed discussion of key problems of the struggle to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country, the course of restructuring in all spheres of public life, and implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The participants in the meeting noted that the party's policy of restructuring and its consistent and constructive foreign policy has the full support of the Soviet people. Taking part in the exchange of views were: Comrade Boyko, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Comrade Manyakin, first secretary of Omsk Obkom of the CPSU; Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia; Comrade Kalashnikov, first secretary of Volgograd Obkom of the CPSU; Comrade Mesyats, first secretary of Moscow Obkom of the CPSU; Comrade Mysnichenko, first secretary of Kharkov Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; and other comrades.

The meeting was addressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

It was stressed that restructuring is steadily gathering momentum. It has become the determining line of the activities of the party committees, of the local soviet and economic organs, and of the hard work of millions of people. All society, and all its political, economic and cultural life is in a state of movement and renewal.

Of the greatest possible importance is the improvement of the moral atmosphere; the desire of the working people to make their personal contribution to improving production and everyday life; their refusal to tolerate shortcomings or any deviations from what is demanded of us by socialist morality and social justice.

Throughout the country there is an expansion of the scale of the restructuring of all branches of the economy on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, new management methods and broad development of the initiative and independence of labor collectives. This is already giving tangible, positive results, and creating the conditions for accelerated development in the future. In these conditions, it is especially important that in every rayon and at every enterprise, the problems that life brings forward should be solved boldly without awaiting instructions, taking as a starting point the decisions of the 27th party congress.

The entire policy of the party is pursued in the interests of the people, of increasing people's prosperity. It was noted at the meeting, however, that not all levels of the planning and economic bodies are yet aware of the importance of rapid improvement in the social sphere, and of making use for this purpose of existing means and opportunities. It is the task of the party and soviet organs to overcome sluggishness and bring about a decisive turning point in the attention paid by ministries and departments to improving the living conditions of the working people.

Of the highest importance is the party's policy of continuing to develop democracy, criticism and self-criticism, and openness on a broad scale. The conference emphasized the need to be more resolute in eliminating all that has hindred and still hinders, the development of democratization in the various spheres of society, and to make the system of Soviet democracy more dynamic and effective. People who display initiative and put forward new ideas and proposals must be supported in every way.

The speakers noted that we must work to achieve maximum wide-scale involvement of all the working people and all the people in political life and in government. In this respect, the Soviets of workers' deputies, the trade unions and all public bodies have an exceedingly important part to play. The question of intensifying the work of the Komsomol was examined in the course of the discussion.

In restructuring, it is the party that is called upon to set, and is setting, the example. In the forefront today is the radical improvement of the style, forms and methods of the work of the Party organizations. The main thing here is to strive to ensure that the party bodies become, not in theory but in fact, the organs of political leadership. To achieve this it is necessary to act more strongly to get rid of spurious substitutes for the economic, local soviet and public bodies; enhance the autonomy and responsibilities of these bodies; and break loose from the technocratic approach to resolving political and social tasks.

The main subject of party work is people, and the main factor of restructuring is the human factor. Organizational and ideological activity must be constructed with a view not to book-keeping but to developing people's activeness and satisfying their needs. It is up to the party committees to keep their attention focused on the social and political consequences of all that is going on in society and in the labor collectives. The leading issue in all restructuring is the question of cadres. Much still remains to be done before we have leaders in all areas capable of shouldering the burden of responsibility and making decisions in the spirit of the time.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed those present at the meeting about the talks held in Reykjavik.

The Communist Party has a sufficiency of political courage, historical experience and maturity with which to appraise the real processes of social life. The Central Committee ventures boldly upon new solutions, and is seeking and finding new approaches in the name of the welfare and prosperity of the Soviet people, and in the name of its peaceful life.

Taking part in the meeting was Comrade G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON 23 OCT POLITBURO MEETING

PM240959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed at the 23 October session the question of training and retraining cadres for mastering new equipment and technology. [paragraph continues]

It was noted that the acceleration of society's development on the basis of scientific-technical progress urgently requires the implementation of fundamental measures that would guarantee the timely availability of personnel for it. This requires arranging matters in such a way that the training of qualified staff is done in advance of the creation of new production facilities and the reconstruction and re-equipment of working enterprises.

In the decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this issue, measures for a substantial improvement in planning and organizing the training and retraining of cadres in the field of new equipment and technology, for improving their qualifications and training methods were defined. It is planned to conduct the retraining of cadres at special faculties of higher educational establishments, and the retaining of specialists with secondary-level qualifications at special departments of leading technical colleges.

The practice of establishing inter-branch institutes for enhancing qualifications at leading higher educational establishments of the country is being expanded. A number of the existing educational course combines at front-ranking enterprises will be transformed into permanently operating educational centers. Training test sites with the latest items of equipment will be created in each branch on the basis of front-ranking production associations, enterprises and organizations. Within the framework of the state plan for training and retraining cadres, contractual relations of branch ministries and departments with the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary special education and with the USSR State Committee on Vocational Technical Training will be introduced.

The proposals developed by the government on transferring, starting from 1987, all the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry to complete financial autonomy and self-financing were approved. Taking into account the experience of the "Avtovaz" Production Association, it is planned to implement a complex of measures for further improving economic methods of management, improving planning organization and broadening the rights and independence as well as enhancing the responsibility of associations and enterprises. It means that the reconstruction of production facilities and implementation of scientific research and other work using imported equipment and materials will be paid for out of the currency earned by labor collectives themselves. Here it is planned to give priority attention to the development of economic links with socialist countries.

In connection with numerous wishes of the working people, proposals on improving the quality of bread and pasta products were considered and approved. It is envisaged by 1990 to double the production of bread made from the highest quality wheat and rye flour, using dairy products, enzyme and other preparations, as a result of which the calorific value and quality of these products will increase.

In the interest of providing incentives for workers in bread-baking enterprises, from the start of next year, new wage scales and staff salaries are being introduced, and bonus rates are also being increased for night work.

Ascribing great significance to the further strengthening of the principles of self-management in state and public life, the Politburo discussed pressing questions of developing various forms of popular initiative in the cities and rural areas, and the better utilization of their socially useful potential. [paragraph continues]

Attention was devoted to the need to raise the authority and to strengthen the influence of public initiative bodies in citizens' homes, which are called upon to more actively involve the population in resolving tasks of a local character. The significance of developing the independence and initiative of rural and settlement soviets of people's deputies, and the strengthening of their material and financial basis was noted.

The guidelines on restructuring the work of party organizations operating in homes, participation in whose work should be regarded by each Communist as an inalienable part of the fulfillment of his statutory obligations under the party rules, were defined.

The great opportunities in our public life in the struggle for the provision of amenities in towns, villages and other inhabited places were stressed.

The Politburo considered the proposals, worked out in accordance with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, on the formation of women's councils. The intention is to create in the country a broad system of women's councils, based on labor collectives and homes. Their activity will be built upon the foundation of the creative initiative and the spontaneous action of the female public in all spheres of production and public-political life, in managing the affairs of state and society, and in the resolution of social and other issues.

An important task of women's organizations in our country is active participation in the international women's movement, in the fight for peace and in achieving friendship among the peoples.

The results of the latest meeting, held in Bucharest on 14 and 15 October this year, of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states were approved. The Politburo expressed satisfaction with the fact that the USSR's position at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik met with the full support of the allied socialist states. The need was stressed to step up the joint efforts of the fraternal countries, in the current situation, in the struggle for nuclear disarmament and the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and peace.

Having considered the results of the official friendly visit by Comrade Ryzhkov to the Polish People's Republic, the Politburo approved the talks he held with the Polish leaders, as a result of which the varied economic and scintific-technical cooperation between the two countries is receiving a new stimulus. Note was taken of the special importance of developing new, progressive forms of economic cooperation, of direct links between enterprises, associations, and the scientific-research institutes of the USSR and the Polish People's Republc.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also considered certain other questions of the development of cooperation with the socialist countries, the strengthening of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems, and of ensuring peace on earth.

LIGACHEV, MARCHUCK ADDRESS ACADEMICIANS' FORUM

PM221007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Key Role of Science; USSR Academy of Sciences General Meeting"]

[Text] The question of how Soviet scientists are implementing the tasks with the 17th CPSU Congress set them is on the agenda of the USSR Academy of Sciences General Meeting session which opened in the Assembly Hall of Moscow State University 16 October.

During the morning session the question of electing a new president of the USSR Academy of Sciences was considered. V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, announced that in connection with A.P. Aleksandrov's request that he be released from his duties as president, the academy's presidium recommended Academician G.I. Marchuk to replace him in this post.

The meeting was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU's Central Committee. He noted Academician A.P. Aleksandrov's great contribution to the development of Soviet science. As a man, a Communist, a major scientist, and a leader, Anatoliy Petrovich has set an example of responsible attitude to the task entrusted to him of great probity, and patriotic service to the motherland. The Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude and appreciation to A.P. Aleksandrov for his effective leadership of the Academy of Sciences.

The Central Committee Politburo recommended at the same time that Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk be elected president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This recommendation was unanimously endorsed at sessions of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the party group of academicians and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Academician G.I. Marchik, the Central Committee secretary said further, is a major Soviet scientist in the sphere of mathematics, physics of the atmosphere, geophysics, and the physics of nuclear reactors. Computer mathematics occupies a large place in his creative scientific work.

G.I. Marchuk's exceptional talent as scientist and organizer science manifested itself fully during his work as president of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. At present, in his post as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, he is conducting large-scale work on the implementation of comprehensive targeted state programs in key areas of the development of science and technology both within the framework of our country and CEMA. He is noted for his great moral qualities. He rightly enjoys prestige among the country's scientific community.

Academician G.I. Marchuk combines the traits of a major scientist with those of a talented organizer of science. At the present state in the development of science when it faces tasks in retooling the national economy, this is of particular significance.

The entire life of Soviet society, Ye.I. Ligachev said further, is now developing under the impact of the ideas of the 27th party congress. The congress elaborated the concept of the acceleration and renewal of society whose main outline was put forward at the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The intensive work of the party and the people to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress and to translate the strategy of acceleration into reality makes up the essence of the period in which we are living.

The current restructuring of all relations within society is based on the utilization of the advantages of socialism and is being implemented for the sake of strengthening socialism.

Today we can already speak of the first results. The national economic results of the first 9 months of the current year have been summed up. The rate of development achieved in the country's economy is the highest of the past 9 years. But this is not everything. Since the April plenum and the party congress the entire social atmosphere is changing for the better. In all spheres of social life there is more discipline, organization, and order and at the same time more democratism, greater openness, and more scope for initiative, for the application of people's creative energy. This is simultaneously the result of the implementation in practice of the party's course toward restructuring and a guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks put forward by the 27th congress which are historic in scale and revolutionary as to their nature.

Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized that the party does not envisage achieving the set aims without a decisive enhancement of the role played by science in society, without the effective utilization of the country's intellectual and scientific potential. This is necessitated above all by the demands which ensure from the need to achieve an all-around intensification of social production and ensure a new quality of economic growth and the all-around development of the individual. It is understandable that without achieving the priority development of fundamental research and scientific studies, without overcoming the long delays in materializing scientific ideas in the national economy and in other spheres of activity, these tasks cannot be solved. This is why the enhancement of the role played by science and the decisive devlopment of both its fundamental and its applied side, are the subject of paramount concern of the party and the Central Committee Politburo.

Since the April Plenum and the 27th congress, the CPSU Central Committee has taken serious steps aimed at radically enhancing the effectiveness of the utilization of the soveit society's tremendous scientific potential. Above all a strong impetus was given to the development of social sciences. They play a special role in the life of our society. They are the unshakable ideological basis of the restructuring that is under way. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the recent all-union conference of heads of social science departments is of key significance for raising the effectiveness of scientific research in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism and for all our ideological work.

State appropriations for science have been substantially increased. This makes it possible to considerably strengthen its material base. Specific measures have been drawn up to accelerate the development and production of instruments and means of automation intended for scientific research work. With a view to focusing scientific forces and material and technical resources on the solution of key scientific and technical problems intersectorial scientific-and-technical complexes have been set up. Academy of Sciences organizations play a leading role in more than 50 percent of these complexes. The Central Committee and the government have adopted important measures to develop industrial science. Dwelling on these measures, the CPSU Central Committee secretary mentioned the steps that are being taken with a view to achieving a radical improvement in the coordination of the work in the sphere of computer technology. He also noted the steps that are being taken in the interests of the development of the scientific sector of the machine building complex. Recently the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Machine Building, Mechanics, and Control Processes has been substantially reorganized. The network of science-and-production associations has been expanded within industries. Soviet science is playing a leading role in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progreses Through the Year 2000. [paragraph continues]

We proceed from the premise, Ye.K. Ligachev said, that our participation in this program will serve the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of both our country and the countries of the socialist community.

While, for understandable reasons, attching great importance to the development of various fields of applied science leading to the latest technologies and technological means, the Central Committee is fully aware that it is impossible to achieve steady, stable results and gain firm positions here without further improving the situation in fundamental research. At the June (1985) CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress it was stressed that fundamental research was far too crucial an area for weaknesses, delays, and sluggishness in its development to be tolerated.

At present, on the instructions of the party Central Committee, proposals are being drawn up for the accelerated development by the USSR Academy of Sciences of research in priority fields of chemistry, chemical technology, high-energy physics, and mathematics. At the same time, measures are being drawn up to improve scientists' working and living conditions. The structure of the academy is being improved, its centers in economically important regions of the country are being further developed. A few days ago, the CPSU Central Committee expressed itself in favor of the establishment of a Urals and a Far East Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

You will agree, comrades, Ye.K. Ligachev said addressing his audience, that, on the whole, important work to enhance the role of science in society and to resolve tasks pertaining to the acceleration has been carried out during the year and a half which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum. However, this is only the beginning. In order to match present-day standards, Soviet science, and primarily the Academy's science, will have to undergo serious restructuring. Furthermore, it is not a question of small, partial improvements, but of a radical turning point in the way it operates, of fundamental changes in all spheres of its activity. This is precissely how the party understands the essence of restructuring.

Above all, it is essential to switch more resolutely to the intensive path of the development of science. Unfortunately, in many cases extensive development is still being pursued. The number of scientific research institutes, laboratories, and scientific workers is growing. However, the actual returns from their work are inadequate. It is obvious that you cannot create an intensive economy without having an intensively developing science. Therefore a sharp increase in the effectiveness of every scientific collective, every institute, and every laboratory is an indispensable precondition of the successful implementation of all our plans. We must be bolder in enhancing the role of the regional branches of the academy and of union republic academies of sciences. With this in mind, it is necessary to expand their rights and simultaneously to sharply increase their responsibility and to be more exacting as regards the returns from their work. Two-thirds of science's academy sector staff work in the regions. This is a great potential and it must be fully exploited.

Great reserves lie in improving the coordination of the activities of the various subdivisions of the academy and better long-term planning of research. In the sphere of long-term planning, the academy has in certain respects lost the relatively good experience which it previously had. At present, there essentially are no long-term programs in a number of promising areas of scientific development. This gives rise to the question: How is it possible to organize the work of large scientific collectives and involve huge material and technical resources in it without having a clear long-term perspective? [paragraph continues]

The existence of long-term plans opens up new opportunities for the extensive creation of flexible and expedient organizational structures in resolving complex scientific and technical problems, pooling the resources of scientists of various disciplines. So far this form of labor organization is used insufficiently in our country.

Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized especially that research connected with ensuring great reliability and safety in the operation of the latest technologies and technological means is of exceptionally great importance today. The grim lesson of Chernobyl reminded us all that complacency is inadmissible here. The USSR Academy of Sciences must make its contribution to the solution of this task, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said.

It was noted further that the growth of our scientific research is in many cases hampered by the inadequate technical equipment of our institutes. As has already been mentioned, decisions have now been adopted with a view to increasing the production of instruments and means of automation for scientific research. Great responsibility for the implementation of these measures rests on the Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. Other questions also exist. The CPSU Central Committee and the government are aware of these problems, are ready to tackle them, and expect the USSR Academy of Sciences and its presidium to submit relevant proposals. The Central Committee intends to comprehensively consider the problems of the development of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the near future and to define measures to resolve the pressing questions.

The main component in the structure of academic science is the scientific research institute. It is here that new scientific knowledge is accumulated and the foundations for accelerated scientific and technical progress are being laid. It is here that scientific cadres with the highest qualifications are concentrated. However, in a number of cases the work of institute collectives is not as productive as it should be. The academy's presidium must analyze this situation and make sure that every scientist produces maximum returns. To this end it is very important to strengthen the leadership of some of the academic institutes, to reinforce them with fresh creative forces, and to increase their responsibility for the results of their scientific work. It is necessary to remove all obstacles in the shape of obsolete instructions and rules, to clear away everything that hampers the scientific quest, and to expand the rights of institutes, sections, and laboratories. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that leaders and scientific collectives actively exercise their existing and new rights.

The CPSU Central Committee believes, Ye.K. Ligachev went on, that on the whole the moral and political climate within the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences is healthy. Scientists do not just pay lip service to the party's strategic course toward acceleration, toward the fundamental renewal of all aspects of social life, they support it with their day-to-day labor. The overwhelming majority of scientists take an active part in the restructuring of our economy and the social sphere in the light of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress.

At the same time there are negative phenomena in the academic sphere which are causing concern. In a number of collectives there clearly is not enough openness and creative criticism and self-criticism which act as a catalyst of acceleration. It is possible to say that there is not enough principledness, mutual exactingness, and healthy intolerance of negative phenomena. Certain scientists even consider themselves to be infallible and are doing their utmost to sidestep constructive criticism. This has led to an atmosphere of clannishness, nepotism, mutual praise, and excessive carelessness in individual collectives. [paragraph continues]

There are cases of the selection of cadres on the basis of personnel sympathies and commitments. The interests of the cause are supplanted by considerations of expediency and prestige.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary emphasized that in our society and all its spheres the same laws and demands apply to all. The strict observance of the Leninist principles of selecting, placing, and educating cadres is sacred to us. Deviation from these principles inflicts great damage to the cause wherever it occurs and is therefore impermissible. The 27th party Congress proclaimed: No organization, no worker must be beyond control or beyond criticism: It is necessary, as V.I. Lenin taught us, "not to hush up the weaknesses of our system but openly to criticize them so as to be able to rid ourselves of them more speedily and radically." The party firmly follows Lenin's behests and the directives of the congress.

The task of reinforcing the academy with fresh young scientific forces is an urgent one today. Serious mistakes were allowed to occur here and obvious disproportions have arisen. Individual scientists do not consider it their duty to rear their scientific successors. This does not do them credit. It is not to the benefit of our science and our academy. At present, work with the young generation in the sphere of science is one of the most important, topical tasks facing the academy. Ensuring a constant influx into science of youthful reinforcements, and the harmonious combination of the experience of eminent scientists with the creative energy of young scientists is an indisposable precondition of the successful development of science and a guarantee that it will not be beset by ills such as stagnation and conservatism.

The restructuring of the country's higher education sphere which is now entering its practical phase offers new opportunities for work with young people. It is planned to involve academy scientists in work at VUZ's on a part-time basis and to remove the numerous far-fetched instructions and prescriptions which are hampering this. This will provide new scope for informal, mutually advantageous contacts between young people at VUZ's and scientists.

The speech highly appraised the participation of Soviet scientists, alongside scientists from other states, in the struggle for peace. It was noted in this context that the talks which have just ended in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbavhev and R. Reagan have shown "who stands for what", who really favors disarmament and who favors the creation of new types of mass destruction weapons. It was clarified beyond doubt that the Washington administration does not desire genuine accords, that is seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Therefore it is now more important than ever to strengthen scientists' role in the defense of peace, in the consolidation of the country's defense capability.

In conclusion, Ye. K. Ligachev said that the USSR Academy of Sciences is embarking on a new stage in its development. This is dictated by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the objective course of the country's socioeconomic progress, and the demands of the strategy of acceleration. Our academy is surrounded with the concern of the party and the state, and the attention and love of the people. It has at its disposal creatively gifted and highly qualified cadres who are devoted to socialism, great material and technical resources, and tremendous experience in scientific research. It is important, without waiting for additional decisions, to exploit this potential so as to achieve maximum returns and to fully place it at the service of restructuring.

Karl Marx once said that science can discharge its genuine role only in a working people's republic. [paragraph continues]

That means that precisely in a socialist society like ours man's intellectual potential for the study of nature and the transformation of social practices can unfold fully both in scope and strength. It is a question of complementing the objective preconditions which have been created in our country for accelerated scientific and technical progress with the soviet scientists' energetic, creative labor.

The candidacy of Academician G.I. Marchuk for the post of president of the USSR Academy of Sciences was supported at the general meeting by Academicians A.P. Aleksandrov, V.A. Kotelnikov, B. Ye. Paton, A.M. Prokhorov, A.A. Dorodnitsyn, V.A. Koptyug, and Ye. I. Chazov.

Then the meeting embarked on the election procedure. In a secret ballot Academician G.I. Marchuk was elected to the post of president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The new president thanked the meeting for the great honor and the trust shown him. The 27th CPSU Congress, he said, clearly defined the role of the Academy of Sciences as the main organizer of scientific research. Well organized fundamental research engenders new discoveries, new technologies, and new materials, that is, all the components which ultimately make up scientific and technical progress. The importance of industrial science is growing today. Its links with academic institutes must become more productive. The major socioeconomic tasks which are confronting the country also demand a substantial expansion of the research conducted by social scientists. The times are calling on us to work more and harder, Academician G.I. Marchuk emphasized.

The report on progress in the Academy of Sciences' fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress was delivered by Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Our scientists' achievements, he said, are widely known and there is no need to talk about them in this hall. There is something else more important today — namely, to focus attention on making more efficient and more expedient use of our science's human and material potential and to harmonize its search with the dynamic departure of the country's economy along the intensive paths of development.

After dwelling on the new arrangement of forces taking place within the academy in connection with restructuring, the speaker stressed that the interdepartmental scientific and technical complexes created in the country will be of great significance for increasing the productivity of science, including fundamental science. They have been set a truly revolutionary task — that of ensuring the rapid development of new technology in the most important areas of scientific and technical progress and of introducing it on a wide scale while maintaining close contact with ministries. These complexes are now completing the organizational stage, their 5-year and annual plans have been set, and questions of strengthening the interdepartmental scientific and technical complexes' material base and the principles of cooperation among various organizations within the complexes are being examined. The reports delivered by leaders of those complexes at recent presidium sessions showed that many of them have still not become true coordinating and organizing centers for the formation of new scientific and technical policy in the major spheres.

The USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting, which took place immediately after the 27th CPSU Congress, instructed the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium to make, inter alia, adjustments to the basic guidelines for the development of science for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through 2000. This assignment has been promptly carried out.

It was also recommended that urgent measures be formulated to strengthen the academy's material base and its instrument-making "shop." Tangible improvements have taken place here, too. There is another important assignment for the academy linked to the need for the more dynamic recruitment of young researchers into the academy.

The question of the high average age of the academy's cadres continues to cause great concern and, unfortunately, is being resolved too slowly, V.A. Kotelnikov stressed. He cited convincing facts to show that the average age of the ranks of academic science is not being reduced quickly enough. For example, the percentage of doctors of sciences aged under 40 has fallen threefold in the academy's institutes in the past 10 years and the percentage of academicians under 50 years of age has fallen sevenfold!

The speaker dwelt in detail on such an important reserve for increasing the efficiency of the academy's work as reviewing priorities in research topics and the flexible planning of research work, to take account of the emerging needs of scientific and technical progress. It cannot be considered normal that many institutes spend the whole 5-year plan on present-day topics without considering what new work will become necessary in 3-4 years' time. The return from academic research will be more productive and dynamic if institutes allow in their plans reserve capacity for new work which will be incorporated in the plans as the needs of individual sectors arise. Otherwise, we shall be repeating the sorry lessons of past years: In the 11th 5-Year Plan, for example, in the physical-technical and mathematical sciences section the number of new topics not envisaged by the original plan was 37 percent.

The strengthening of the USSR Academy of Sciences' cooperation with academies in other socialist countries and the transfer of those ties to more vital and concrete forms of cooperation remain an important area of the academy's activity. Our joint work in this area, the speaker stressed, is related most directly to the strengthening of peace and the relaxation of international tension, and the growth in the socialist community countries' scientific and technical potential increases the prestige of the program put forward by them for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The discussion of the report then began.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is taking part in the meeting's work.

The session of the USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting continues.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD201654 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR held a meeting today to consider the results of national economic performance in the first nine months of the year, the tasks of fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the country and executing the state budget for 1986 as a whole, and the issues of the economy's functioning in the coming winter period.

It pointed out that in January through September 1986 material national income had grown 4.3 percent and labor productivity in industry 4.8 percent.

Industrial production increased 5.2 percent, which was more than planned and a considerable gain on the output figure in the corresponding period last year.

This has created the possibility of achieving the average annual growth target of the five-year plan as a whole as early as the first year of the period.

Higher labor productivity was responsible for 94 percent of the accretion of industrial production, as compared with 90 percent in the nine months of last year.

Positive results were achieved in the country's agro-industrial sector. The collective and state farms increased the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and grapes and are completing harvesting and preparations for the wintering of cattle. The output and purchases of livestock products continued to increase at a steady rate.

As compared with the same period last year, the purchases of cattle and poultry grew 7.6 percent. Those of milk 4.5 percent and those of eggs 5.6 percent.

At the same time the Council of Ministers said that the national economy had been shifting to the lines of intensive development too slowly and that the process of change had not proceeded smoothly or without contradictions and frequently run into inert attitudes on the part of ministries, departments and local administrations.

With the results registered in the first nine months of the year being overall positive, industry failed to meet its marketing targets in September.

The Council of Ministers at its meeting also reviewed the progress of work to re-organize the management of the building industries and streamline the economic mechanism in construction.

The meeting was addressed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

MURAKHOVSKIY ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PM201310 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers took place on 13 October, with the participation of chairmen of agro-industrial committees of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, chairmen of local party, soviet, and economic organs, and frontrunners in agricultural production. Questions were discussed relating to the tasks of RSFSR soviet and economic organs in ensuring the well organized wintering of livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1986-1987 winter period and the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR state budget in the first 9 months of 1986.

For the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period, the Russian Federation was awarded the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. The certificate of honor was presented by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom].

It was noted that workers in the agro-industrial complex, having become involved in implementing the party's couse of accelerating socioeconomic development, have achieved certain positive results in the development of livestock raising and other sectors of agriculture. The wintering of livestock was carried out in a well organized fashion and in 1986 the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, and eggs has increased and the 9-month plan for their purchases has been fulfilled. More grain, potatoes, vegetables, and other agricultural produce and feed were obtained.

At the same time some kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises are not making full use of the available potential to increase productivity and further step up the production and purchases of livestock products. In certain oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics plans have not been fulfilled, the volume of purchases of the basic livestock products has fallen, appropriate measures have not been adopted to ensure that the necessary quantity of feed is provided for the coming winter period for the livestock, due attention is not being devoted to improving feed quality, the preparation of livestock premises and technological equipment for work in winter conditions is too slow, and not all the livestock units are fully staffed with cadres.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the RSFSR Gosagroprom, the Councils of Ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms to concentrate efforts on implementing the Food Program, increasing labor productivity, improving quality indicators, and fulfilling contractual commitments and to support and develop in every way the production frontrunners' initiative aimed at achieving high end results.

During the examination of the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR State Budget for the first 9 months of 1986, it was stressed that the measures being implemented in the utilization of reserves, the improvement of organization, and the strengthening of discipline are beginning to have a positive effect on the situation in the republic's economy.
The volume of industrial production increased by 5.1 percent, against a target of 4 percent for the year. The plan for output sales and the growth of labor productivity was fulfilled. The fulfillment of targets for freight shipments by all forms of transport was ensured. Some 13 percent more fixed capital was commissioned out of state capital investments than in the first 9 months of last year.

At the same time it was noted that in many RSFSR ministries and departments the restructuring is still gong too slowly and the work being done in this direction lacks dynamism, efficiency, and practicality.

The situation regarding the fulfillment of the plan and budget in 1986 remains strained. Many associations, enterprises, and organizations are working without persistence or stability. A decisive improvement in the quality indicators of work has not been achieved. Virtually one in three production associations and enterprises fails to fulfill plans for output deliveries under the contracts concluded and the job schedules adopted for execution. The republic's industry did not fulfill the September plan for output sales. [paragraph continues]

The attention of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of the Textiles Industry, the RSFSR Gosagroprom, the RSFSR Ministry of Grain Products, and the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry was drawn to the nonfulfillment of the month's plan.

A number of production facilities which are of paramount state importance are being built too slowly. In certain autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts a lag has been allowed to occur in preparing the housing stock, energy and municipal services, and urban transport for the 1986-1987 fall-winter period and in stockpiling the necessary fuel reserves. Serious shortcomings have occurred in the fulfillment of social targets.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and soviet ispolkoms to examine critically the results of the activity of associations, enterprises, and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first 9 months of 1986 and to adopt effective measures to eliminate existing shortomings and make up for the laggardness which has occurred so as to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and budget and the socialist pledges adopted.

Taking part in the work of the RSFSR Council of Ministers were senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan, and USSR ministries and departments.

Chairs Environmental Session

LD181722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] There was a regular meeting of the Commission on Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers today. It considered the question of progress in fulfilling the resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on supplementary measures to prevent air pollution in towns, other inhabited localities, and industrial centers, which was adopted in 1984. The question of measures to intensify the conservation and rational use of the natural resources in Murmansk Oblast was considered.

The commission also discussed an information report from the state committee for science and technology on the participation of the state agro-industrial committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and interested Soviet public organizations in the activities of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USR Council of ministers, chaired the commission meeting.

Awarded Order of Lenin

LD192134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and in connection with his 60th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Order of Lenin.

DOLGIKH VISITS SURGUT, TYUMEN POWER STATIONS

LD202226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Ensuring that new power-generating capacities are put into operation at an accelerated rate, completing the preparation of enterprises for the winter, and creating the necessary social and everyday conditions for the working people of the oblast — these issues were at the center of attention during a visit paid to Tyumen Oblast by Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from 18 to 20 October. At the Surgut No 2 GRES and the Tyumen No 2 TETS Comrade Dolgikh looked at the working of existing power generation installations and at the erection of new ones.

A conference, in which the leaders of a number of union ministries and departments took part, took place at the Tyumen Obkom. Progress in implementing measures confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the results of Comrade Gorbachev [as heard] in the area of Western Siberia was examined. Ways of raising the reliability of equipment and the level of automatization of production and of reducing the numbers of staff were discussed during meetings with workers and specialists from the Surgut condensate stabilization works and the integrated gas preparation installation at the Yamburg deposit. Issues concerning the further mastery of the Yamburg and Urengoy deposits were also examined, with particular emphasis being given to raising the rate and quality of the building of housing, cultural, and everyday facilities.

In Tyumen, Surgut, and Novyy Urengoy the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited residential areas, houses of culture, and shops. In conversations with inhabitants he asked about their working and their everyday living conditions, the level of their medical, retail trade and municipal and domestic services and the provision of schools and children's establishments for the population. With Comrade Dolgikh on the visit through the oblast were Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen obkom, and Chernukhin chairman of the oblispolkom.

SOLOVYEV GIVES REPORT AT LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD212130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] At the Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum, tasks of the oblast party organization in ensuring a sharp rise in the technical level, quality, and competitiveness of goods in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, were discussed. A report was given by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. Problems of quality, it was pointed out at the plenum, are the subject of constant attention and efforts by Leningrad Communists and all Leningrad citizens. This is promoted by further specialization and concentration in industry and by the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. In the first half-year alone, 100 mechanized flow and automatic lines have been established and approximately 60 workshops and production units have been turned over to integral mechanization and automation. More and more enterprises are going over to a multishift work system.

Participants at the CPSU obkom plenum discussed the fact that still many goods with the Leningrad label have not reached the level of the best world standards and that the percentage of junk goods is still high. Responsibility for the end results of work has not yet been raised in all collectives. The plenum outlined measures to ensure a sharp rise in the technical level of production.

RUVINSKIY VIEWS NATIONWIDE HARVEST PROGRESS

LD180135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] The agricultural year is coming to an end, the first year of work in the reorganization of the agro-industrial complex. Some results have been summed up today on work carried out at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. From data of the Central Statistical Administration, it is clear that harvesting has almost been competed on the grain fields. Only in Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, in the Bashkir ASSR, and in Kirov and Tyumen Oblasts, work is under way on the final tracts of land of cereal crops. It must be said that six union republics and 64 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, have already fulfilled plans for sales of grain to the state. Moreover, one should note that 70 percent of all wheat that has been harvested is high-quality grain. The plan for the procurement of rye is also close to fulfillment. Millet, buckwheat and rice are coming in to procurement points.

Were we to talk about those crops at plantations where there is still a fair amount of work to do, then I would name sunflower. About a fifth of it remains to be harvested. This is mainly in Ulyanovsk, Saratov, and Orenburg Oblasts, in Altay and in the Bashkir ASSR.

One can also note some favorable tendencies in the development of beet growing. Thus if the roots dug up at the present time amount to approximately the same as amounts dug up last year by the middle of October, then more sugar has been made from them. Altogether the harvest of sweet roots remains to be gathered from approximately a sixth of all the acreage sown.

This year's rice harvest is higher than last year. Those growing soya have made a step forward too; harvesting of it now is under way mainly in the Far East. At farms in a number of union republics threshing of grain crops continues. Potatoes are also being harvested in many places; the harvest is not bad.

Work for the next harvest is now under way: less than a tenth of the entire acreage allocated for winter crops remains to be sown. Autumn plowing rates are a bit faster than those of last year; the plan for this work has been 77 percent fulfilled. Procurement of feed for livestock is continuing at almost every sovkhoz and kolkhoz; as a whole 97 percent of the plan in terms of feed units has been procured.

CSA REVIEWS HARVESTING OF LATE CROPS

LD231024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The country's farms are continuing to harvest late crops. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration data by 20 October sunflowers have been harvested from an area of 3.3 million hectares which is 84 percent of the sown area. The soya harvest has been gathered in from over 600,000 hectares. Sugarbeet growers are working intensively. In many oblasts they have grown a good harvest and are hastening before the onset of cold weather to complete the lifting and transport to sugar factories. In the country as a whole, sugarbeets have been lifted from an area of 3.2 million hectares.

There is still much work to be done in the vegetable fields. The harvest has been gathered so far from 82 percent of the sown area. Potatoes have been lifted from 98 percent of their area. Under late autumn conditions it is important not to allow losses of vegetables and potatoes, to harvest them in the fields more quickly, and put them into winter storage.

Cotton growers of Azerbaijan are working well this season. They have already fulfilled the plan for sale of cotton to the state and are carrying out above-plan deliveries to processing enterprises. Cotton growers of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, and Tajikistan have allowed lagging to occur in gathering in the harvest and in carying out their pledges to the state.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing the sowing of winter crops; they have already been sown on an area of over 36 million hectares. The plan for sowing winter crops has been fulfilled by the farms of Latvia and overfulfilled by those of Turkmenia, Armenia, and Kazakhstan. Autumn plowing continues.

MOSCOW PAPERS CITE GRAIN PRODUCTION FIGURES

PM230925 [Editorial Report] The Soviet central press continues to publish grain sales figures.

In SELSKAYA ZHIZN 11 October a correspondent reports from Barnaul:

"Implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Altay grain growers have fulfilled not only the state plan for grain sales, but their socialist pledges as well. Some 3.16 million metric tons of grain have been sent to the state. The figure for strong wheat alone is 2 and 1/2 times as much as the plan, or 68 percent of the total quantity of sales of the main food crop to the state. The plans for sales of rye and oats have also been considerably overfulfilled.

"This labor success is particularly precious to the kray's farmers in view of the fact that it was achieved in very difficult weather conditions. The main part in the battle for the grain was played by the switch to intensive wheat cultivation techniques employed on 1.2 million hectares."

IZVESTIYA 11 October carries a TASS report from Kokchetav: "In Kokchetav Oblast the harvest campaign has switched from fields to threshing floor and elevators. The farmers have delivered 2.32 million metric tons of grain to the state, thus fulfilling socialist pledges for sales of grain to the state."

IZVESTIYA 12 October front-pages a report by its harvest team: "On 9 October farmers in Kustanay Oblast, Kazakhstan, brought their grain deliveries to the state to over 3.36 million metric tons compared with a plan of 3,276,000 metric tons. Socialist pledges have been fulfilled. Some 96 percent of the wheat grain received is of the durum, strong, or valuable varieties. Grain sales are continuing."

RSFSR RELEASES DATA ON FIELD WORK PROGRESS

LD212329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Russian Federation Central Statistical Administration released some data today about the field work that is being completed in the Republic.

By the start of this week there was grain left to be harvested on a small area in Sverdlovsk, Kirov, Kurgan and Tyumen Oblasts; bad weather had upset the harvest. Fallow land has been plowed in kolkozes and sovkhozes totaling almost 60 million hectares. This work is being carried out almost a week earlier than it was last year. However, in many oblasts, for instance in Ivanovo, Vologda, Kostroma and Varoslavl autumn plowing has been delayed; the best time for it has been lost here. The sowing of winter crops, though is continuing in the north Caucasus — 97 percent of the plan has been fulfilled. The machine operators are now harvesting rice, sugar beet, flax and potatoes from the last few thousand hectares. Work is in full swing, meanwhile, in the sun flower, soya and vegetable fields.

OBLAST-LEVEL GRAIN PROCUREMENT FIGURES REPORTED

PM101423 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 9 October publishes on page 1 three 8 October reports on harvesting successes:

A correspondent reports from Kustanay: "The farmers of the biggest oblast in Kazakhstan, Kustanay: "The farmers of the biggest oblast in Kazakhstan, Kustanay, have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. Some 3.3 million metric tons of grain have arrived at elevators and grain-reception enterprises. Most of the main virgin land crop — wheat — is of the strong, durum, and valuable strains."

A TASS report from Barnaul says: "The Altay farmers have fulfilled socialist pledges on the sale of grain to the state. The farms in the major Siberian grain area have delivered 3.16 million metric tons of grain. More than 1.5 million metric tons are top quality wheat.

"The kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered more than twice as much strong-strain wheat as planned and more durum wheat has been shipped than in the whole of the last 5-year plan."

Finally, a TASS report from Chita: "The last combines have left the oblast's fields. The Transbaykal farmers have completed the harvest.

"Some 270,000 metric tons of grain have arrived at grain-reception centers, compared with a plan of 250,000, and sales of grain are continuing."

IZVESTIYA on Oblast Grain

PM230953 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 October Morning Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "To the State Granaries" a TASS report from Omsk which notes that more than 1.5 million metric tons of grain have been stored in Omsk Oblast. "At present around 550,000 metric tons of strong, valuable, and durum wheat alone have been sold."

Under the same headline TASS reports from Khmelnitskiy that 890,000 metric tons of grain have been stored in the oblast, or 111 percent of the plan figure.

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DAILY REPORT

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'FALSE INTERPRETATION' OF REYKJAVIK ACCORDS DEPLORED

Karpov: 'Alarming' for Arms Talks

LD251528 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- We do not have the opportunity so far to say that we see a new approach to the negotiations in Geneva on the American side, the approach which would be determined by the outcomes of the Reykjavik meeting, by what was agreed there, said Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva.

Responding to journalists' questions at a briefing devoted to some aspects of the talks at Reyjkavik held here today, he noted that the U.S. side possibly needs some time to grasp what took place on Reykjavik, draw conclusions and give respective directives to its delegation.

Let us wait and see, he said. But the campaign to revise the outcomes of the Reykjavik session, which is being carried out by the U.S. side, puts one on one's guard. It is alarming from the point of view of prospects for the talks in Geneva.

In any case, on behalf of the Soviet side I can say that the results of the talks at Reykjavik are in the arsenal of the Soviet delegation in Geneva, Viktor Karpov said furthermore. The Soviet delegation conducts the talks proceeding precisely from what was reached at Reykjavik.

Bessmertnykh: 'Reality' of Accord

LD251626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (TASS) -- The further we move away in time from Reykjavik, the more openly the mass media of a right-wing persuasion and U.S. Administration figures distort the picture of what happened in the Icelandic capital, and strive retrospectively to adjust it, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh has stated. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists which took place here.

There is concern, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said, at the fact that attempts are being made in the United States to give a completely false interpretation of the accords achieved. Whereas initially there was a fairly busy campaign there to appropriate proposals which did not belong to it, aimed at achieving a nuclear-free world, now there has begun a sort of disownment of the fact that these proposals were discussed and agreed upon at all.

The latest example of this is an official document published the other day prepared for the enlightenment of government officials, who are instructed to speak from positions distorting what really took place at the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President.

In particular it is maintained in the U.S. Administration's document that in Reykjavik President Reagan merely noted the USSR's position about the fact that all strategic offensive weapons should be eliminated by the end of a 10-year period of cutting down on strategic weapons.

Supposedly the talks were mainly about the initial U.S. plan which envisaged that, in contrast to the first 5-year stage, when, at the proposal of the USSR, all three elements of the strategic triad of both sides would be subject to a reduction of 50 percent, in the second stage only ballistic missiles would be reduced. In maintaining this the United States would like to leave out heavy bombers with cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons on board.

In reality the matter was as follows: At the beginning of talks the U.S. side came out with the aforementioned proposal. However, after concrete arguments and reasoning put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in favor of a radical solution to the problem of strategic weapons, which would not put beyond limits the elimination of other dangerous types of nuclear weapons besides ballistic missiles, President Reagan agreed with such a formulation of the question. He said bluntly, and I quote: "Obviously we simply misunderstood you, but, if this is what you want -- all right".

It is characteristic that in the course of the conversation President Reagan did not object to a broader approach either, having given to understand that he is not against having all nuclear explosive devices, including bombs, battlefields devices, cruise missiles, submarine weapons, intermediate-range weapons and so on scrapped by the end of the two 5-year periods. Moreover, the President said the following, and again I quote: "If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period all nuclear arms are to be scrapped, we can hand this accord over to our delegations in Geneva so that they can prepare a treaty which you will be able to sign during your visit to the United States".

It is the agreement of the U.S. side, registered in this statement by the President, with such a radical solution of the nuclear arms problem, proposed in the Soviet program of 15 January 1986, which made it possible to reach a mutually acceptable accord on offensive strategic arts in Reykjavik.

In discussing this problem the U.S. President, one can say, in the final reckoning manifested an essential sense of responsibility, A. Bessmertnykh stated. Unfortunately, this did not occur in the discussion of the SDI issue. However, that is another issue. The essence of it was fully revealed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speeches to the Soviet people.

Now in Washington somebody is trying to step back from the positions on which accord was reached in Reykjavik between the top leaders of the USSR and the United States and also -- deliberately or otherwise -- to cast a shadow over the President. The document I have mentioned and other evidence of a similar type speak of the fact that forces have stirred up which do not like the accords reached in Reykjavik which open up the way to radical reductions in the United States' and the USSR's strategic arsenals and a nuclear-free world. That is indeed why efforts are being undertaken to confuse people. The final aim of those who are trying to place in the President's mouth words which he did not speak, and take back words which he uttered, is quite obvious -- to halt the process in favor of nuclear disarmament which is gathering strength and which interests all the people in the world, the USSR deputy foreign minister emphasized.

Bessmertnykh on Diplomatic 'War'

LD251619 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- It is exactly the U.S. side which initiated the developments involving the expulsion of U.S. diplomats, said Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

We can express satisfaction with the fact, he said, that the U.S. side, which started this process, seems to have ended it either. [sentence as received] This is precisely how we view the statement by the State Department official, which says that the United States would not take any other measures in the future.

As to the Soviet side, we did take our reply measures. They were adequate. Those measures were designed to give effect to and, if you wish, fully realize the idea which was expressed by the U.S. side, namely, that our diplomatic missions should work in the situation of complete reciprocity.

AFP Report on News Conference

AU251519 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Soviet officials accused Washington of twisting agreements made at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Iceland and U.S. President Ronald Reagan of doing a policy "about turn," in a news conference here Saturday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and chief Soviet arms negotiator Viktor Karpov said Mr. Reagan approved the elimination of all strategic arms within 10 years and not just a ban on ballistic weapons, as Washington has said.

Mr. Bessmertnykh quoted extracts from a Soviet account of conversations between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during their Reykjavik talks, which broke up because Mr. Reagan turned down Soviet demands to limit Strategic Defense Initiative research.

Mr. Karpov said Mr. Reagan first proposed the ban be restricted to ballistic missiles, but was persuaded by Mr. Gorbachev's "convincing arguments." He did not "even object to an even wider approach that would have taken into acount bombs, cruise missiles, all nuclear weapons," said Mr. Karpov.

"Someone in Washington is trying to lessen the importance of the points of the agreement at Reykjavik and throw a shadow on the credibility of the President," said Mr. Bessmertnykh.

Mr. Karpov, chief Soviet negotiator at the Geneva arms talks, said little had happened at the sixth round of U.S.-Soviet arms talks since they resumed after the Reykjavik encounter. "The American side perhaps needs more time to evaluate" the results of the Iceland meeting, he said, adding that the Soviet delegation already had its instructions in hand.

Mr. Bessmertnykh said that contrary to American claims, the Soviet side "does not want a revision of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty," but "to strengthen the working of this treaty."

Mr. Karpov added that Moscow had suggested the opening of talks to ban nuclear tests during the Reykjavik meeting. "We are ready to show flexibility and accept a gradual process" reducing step-by-step the number and power of nuclear experiments, he said. [passage omitted]

CHERNYSHOV ON U.S. SDI ILLUSIONS, USSR RESPONSE

LD241423 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 24 Oct 86

["Washington in Pursuit of the Ghost" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshov comments:

The propaganda campaign, which was mounted in the United States with an eye to whitewashing the administration's non-constructive policy at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, is focussed on the defence of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) disgraced at Reykjavik.

In so doing, they in Washington are not avert [as received] to anything if only to conceal from the world public the true purpose of the American "Star Wars" programme. They certainly keep silent about those official documents of the Pentagon where all this is laid down, as one should say, plainly frankly.

Take, for instance, the defence directive for 1984-1988 which nobody refuted and abrogated. This document, which is fundamental for military construction, provides for developing space-based systems, including means to destroy Soviet satellites, and the crash effort to develop systems of the anti-missile defence of U.S. territory. The document projects the possibility of the United States breaking out of the ABM treaty. It expressly formulates one of the purposes of the "measures" of this kind when it says that military rivalry with the USSR should be channelled into new areas so as to make senseless all previous Soviet expenditures on defence and make all Soviet weapons obsolete.

The U.S. President himself confirmed those calculations on May 22, 1984, that is already after he proclaimed the SDI, by stating that they (Russians) would be unable to compete with the United States and would fail to withstand the contest in building up armaments.

Gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and ensuring the United States' readiness for waging war so as to force the USSR within short terms to half combat operations on the United States' conditions have been announced as the principal tasks of the direct confrontation between the United States and the USSR, which was proclaimed by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in June 1981. [sentence as received]

As the afore-mentioned directive details it, the Pentagon is instructed to be prepared effectively to wage war with the use of space-based systems. The United States should not sign treaties which would be in the way of developing weapons systems in space adding power to the existing potential, since having opened new areas of military rivalry they can change the correlation of forces in the United States' favour.

Such are the "philosophy" and the directives to the executive branches which reflect the true policy and practice of the current U.S. administration. All this confirms anew the fact that SDI is the ingredient of the U.S. military doctrine whose essence is the drive for the ghost of military superiority.

In Washington they clearly forget history and do not take into account the simple truth that the Soviet Union will not sit back, that it will do everything to thwart the adventurist plans of the overseas figures.

This was already the case involving the attempt at "nuclear blackmail", in response to which the Soviet Union developed its own nuclear shield. The same took place when the United States tried to leave the Soviet country far behind as regards the power of the nuclear potential. This will be the case in any attempt to upset the military-strategic balance. Our country does not intend to copy the American SDI. The response to it will be asymmetric but by all means effective.

DEFINES' NEW SITUATION AFTER REYKJAVIK

LD251755 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with "leading Soviet journalist" Aleksandr Bovin by correspondent Jozsef Havel in Moscow; Bovin speaks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation: date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Havel] How would you describe the meeting in Reykjavik? Was it half a success or half a failure, or a dramatic event? What is your view? These questions were asked in the IZVESTIYA editorial department and were addressed to Aleksandr Bovin, the leading Soviet journalist and opinion-maker. This is how Bovin replied:

[Bovin] I think that words like failure and success are too emotional. Politics prefers rationalism. I think we must say that an important, large, and promising meeting took place because, in essence, great progress was made in Reykjavik in the most important aspects of arms reduction. But all these things have been transferred to Geneva, to the experts' table, where they will begin where the Reykjavik was a very important stage on the road toward disarmament.

[Havel] Everything I have spoken about was thwarted, unfortunately, by the rather hard and not at all contructive stance adopted by the United States. What we submitted in Reykjavik was no less than a package of proposals. Our logic is as follows: We are fighting to eliminate arms. They, the Americans, are endeavoring to replace weapons on earth with weapons in space. We see no sense to this. But the Americans, unfortunately, are attached to a different logic. Of course the pressure of the military-industrial complex also plays a part here; after all, orders amounting to billions are at stake. Another factor is that through the Star Wars program they are hoping to achieve strategic superiority. The weapons the Americans want to deploy in space are not defensive in nature, but serve offensive aims. They want to put us into a new arms race. We do not want this. Our logic is very simple. In reducing weapons on earth there is no need to scatter weapons all over space.

[Havel] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich: We are all aware that a new situation has arisen as a result of Reykjavik. How do you view this new situation, and what comes next? This is what the famous Soviet journalist said:

[Bovin] The new situation can, in my opinion, be summed up by saying that the positions of both sides have been quite clearly outlined. Never before had world public opinion been able to make a judgment so clearly and accurately about the Soviet and U.S. positions. After Reykjavik everything is on the negotiating table, and this precision and clarity of the stances may facilitate the coming negotiations. So in this sense too, a new situation arises. We have covered a significant distance in the formulation of the so-called outline agreements. Work is still to be done on the details, but the limits of these outlines and the parameters of agreements were in essence determined in Reykjavik.

[Havel] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich: And if the Americans carry on with the Star Wars program, what will happen? Bovin said the following in conclusion:

[Bovin] Nothing good will come of it. We will then have to do something ourselves. Our reply will not necessarily be some sort of a mirror image. If the Americans bring the Star Wars system into existence, it will make the international situation more complex. After Reykjavik, however, it can be seen quite clearly that a realistic possibility exists for agreement, and this real possibility is disturbed by only one thing: the U.S. Star Wars program. Paradoxically, a weapon that does not yet exist hinders the reduction of those already in existence. Hence, the biggest obstacle to disarmament is the Star Wars program. After Reykjavik, the goal was very clearly marked out. This is the goal we must endeavor to attain. We must awaken the world public and involve them in the struggle against the Star Wars program. In our opinion, it is not yet too late.

MOSCOW VIEWS KOMMUNIST ON POLISH SOCIALISM

LD202216 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In many speeches by Soviet party leaders and in party documents, justifications have appeared recently for the need to intensify the theoretical activity and further development of Marxism. One of the important issues of philosophy and of scientific communism concerns analysis of the nature of contradictions existing in a socialist society and research into mechanisms for resolving them. It is also understandable that the search for truth can only be done by comparing various points of view, through discussion and arguments, and the breaking of the outdated stereotypes. These tendencies in the development of Marxist thinking in the Soviet Union are particularly evident in KOMMUNIST, the theoretical and political periodical of the CPSU Central Committee. The editorial has introduced a new section entitled: "Discussion and Descriptions [omowienia]". [Words indistinct] and for example in the KOMMUNIST issue no. 14 notes have been published by Yevgeniy Bugayev from the 10th PZPR Congress. And this is the subject we would like to talk about today.

Doctor of Historical Sciences Yevgeniy Bugavey took part in the deliberations of the 10th PZPR Congress and interviewed its delegates. At the outset of his article Yevgeniy Bugayev states that he does not intend to describe in great detail the issues dealt with at the congress. That is why he called his article notes. "A Realistic Evaluation of Achievements and an Optimistic took to the Future" -- that is the title of his article and that is the general impression of the author following the study of the 10th PZPR Congress documents, listening to its deliberations, and meeting its delegates. Further, the author attempts to analyze various issues and directions of the PZPR's activity, from the policy of struggle and accord and reforms to Poland's foreign policy. Most of all, however, he deals with issues which are of particular interest to the Soviet Communists and to all friends of the Polish nation in the Soviet Union.

The policy of accord, struggle, and reforms: accord with those who place the interests of the Polish nation and state above the interests of groups or their own egoistic interests; struggle against all the deliberate enemies of socialism in Poland who (?sell) the interests of the fatherland; reform -- that means support of everything which helps the acceleration of the economic and social progress. Such a precise and sure attitude, Yevgeniy Bugayev writes in KOMMUNIST, has consolidated the PZPR and allowed it to carry out successfully the 10th Congress which put the seal of approval on the country's transformation to the way of social renewal on the foundations of socialism.

Writing about the reform, the author states that its goal is, among others, provision of the best possible agreement of the centralized planning with the independence of enterprises, and broadening the direct participation of the working masses in the management of production. The point is, most of all, to find means of making working people more active, of increasing of material incentives and responsibility toward society for the results of one's work. In this connection, Yevgeniy Bugayev continues, there arises the issue of trade unions.

As is known, the trade union shell in the shape of Solidarity was used by its leaders as a tool of destruction along the lines of the worse, the better for the counterrevolution. Soon, however, the workers saw the light and turned away from the overblown and bureaucratic apparatus of Solidarity. Many former members of Solidarity now take part in the creation of new trade unions.

In this context, KOMMUNIST points out to its readers that at the 10th PZPR Congress the party's attitude which was first presented in 1982 was confirmed, namely, that the trade union movement must not be and will not be an extension of the administration or an antisocialist political grouping. The new trade unions should be independent and totally self-governing.

Next, Yevgeniy Bugayev discusses the national characteristics of socialism in Poland stressing that in the 1980-82 period the anticommunist propaganda announced to all and sundry the crash of the so-called Soviet model of socialism in Poland. It does not know, or rather it does not want to know, that such a model simply does not exist. Socialism is a social system which has specific general economic, social, and political characteristics; the road to it, however, has its own peculiarities in each country. A model of socialism cannot be chosen just like one chooses a pair of shoes or some clothes, and on top of this one does not buy a model but a concrete thing, having first tried it on one's own feet or body. On the other hand, organizing the social life of a nation from the start requires not some kind of fitting to a model, but strict consideration of conditions and features of a given country and study of the experience of friends and study of international realities.

This can be carried out only by a party guided by the Marxist-Leninist dialectical and materialistic method of analysis, a party which is politically mature and organizationally consolidated. Such was the PZPR at its 10th Congress. And if the report by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the discussion, and the resolution of the congress mentioned the existing differences in views of party members, this only reflects the realistic conditions in which the party is acting and the difficulties in defining priorities in the economic, social, and political spheres. However, in all these areas Yevgeniy Bugayev stresses in KOMMUNIST, the foundations of socialism in Poland have withstood with honor the test of durability, although, however, some departures from them did take place.

The author then quotes many figures which prove the complex class structure of the Polish society. In Poland, for instance, there are hundreds of thousands of private enterprises and even though they only produce jointly 4 percent of all goods, in the services sector they have an over 56 percent share. This and other data is quoted by the author to prove how unconvincing the statements made at the Eighth PZPR Congress were about the total moral and political unity of the Polish nation and the unified support given by it to the policy of the PZPR. The author of the article published in KOMMUNIST stresses that there can be no such unity in a country which has such a many-layered structure of the economy and where the process of socialist transformations has not yet been completed. On the contrary, the class struggle, which assumes different forms, is unavoidable and correct, and at the same time united support by all levels and groups of the nation for the party which expresses the interests of the working class is only theoretically possible on issues of national interest. However, Yevgeniy Bugayev stresses, taking all this into consideration, the 10th PZPR Congress had all the reasons to draw the conclusion that socialism has entered the life of the Polish nation permanently. Poland will not depart from the socialist way of development; it is and will be an unfailing link in the economic, military, and political alliance: the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization. The article published by KOMMUNIST acquaints Soviet readers with almost all the matters being resolved by the PZPR. The problems of the Polish countryside, or the relations between the state and the church are no exception here.

Ending his notes on the PZPR congress, Gevgeniy Bugayev mentions Poland's foreign policy, describing it as precise.

According to the author, this is confirmed by the fact that, on one hand foreign policy matters were mentioned by practically every participant in the congress discussion and the precongress conferences, and on the other hand, there were absolutely no divergencies of views in the speeches. As the readers of KOMMUNIST and all the Soviet people know about the total unity of view of the CPSU and the PZPR, and of the Soviet Union and Poland, on matters of foreign policy, the author limits himself to the statement that, as Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his report, the unshakeable alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy. This is the historic achievement of our nations. At the same time the congress condemned the unheard of -- because of their scope -- brutality, cynicism, and slanders and interference in internal affairs and economic ostracism attempted against Poland by the United States and some of their allies. The delegates pointed out unanimously the total lack of prospects of any attempts at intimidating Poland or trying to bring it to its knees. KOMMUNIST stresses, in connection with this, that the Poles, as the whole world knows, are a proud and freedom-loving nation who are part of the mighty alliance of the socialist countries and they have no shortage of military skills and courage in defense of their country and all attempts against it. Summing up his notes in KOMMUNIST, Yevgeniy Bugayev writes that PZPR activists have worked for 5 years on the ideological and organizational consolidation of its ranks, on purging itself of career seekers and egoists, on convincing those who hesitated and helping those who doubted the party's strength, and -- this is most important -- on restoring the shaken belief of the working people in the party of the working class. The congress has proved that this work has already produced its first results. The gathering of the Polish communists was able to reflect the party's optimistic view of the country's future. This optimism is based on confidence in the working class and belief in the strength of the workers' and peasants' alliance, and on confidence in the Polish intelligentsia and finally the patriotism of the Polish nation which wants to see a flourishing and well-governed Poland which has a respectable place among other countries of the socialist community, in Europe, and in the world.

INVESTMENT BANK COUNCILS MEET IN WARSAW

PM261735 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 42, Oct 86 (Signed to Press 9 Oct 86) p 23

[TASS report under the rubric "CEMA Diary": "In the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and International Investment Bank Councils"]

[Text] A regular session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation Council has been held in Warsaw. It examined the basic guidelines for the development and improvement of the bank's activities in the 1986-90 and proposals concerning participation by the International Bank for Economic Cooperation in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 on the basis of the further development of cooperation with the relevant banking institutions of foreign countries, international economic organizations, and CEMA countries' joint enterprises. The plan for the work of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation Council for 1987-88 was also discussed.

A regular session of the International Investment Bank Council has ended in the Polish capital. The International Investment Bank Council examined questions of the further development of the bank's credit operations and the utilization of bank funds to finance measures within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. The International Investment Bank Council approved the list of projects accepted for credit financing and the plan for the council's work in 1987-88.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD262107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Oct 86

["International Observers Roundtable" with moderator Boris Andrianov, all-union radio foreign political commentator, Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the collegium of the weekly, ZA RUBEZHOM, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST -- recorded]

[Text] [Andrianov] Two weeks have now passed since the meeting in Reykjavik, but attention to the results of the USSR-U.S. dialogue at summit level is increasing. The result of the talks in the Icelandic capital has created a stir throughout the world. On Soviet television this week, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the conviction that the full importance of the event has not yet sunk in; but, he said: We certainly will become aware of it, if not now, then tomorrow we will comprehend the full significance of Reykjavik, and pay due tribute both to what was achieved and acquired, and to the lost opportunities and the losses. But already, there's no doubt that the meeting in Iceland has encouraged all who desire a decisive change for the better. It is gratifying, surely, that as a result of that meeting, we've been able to break qualitatively new ground in the struggle against nuclear weapons. That is an enormous achievement, and the first for many decades. Its main significance is that we now know that the elimination of the nuclear threat is a realistic and possible objective.

[Volskiy] At the same time, of course, it would be wrong to shut our eyes to the fact that Reykjavik has not only engendered hope, because the USSR-U.S. dialogue at the summit level has also highlighted the difficulties on the path to a world without nuclear weapons. This must be understood, otherwise it would be impossible to form a correct assessment of the outcome of the meeting in Iceland. It has shown how great are the forces opposing the trend toward disarmament. The talks in Reykjavik have frightened, particularly, those circles that are associated with militarism and arms-race profits. But meanwhile, we know they in fact also possess political power and not only political. They are, above all, capable of exerting strong economic pressure. In their hands is a vast propaganda machine. So it's not surprising that in the camp of the opponents of detente and disarmament, feverish efforts are being made to erect obstacles that will wreck the process initiated in the Icelandic capital. From the outset, this is perfectly clear, a campaign has been mounted in the United States with the object, I would say, of simply fooling ordinary people. They are being shamelessly deceived by the random talk about Reykjavik, by the way the aims of the USSR-U.S. summit-level meeting are being turned inside-out, and so on.

[Andrianov] Yet the Washington politicians had publicly promised to tell the truth about what happened at the talks in the Icelandic capital. Here, for instance, is a word-for-word excerpt from an interview given to the U.S. television company ABC by Admiral John Poindexter, national security assistant to the President of the United States. On the plane, during the return flight from Reykjavik he said publically: We have decided to make a detailed official statement on the discussions in Reykjavik, in order to give the American people the facts. And he added: We are convinced that if the American people are in possession of the facts, then they will draw the right conclusions. So you see, the Washington administration promised to acquaint the U.S. public with the facts, in other words, with the true state of affairs. That was, of course, a laudable promise; but has official Washington kept it? Let's turn to the U.S. press and see what it has to say on the subject. Take THE NEW YORK TIMES, a reputable paper by Western standards. It published on 20 October an article by Anthony Lewis. Here's part of what he wrote.

I quote: It is absolutely disgusting to see the U.S. President returning from a meeting devoted to questions that could decide our fate, and think of it only from the viewpoint of political considerations, distorting the facts as he pleases. So the Washington politicians are stuffying the U.S. people with deliberate lies, instead of telling them the truth about Reykjavik.

[Nekrasov] Yes. In parts of the world where U.S. propaganda does not have a controlling monopoly, people are simply amazed at the unparalleled way in which Washington is distorting the course of the USSR-U.S. dialogue in the Icelandic cpaital. Both the official representatives of the U.S. Administration and propaganda in America are doing all they can to represent that meeting in a totally distorted form, dishing it up in a way that literally turns the facts on their heads. This is being done quite deliberately. There is considerable evidence for this assertion that is deliberate. It has been confirmed by none other that Patrick Buchanan, director of communications at the White House. According to him, the Washington administration has decided to mount a tremendous propaganda campaign aimed at giving the world the following version of the meeting in Reykjavik: The President of the United States, says the story, put forward very broad and far-reaching proposals on arms control, but the Soviet leader rejected them.

[Andrianov] In his appearance on Soviet television this week, Mikhail Gorbachev said on this subject that a busy campaign has begun in the United States in which proposals are being attributed to them that do not belong to them. The absurdity of this is so obvious that it is probably felt even by some people in Washington circles, who are, therefore, presumably trying to extricate themselves somehow from what must be a pretty embarrassing situation. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to an article that appeared a week ago in THE WASHINGTON POST. It was published anonymously. It spoke of three stages after the meeting in Reykjavik. We can pass over the first two, and go straight to the third. At the third stage, then, says THE WASHINGTON POST, which has not yet arrived, we'll have to examine what, in reality, was proposed, and what was agreed to. The paper is of the opinion that this is not easy in view of the fact that fatigue at Reykjavik made full concentration impossible. So what conclusion do we reach, if we are to believe what THE WASHINGTON POST has written? It appears that the U.S. side became so tired in the course of the meeting as to be unable to sort out exactly what proposals had been put to it during the dialogue and what it had agreed to. A very strange explanation, to say the least; the more so as it concerns a major political event to which the attention of the whole international public was rivetted. In this case I think there exists a very effective means of ridding the essence of such important negotiations of misinterpretation and, even more, of deliberate distortion, and that means is openness. It was this what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had in mind when he discussed the results of Reykjavik during a conversation he had with the Danish prime minister, Schlueter. Since the picture of the meeting which was held there is being distorted in an unprecedented fashion in the United States, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary expressed the view that it would be desirable that talks with the Americans should no longer be held strictly behind closed doors. Not only do they not want this way, but moreover they insist that the content of meetings should not be made public. Why? Could it be that they are frankly afraid of showing themselves in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the world public, including the U.S. public?

[Volskiy] Also, Boris Vasilyevich, because in that event official Washington will find it very difficult to adopt a stance of -- as I would put it -- outright deception, which is what it's doing now after the meeting in Reykjavik.

[Andrianov] U.S. officials say over and over again that allegedly the difficulties in Reykjavik arose because the Soviet side put forward its proposals as a package. The reason for the difficulties that arose does not lie in this. Yes, of course, the proposals put on the negotiating table make up an inseparable individual whole. That's why they are called a package; they are constructive and they are the most radical arms reduction proposals in the whole history of Soviet-U.S. negotiations. Also, they take into account the interests of both sides. I will recall that the Soviet Union is proposing, first of all, to reduce by half all strategic arms without exception; second, to scracp totally Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and to start negotiations immediately on missiles of this type in Asia, as well as on missiles of a range of less than a 1,000 km, and it is proposed to freeze their number immediately. Finally, third, it is proposed to consolidate the basis of anti-missile defense and begin full-scale negotiations on a total nuclear test ban. It is important to note that the Soviet proposals contained an unprecedented readiness for compromise and concessions on an equal footing. This whole package was handed to the President of the United States as early as the middle of the first conversation which took place in Reykjavik. In Washington at the moment they are coming down upon the third part of the package, asserting that allegedly it bears no relation to the first two proposals, but there's no logic in this. On the contrary, the logic is there in the approach of the Soviet side. Since it is the issue of scrapping nuclear weapons which is being resolved, it is essential to have a full guarantee against attempts to achieve military superiority via space. All the Soviet proposals put forward in Reykjavik are objectively connected with central strategic weapons systems. That is the essence of our single set of proposals, enclosed in an integral package. A part of this package, by the way, is made up by our concessions, and as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warned in his speech, if there is no package, then there will be no concessions either. In Washington they assume they can separate our package of proposals and make use only of the Soviet Union's concessions. These are plainly not serious calculations for statesmen who are obliged to adopt responsible decisions, all the more so when they concern truly global international problems.

[Nekrasov] Well, comrades, I think that if today, 2 weeks after the Reykjavik meeting, we look at what is happening, at what accompanied this meeting itself, and at subsequent events -- all this confirms the conclusion drawn by our party t the 27th congress on the fact that the struggle for peace will be a complex and stubborn one. As the possibility of mankind's emergence from the deadlocks of confrontation appears more and more clearly and as all those social forces who advocate overcoming tension in international relations, thus advocating overcoming the prlonged feverish state of these relations, act more and more energetically, reactionary imperialist circles are showing increasingly more embittered resistance to positive trends: That is all those who are connected with the military-industrial complex and, in general, advocators of the notorious social revanchism.

[Volskiy] Yes, you have made an accurate remark about advocators of social revanchism who now, of course, have become more active.

[Nekrasov] I would likewise like to recall that in his address on television, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary quoted his own statement which he made in Reykjavik at the press conference. We do not consider the dialogue finished, he said then in Reykjavik, and we hope that on his return home, President Reagan will consult Congress and the U.S. people, and adopt decisions, the necessity for which ensues from what has been achieved in Reykjavik. Now, addressing our people on television, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that something quite different is happening in the United States. What is it that is different?

In particular you, Boris Vasilyevich, talked about the propaganda campaign which has been unfolding by official Washington of late. But what is interesting is that the truth about Reykjavik, which the world knows, beyond the confines of the U.S. sphere of propaganda influence, this truth is so weighty and so strong that it is quite preceptibly leading the disinformation campaigns to failure and making the U.S. propaganda services feverish.

In a situation where one version replaces the other, which contradicts the first one in many respects, when one official or other contradicts in his statements what has been said by another official, when all this propaganda cocktail consisting of an easily discernable juggling of facts and falsifications comes down on millions of people, the truth, as Comrade Gorbachev noted, sinks into a haze of fabrications and fantiasies.

[Andrianov] I would add that it is not merely a matter of propaganda: We are also witnessing actions aimed at introducing new complications into Soviet-U.S. relations. I am thinking here of Washington's decision to expel another 55 Soviet diplomatic workers from the United States of America, an action, if one can call such an uncivilized deed an action, which has been undertaken after the conclusion of a meeting of major significance for the entire development of international relations.

[Nekrasov] To give a political assessment of the present situation once could use the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who said that an extremely unattractive portrait is forming of an administration of a great country which is quick to carry out destructive and ruinous actions. We have mentioned certain superficial manifestations of this destructiveness, but considerably more serious and dangerous for the cause of peace -- and consequently many times more difficult to overcome -- is the destructiveness embedded in the heart of the Reagan administration's foreign military policy. I am thinking of its fundamental striving, so to speak, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is unachievable but dangerous in its essence, which destabilizes international relations. It is precisely this approach of certain circles in the United States of America which characterizes their attitude toward the talks underway in Geneva. They regard it not as a forum for seeking accords, but as a screen for continuing the arms race. Clearly making themselves felt here are survivors of the mentality of a past era when, as the French researchres (?Lellouche) wrote the other day, it was sufficient for the U.S. Government to begin talks in order to subsequently pursue its military affairs policy at its own discretion without coming across real interference from Congress or public opinion. Those days, of course, are now in the past, but they still continue to resort to similar methods.

[Volskiy] But all the same, Vadim Nikolayevich, it seems to me that the most important thing is the issue of extending the arms race into outer space. Here it is not a matter of propaganda campaigns, but of the innermost aspirations of reactionary imperialist circles, of their thirst for profits and power -- in fact, for world domination.

[Nekrasov] As is apparent from the content of the Reykjavik meeting, from what has become known about it, Washington is continuing to cling to its Star Wars plans. You have correctly noted the two principal motives or, so to speak, driving forces behind U.S. policy: first the hope of breaking out into space with offensive weapons and thereby achieve military superiority; and on the other hand the military monopolies' striving to guarantee themselves superprofits for decades to come through the 12 figure sums to be allocated for the infamous Startegic Defense Initiative.

Our stance here is clear and unshakeable, for it is dictated by concern for the fundamental interests of our country, world socialism, and the whole of mankind. In his latest speech on television Mikhail Sergeyevich set out this stance as follows: Only political simpletons could opt for the elimination of nuclear weapons as a means of containing U.S. aggression while receiving a threat from space instead; there are no such simpletons in the Soviet leadership.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, you mentioned the haze of fabrications and fantasies currently enveloping in America the issue of the true outcome of the Reykjavik meeting and which is undoubtedly preventing a great many Americans from understanding the essence of what is happening. This is part of a more general problem, I have in mind the absence among the American people of true conceptions of what is happening in the Soviet Union and of the real content of Soviet foreign policy. As you will recall, this was mentioned without any beating about the bush in the speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, who noted with good reason that, to all appearances, the United States is becoming an increasingly closed society.

[Nekrasov] Yes, and that, of course, bears witness to the difficulties being experienced by imperialism at the present stage. I would like to say however, that the U.S. political system has never been noted for its particular openness regarding information about the Soviet Union and socialism. Recently I came across the following words spoken by the U.S. observer Walter Lippmann 65 years ago, when the civil war was still on in our country. At that time Lippman wrote: The whole hysterical intolerance of our time is founded on the principle lie: the lie about Russia. Lies about Russia, he wrote, are the mother of all lies in U.S. policy". So you can see how deep-rooted this closedness, so to speak, is -- this prejudice in relation to everything new that is happening in the world, this particular hatred and particularly malicious nonacceptance of real socialism, which is scoring more and more successes on the world scene. Now that the world public has come to see the Soviet Union as a country which honestly and steadfastly defends peace, our foes are resorting, as we can see, to any -- and principally invented -- pretexted in order to open fire against the growing international prestige of our motherland and of world socialism as a whole.

[Volskiy] In the light of all that we are talking about today, there is also this, which in my view it is important to note: that the inconceivable barriers -- I am using the expression of Comrade Gorbachev -- the inconceivable barriers which the opponents of Soviet-U.S. mutual understanding set about erecting years ago are spreading not only directly to that extremely important area. They are also spreading to regional conflicts. Judge for yourselves. It was precisely during the period of the Reykjavik meeting that Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, was sent to the other end of the world, to the Far East. He went there with intentions that were more than definite: above all, to block the Soviet Pacific Ocean peace initiative, put forward, as you recall, in Vladivostok at the end of July. The Pentagon chief is opposing our peace initiative with a build-up in U.S. military preparations in the Far East, which is now openly being declared a potential second front, or second theater of military operations, second after Europe, against the socialist community. It would even appear that the U.S. strategic priorities are starting to be displaced, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from Europe to Asia. Suffice it to say, 70 percent of the ships of the U.S. Pacific 7th Fleet are already equipped with nuclear weapons, and many of them also have cruise missiles, which are capable of reaching their targets. Moreover, preparations are already being made to increase the number of ships in this 7th Fleet by another 10 percent, by the year 1990.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, you talk of the number of vessels, but the Pentagon has an inordinately large number of military installations on land in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. If I am not mistaken, there are about 350 of them there.

[Volskiy] It is not only a matter of the U.S. building up their own troops and military facilities in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean. Washington is rushing to link together a chain of military alliances there, which would stretch from Japan to Pakistan. Weinberger paid a visit there, to Islamabad, during his present trip to Asia. Moreover, he did not arrive empty-handed, but with a concrete plan to set up a U.S. airborne electronic reconnaissance system, AWACS, in Pakistan. In this way, they would like to keep a tight grip, as they say, on a considerable part of India, Iran, and, of course, Afghanistan. The offensive, or more precisely, the aggressive nature of such designs is obvious, especially if one takes account of the fact that a U.S. Central Command set up not so long ago, 3 and 1/2 years ago, is directly aimed at that region. After all, it is precisely the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, specially trained for wars in Asia and the Near East, which is at the disposal of that command. In these circumstances, the AWACS in Pakistan -- and such a system already exists in Saudi Arabia -- would not only expand the sphere of operations of the rapid deployment forces. They would take on an especially dangerous character, all the more so if one takes account of the fact that both Pakistan and Afghanistan, and even several regions of northeast India -- where separatist tendencies are simmering, as you know -- that the whole of that region is officially included in the sphere of influence of the U.S. Central Command.

[Nekrasov] This is the characteristic which in my opinion ought to be noted in that connection, Dmitriy Antonovich. Washington is starting to implement its new militarist plans with regard to Pakistan at the very moment when the Soviet Union has taken its important peaceful step in that region, I have in mind the withdrawal of six regiments from Afghanistan, where they have been part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops. I think that is no accidental coincidence.

[Volskiy] Yes, Indeed, Vadim Nikolayevich, one can detect the same tactic in the United States' actions here, as in the Pacific Ocean region. The U.S. militarists are trying to neutralize the great political, I should say psychological, influence of the Soviet peace initiatives, by deliberately fostering tension. We see the same thing now in the Near East. You know that recently the Soviet Union backed the well-known initiative for holding an internatinoal conference on a Near Eastern settlement. It proposed setting up a preparatory committee for holding it within the framework of the Security Council. Many countries supported that proposal, in particular France. Now a delaying, or more exactly an undermining, device is being brought into play. Shamir, who has replaced Peres in the post of prime minister of Israel, is declaring that the international conference on the Near East does not have any power to replace so-called direct talks, that is, separate deals in that region. The most important thing however, is that he, and the Israeli ruling circles as a whole, intend to undertake provocative actions in practice. On the one hand, a new military action in the Lebanon -- troops have already been massed for it, in the appropriate places -- that is on the one hand. On the other hand, a plan for setting up new military settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan, occupied by Israel, has been promulgated. Each new settlement of this kind naturally makes a solution of the Near Eastern problems, and above all, the Palestinian problem, more difficult.

[Nekrasov] Since we have already started talking about a stepping-up of provocative actions I think one should mention not only Israel but also the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. It is after all the Pretoria regime which is obviously striving now to make use of the tragic death of Samora Machel, the president of Mozambique, in order to intensify its intrigues against that country, and also other so-called Frontline States in Africa.

[Volskiy] All the reactionary, expansionist, pro-imperialist regimes and forces of the world are rushing to make use of the situation in international affairs which is being created by the destructive course of Washington. That intensifies the negative consequences of such a course. In particular, it threatens to exacerbate regional conflicts. This is one more reason why it is so urgently necessary to oppose this course of the militarists with the persistence and vigor of all rational people.

[Nekrasov] Under these circumstances, our party and Central Committee are boldly adopting new decisions; they are searching for, and finding, new approaches in the name of consolidating peace. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted, at a meeting with a group of First Secretaries of Central Committees of the union republics and obkoms, the CPSU has enough political wisdom, historical experience and maturity in its assessment of the real processes of social life, for this.

[Andrianov] On that note, respected comrade listeners, we end our meeting at the roundtable. Thank you very much for your attention. Goodbye. I wish you all the best.

PALME COMMISSION DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK, SECURITY

LD261836 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest October 26 TASS -- The Palme Disarmament and Security Commission ended its session in the Hungarian capital today.

Prominent political and public figures from various countries discussed a broad range of topical issues of international life, above all problems of European security and nuclear disarmament.

In the focus of attention were the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik and the latest Soviet peace initiatives.

The final document, adopted at the session, pointed out that no agreements were reached at the meeting primarily due to the U.S. stance on the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative.

COMMENTATORS VIEW EFFECT OF DIPLOMATIC EXPULSIONS

PRAVDA Rejoinder on U.S. Statement

PM271213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[O. Borisov "Rejoinder": "Boomerang"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has published a statement in which it "welcomes the Soviet Union's recognition of the fact that principles of equality and reciprocity must serve as a basis for the activity of both countries' diplomatic missions." The point at issue concerns the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union in connection with the U.S. authorities' arbitrary action -- the expulsion of 55 Soviet diplomats working in our embassy and consulate from the United States. "Parity," the State Department emphasizes, "is an eminently equitable principle and a long-stated goal of both the administration and the Congress."

According to news agency reports, State Department spokesman Redman, who read this statement at a press conference, said: "We hope that this question can now be put behind us. We seem to have been successful in reaching mutual understanding on the question of parity and reciprocity as the basis of our diplomatic relations."

Well, as people in our country say, it is a pleasure to listen to pleasant words. The State Department statement sounds refreshing and promising. Especiallly in the light of world reaction to the "exchange of diplomatic blows" (as one newspaper put it) which has just taken place on the U.S. side's initiative. What was that reaction?

THE NEW YORK TIMES: According to State Department spokesmen, the U.S. Government will start sending to Moscow and Leningrad American mechanics, electricians, plumbers and fitters, cooks, porters, and interpreters so that the embassy and the consulate can continue to perform their functions. If need be, Washington is prepared to cut down the number of diplomats and others serving in its missions in the Soviet Union in order to remain within the ceiling established this week. In order to replace the recalled Soviet personnel, especially with the onset of winter which will intensify the difficulties of living in the Soviet Union, the administration plans to move State Department staffers and military attaches and to hire new workers. State Department spokesmen were clearly annoyed by the unexpected turn of events which could diminish the ability of the embassy and consulate to report on events in the Soviet Union... In U.S. officials' opinion, "the most difficult question" now facing the U.S. side is "the extent to which the U.S. Embassy's main work will be placed in jeopardy -- namely, reporting on the development of the political, economic, military, and social situation in the Soviet Union."

BBC: The withdrawal of Soviet auxiliary personnel in Moscow is already having an effect on the activity of U.S. diplomats. Given the absence of drivers and fitters, clerks, cooks, and interpreters, U.S. diplomats have to learn some new jobs.

ITV television: The United States announced on Thursday a ceasefire in the diplomatic war against the Soviet Union.

THE WASHINGTON POST: The United States announced an end to "the war of expulsions" of Soviet diplomats, since the administration has realized what damage has been inflicted on U.S. diplomatic and intelligence operations in Moscow by the latest Soviet measures. [paragraph continues]

According to an administration spokesman, the USSR measures will have a serious effect on the U.S. ability to conduct intelligence operations in the Soviet Union.

We will not comment on these reports, least of all the last one. There is no need for this. Let us only add a quotation from the 22 October issue of the U.S. capital's newspaper, which said that "the decision on the expulsion of Soviet diplomats was a victory for CIA Director W. Casey and U.S. Attorney General E. Meese. At a White House meeting on Monday they both advocated strong measures" against the USSR.

It is obvious that these measures have had a boomerang effect.

'Depression' at U.S. Embassy

LD241633 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Here is what the U.S. press is writing about the consequences of the provocative action of the U.S. authorities in cutting the strength of the Soviet diplomatic corps in the United States and the Soviet Government's countermeasures it elicited. In accordance with these measures, among others, the U.S. Embasy in Moscow and the U.S. Consulate-General in Leningrad have been deprived of all locally hired staff. The U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur Hartman, had to take the driving seat to get to work. His wife, Donna Hartman, had to cook dinner for guests herself. Marines on guard duty were recruited to wash the dishes. The demand for diplomats handy with a set of workman's tools or who have a Soviet driving license has soared sharply in the embassy. Those are just a few details from reports on the first day of the U.S. Embassy's self-sufficient existence filed from Moscow by U.S. correspondents.

The senior embassy staff are trying to keep their spirits up: After all, one must put a brave face on it. For instance, Donna Hartman has offered to act as her husband's personal driver. At the same time she voiced willingness to assume the role of gardener. I shall do it with pleasure for the right money, she joked.

But it seems that no one in the embassy shares this feigned optimism. According to journalists, an atmosphere of depression prevails there. When a reporter asked a woman who was cleaning the floor in the embassy vestibule whether this was part of her official duties, she irritably cut him short: No, and I don't want to talk about it. It is easy to understand such sentiments.

After all, as was noted by Walter Stoessel, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, the work of the embassy will now clearly become more difficult. ABC television takes an even more categorical view: As a result of the removal of all Soviet employees, the embassy will be virtually paralized. According to ABC, some diplomats have even declared that they would prefer to go back to the United States rather work in the current circumstances.

In the opinion of many observers, this aspiration of theirs may well be fulfilled in the immediate future, since the U.S. authorities will have to recall a number of embassy officials in order to free space for support staff, a U.S. official spokesman admitted in an interview with UPI in Washington.

It was a stunning blow for us. We have lost literally everyone, from courtyard cleaner to clerk. Everyone will have to be replaced by people who will have to be much better paid, for whom it will be necessary to provide accommodation, and who will, in the long run, take the place of the specialists whose job was to process important information. The administration would have acted wisely if it had sat down with the Russians at the negotiating table, had stated the changes it intended to implement, and had developed an appropriate timetable, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes in an editorial article. This would have enabled the administration not to run up against the demonstrative exhibition of the principle of reciprocity, which could not have helped but lead to serious complications in the lives of the U.S. diplomats, and not to confuse sensitive personnel questions with the vitally important problems of arms control. That is how THE NEW YORK TIMES responds, with belated regret.

'Diplomatic War' Backfires

LD241632 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 24 Oct 86

["Expulsions: Cutting Off One's Nose..." -- TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

The measures taken by the Soviet Union in retaliation against the provocative action of Washington, which expelled without any grounds a group of workers of the Soviet Embassy and Consulate in the USA, provoked far-ranging reactions in the world. The mass media point out that the "diplomatic war" called by the White House is not only unlawful but also myopic: It backfired against the interests of the United States itself.

A State Department official who has requested anonymity has compared these actions to "hammer wielding." To all appearances, the "hammer" badly hit the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, which has now lost all the locally hired staff. A correspondent for the London SUN said that the operations of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had virtually come to a standstill on Thursday.

According to the American press, when the question of the expulsion of Soviet diplomats was being discussed in the White House, CIA Director William Casey was especially most vociferous. One can hardly believe that he once headed a legal company wihich had won quite a few cases through sophicated designs and accurate foresight. But now Casey failed to realize that, calling for reductions in the strength of the U.S. diplomatic staff in Moscow, he was automatically asking for cuts in the number of his agents under diplomatic cover.

The administration has at long last taken a sensible decision, described by THE WASHINGTON POST as follows: "The United States called a halt yesterday to the tit-for-tat war of diplomatic expulsions with the Soviet Union as the administration took stock of the damage done to U.S. diplomatic and intelligence operations in Moscow by the latest Soviet measures."

Better late than never. As for the fairness of the measure taken by the Soviet Union, it is not called into question even by Washington. It will find it hard to do so anyway: parity between the diplomatic representations about which the Americans were talking a great deal and on which even resolutions were passed by Congress has now been achieved.

The only difference is that it was done not to suit Washington but when Moscow decided it necessary to do in response to an obvious act of provocation. It is to be hoped that the case with the "hammer" which Washington used so foolhardily will remain a mere curiosity in the history of diplomacy. What is worse, many of the decisions taken by Washington on far more substantial matters, such as the limitation of the arms race, are likewise shortsighted, prompted by considerations of the moment and characterized by a lack of proper respect for the long-term national security interests of the United States.

'Boomerang' Effect

LD241931 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

...Everything has been in confusion in the United States Embassy in Moscow these days. Some diplomats leaving off their tasks are packing up to go home. Other diplomats urgently try to learn the knack of cooking. Still others are sweeping the yard right under the windows of Ambassador Arthur Hartman's office. Who has caused this chaos at the U.S. Embassy?

None other than Washington itself. As it has already been reported, the U.S. Administration in an effort to undermine everything positive that has been reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik unleashed an amassed propaganda campaign aimed at distorting the picture of the talks and took an action which cannot be described as other than outrageous: It announced the expulsion of 55 officials of the Soviet Embassy and Consulate from the United States. They in Washington tried to justify this step, clearly provocative in nature, by alleging that there exists a "disproportion" in the number of personnel working at the Soviet missions in the USA and the American missions in the USSR.

It stands to reason that taking such an abominable step they in Washington should have realised that it will inevitably entail measures in reply by the USSR, and tough measures at that. And so it happened. In connection with continued use by the U.S. secret services of official American representations in the Soviet Union for impermissible activity, five members of staff of the United States Embassy and General Consulate were declared personae non grata. It has been declared that the numbers of the personnel of the United States Embassy and General Consulate in the USSR must not surpass the numbers of the personnel of the USSR Embassy in Washington and the USSR General Consulate in San Francisco. The United States Embassy in Moscow and General Consulate in Leningrad are denied the services of all the persons locally employed, some 260 people.

Other measures have been taken. Washington asked for it when it made allegations that a smaller number of persons was employed at the U.S. missions than at Soviet missions, though in reality some or other functions in the U.S. missions were performed by a much greater number of persons than in Soviet institutions in the USA.

So those in Washington who were fanning up anti-Soviet hysteria and spy mania, who declared for "equal numbers" of the personnel of the missions of the two countries got what they wanted. And what is the result?

Here are some of the pronouncements by foreign observers and press organs. Quoting an official representative of the administration, "WASHINGTON POST" notes that "The Soviet action will impair the U.S. ability to monitor events in the Soviet Union."

The REUTERS, noting that Washington will no longer keep in Moscow a number of diplomats whose task was to collect not only diplomatic and political information, but also intelligence information, reports that the Soviet Union has scored a victory in diplomats war with the USA, and that Western diplomats describe the USSR tactic as brilliant. The USSR simply answered the United States call to observe parity to the letter, and this is a stroke of genius.

The British Broadcasting Corporation noted that removal of Soviet auxilliary personnel from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has already started affecting the activity of American diplomats. Since drivers and mechanics, clerks, cooks and interpreters are no longer handy, American diplomats have to learn these skills. They have already come up against some difficulties with tidying the premises and cooking dishes in snack bars. Diplomats not on duty are busy with these tasks.

The British "SUN" writes that the activity of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow has almost been paralysed. And the London "TIMES" which described the situation at the U.S. Embassy as chaos writes that American diplomats think there is little likelihood that there will be concern over their destiny at home.

Those who launched the provocation with the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from the USA wished to attack detente, to infringe the USSR. But the weapon they used boomeranged on them.

U.S. Call for 'Ceasefire'

LD252014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. After the Reykjavik summit, we have a still better view of the unevenness -- to put it mildly -- of Soviet-U.S. relations, beset with seemingly avoidable difficulties which, nonetheless, are being obstinately created. We can also see the short-sightedness of those statesmen who peer at the present and the future not from a summit, but, as it were, from underground, from the trenches of the cold war.

As we know, the position of the U.S. President in Reykjavik precluded any radical reduction of the nuclear armaments of the two powers. But another reduction was carried out by Washington immediately, before the President had even had time to return from Reykjavik: they cut by 55 the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and of the Soviet Consultate in San Francisco. From calculating the numbers of missiles and warheads, they at once turned to counting diplomats; what's more, this was done not with constructive, but with destructive and, indeed, downright provocative intentions.

Comrade Gorbachev has described these actions as preposterous -- preposterous in the wake of such an important meeting at the level of the top leadership of the two countries, preposterous to any normal person, and also in the opinion of many U.S. and West European observers.

But it looks as if Washington deliberately chose this particular moment for a demonstration of what is called in America a two-sided policy.

Let me remind you that they gave a display of this same tactic of deliberate toughness after Geneva. The spirit of Geneva very soon faded under the burden, and in Reykjavik it was too late to revive it -- to the joy of the U.S. ultra-rightwingers. It was the men of the far right, in the persons of CIA Director Casey and Attorney General Meese, who reportedly gained the upper hand at the White House conference when the question of throwing out the Soviet diplomats was being decided.

An ABC television correspondent, John McWethy, reported the situation thus: There is a disagreement within the administration as to the wisdom of this action. The State Department thinks it's too much like wielding a sledgehammer, but at the White House they say the sledgehammer's the only language the Russians understand. What the White House has forgotten is that, given the present Soviet-U.S. parity in many fields, Moscow, too, can use the sledgehammer. And it has done so: an asymmetrical sledgehammer, if you like. You know about the retaliatory measures announced by the Soviet Union. They include depriving the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Consulate in Leningrad of the right to employ Soviet citizens.

As a result, 260 Soviet citizens have stopped assisting the U.S. establishments in Moscow and Leningrad with clerical, technical and other work. This means that, under the existing equal quotas for the personnel of each country, the Americans will now have to trim the number of their diplomats and replace some of them with their own motor mechanics and drivers, telephone operators, cooks, gardeners, couriers and so on, for Moscow and Leningrad.

The U.S. correspondents are already reporting from Moscow that the work of the embassy is being disrupted. I wouldn't rule out the possibility that Mr Hartman, the U.S. ambassador in Moscow, may be none too pleased about the victory of CIA Director Casey and Attorney General Meese. In any case, an official State Department spokesman has stated in Washington that no retaliation for the Soviet retaliation is planned, and that a ceasefire is being called in the war of nerves.

So the Soviet sledgehammer has hit its mark. I take no malicious pleaure in saying that. I speak of it, rather, with a sense of regret that in the leadership of the other great power, there is no sign of a more responsible approach to the state of Soviet-U.S. relations.

FORMER CITIZENS CITE REASONS FOR LEAVING U.S.

LD251852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Oct (TASS) -- A press conference has been held here by former Soviet citizens who have obtained permission to return to the homeland and are preparing to leave the United States in the very near future. They asked that, before their departure, they be given the opportunity to meet representatives of the American press, which has been praising "freedom" in the West to the skies and has been actively intimidatory with imagined "persecutions and repressions" in the Soviet Union.

...The circumstances in which these four left the USSR in their time were varied -- some by invitation from the United States, others on an Israeli visa. Their reasons for deciding to leave their native land in search of illusory happiness in foreign climes were also varied. However not one of them managed to find it.

"The homeland, like a mother, is unique, and it is impossible to live without her" -- said Aleksandr Belikin at the press-conference, who arrived in the United States in 1977 and 4 years ago received U.S. citizenship. The 61-year-old Odessa inhabitant Izrael Glikman, who since 1974 lived first in Dallas, then in New York, has also talked about his acute nostalgia for the motherland and his relatives.

"I was a cinematographer in the Soviet Union" -- said 54-year-old Rashid Atamalibekov -- "I arrived in the United States in August 1978. I lived in Jersey City (New Jersey State). I worked in various places, as an ordinary worker on a conveyer, any where I could find work; I was often unemployed. But it was not only this which forced me to ssek opportunities to return to the homeland. Here, in the West, I became, one could say, a firm adherent of Leninism. After all, when there is air, you don't think about what you're breathing. But here I felt that the only way of life for me is the one that is defined by Marxism-Leninism."

These people, who have seen a great deal and lived "the good life" to the full, decided to appear before the cameras and the microphones of U.S. journalists not only to tell them of their love for their native country or their hopeless attempts to adapt to a different society. Over the years they have spent in the country whose leaders like to term "the leader of the free world" they have clearly seen in what a distorted light Soviet reality is presented to the Americans and what mountains of lies about the first socialist country in the world are put up by local propagandists.

"American television and the local press often make use of the words 'democracy,' 'freedom,' said 27-year-old Yuriy Chapovskiy, originally from Kiev. I had the opportunity of experiencing them in practice and comparing two totally different political systems. And I consider that I will feel far freer in the Soviet Union," he said.

U.S. ACTIONS BELIE REAGAN UN DAY PROCLAMATION

LD241734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 24 Oct (TASS) -- Tass correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

President R. Reagan has signed a proclamation on the occasion of the United Nations Organization day that is marked worldwide on October 24th.

This document asserts that United Nations Day provides the opportunity to "confirm the adherence" of the United States to the principles of the UN Charter. However, while stating this in words, the Washington administration in practice deliberately infringes not only on the UN Charter but also on a whole series of other fundamental documents of the international community: UN General Assembly resolutions, the declaration on provision of independence to colonial countries and peoples, international pacts on human rights, and others. The present administration has in effect elevated the cynical flouting of international laws to the status of state policy.

The most scandalous example of this was the treacherous aggression against Grenada 3 years ago. The issue of the piratical incursion by the United States into Grenada was repeatedly discussed in the United Nations, but Washington ignored its decisions.

The United State's undeclared war against Nicaragua acquires an even wider scope with every passing year. As specialists from the Washington Institute for the Study of Politics have calculated, U.S. actions against that country are being perpetrated in violation of 15 U.S. and international laws, including the UN Charter. Washington is also refusing to fulfill the decision of the International Court in The Hague which condemned U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. By continuing the crude interference in the affairs of a sovereign state with whom the United States maintains diplomatic relations, the White House is preparing to start rendering direct military aid to the contra bands. The U.S. Congress has allocated $100 million for this purpose. How can such an open policy of state terrorism be called "a peaceful settlement to existing differences", which the President is calling for in his proclamation?

Touching upon the United Nations' role in the present-day world, the head of the White House claims that "the United Nations is now faced with a financial crisis, as well as a crisis of trust." But it is precisely the present administration which has tried so hard to undermine the United Nation's authority and to make its work more difficult. Finding itself in increasing political isolation, the United States is resorting to financial blackmail of the United Nations.

"Mankind", the head of the White House preaches in his proclamation, "quite clearly needs to learn how to live in peace and cooperation." However, it is to the U.S. leadership itself which these true words should first be addressed.

KOHL ENDORSES U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONIST STAND' ON SDI

LD241552 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 24 TASS -- Addressing a press conference here upon completion of his official four-day visit, FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that his meetings with leading officals of the U.S. Adminstration had focussed on the results of the discussion held between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan on medium-range weapons.

As Kohl pointed out, they agreed at the talks with the U.S. President that "considerable progress" had been achieved on that issue at Reykjavik.

At the same time, Helmut Kohl expressed support for the obstructionist stand taken by the U.S. side on the issue of the Star Wars programme, which blocks the attainment of agreements on arms cuts.

TOKYO MEETING MARKS BILATERAL TIES ANNIVERSARY

OW240905 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A gathering marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Japan-USSR joint declaration on the restoration of diplomatic relations was held in Tokyo on 21 October. It was attended by prominent politicians, public figures, members of the Diet, and business leaders. Also present were Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, who was visiting Japan as a special envoy of the Soviet Government, and Soviet Ambassador Solovyev. The participants expressed their wishes for further goodneighborliness and reciprocal cooperation between the two nations. Masaki Fujita, speaker of the Upper House, noted in his address that the joint declaration signed in October 1956 proved to be an important milestone in the relations between the two neighboring countries and accelerated mutual exchanges in many areas. Iichiro Hatoyama, former minister of foreign affairs and president of the Japan-USSR Friendship Association, pointed out that lately there had been signs of improvement in Japan-USSR relations. It is important, he stressed, that the two countries further step up political dialogue and private-level exchanges in order to deepen mutual understanding and foster mutual confidence.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, in his address, said that the Soviet Union has consistently been seeking better relations and broader reciprocal cooperation with Japan, and that the Soviet people are always striving for true friendship and good neighborliness with the Japanese people.

Prime Minister Nakasone and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kuranari also sent messages to the meeting.

KAMENTSEV DISCUSSES TRADE WITH JAPANESE ENVOY

PM261456 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 16 October V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received K. Muratu, special representative of the Japanese Government, who is in Moscow in connection with the Japan-86 trade and industry exhibition.

During the conversation they examined matters pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation.

ARISTOV MEETS WITH MITSUBISHI CHAIRMAN

PM241027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 16 October USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov received a Japanese business circles' delegation headed by Y. Mimura, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Corporation, who is in Moscow to take part in the Japan-86 trade and industry exhibition.

There was an exchange of views on questions pertaining to Soviet-Japanese trade and economic cooperation and prospects for its development.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 30 YEARS OF LINKS WITH JAPAN

PM230914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by I. Latyshev: "USSR-Japan: Go-ahead For Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] It is 30 years since the signing (19 October 1956) in Moscow of the Soviet-Japanese joint declaration on the normalization of relations between the USSR and Japan. It summed up the events associated with the rout of Japanese militarism in World War II. Relations were resumed between the two countries at state and public levels. The declaration was thus a significant landmark in the history of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Over the past decades the mutual advantage of peaceful contacts between the two countries has been very evident. In the period between the fifties and the seventies Soviet-Japanese trade ties acquired considerable dimensions. The fine fruits of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in those years were a Soviet-Japanese trade treaty and associated 5-year trade turnover and payments agreements and the general agreements on the joint development of the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. Contacts were organized between the two countries in the sphere of fishing, taking into account mutual interests. Ties between the Soviet and Japanese publics were extensively developed, as were contacts in the sphere of culture, science, art, medicine, education, and sport.

The constructive spirit of the 1956 Soviet-Japanese declaration was confirmed and developed at the Moscow talks in October 1973.

But the favorable onward development of Soviet-Japanese relations was interrupted in the latter half of the seventies. Subsequent years were marked by stagnation in relations between the two countries.

What is the problem? Not Soviet foreign policy, of course. This policy has not created and is not creating any obstacles as far as good-neighborliness between the two countries is concerned. It has always been founded on an ardent and sincere wish to live in peace and friendship with the Japanese people, who in a short time have made impressive economic, scientific, and technological gains.

The problem is that since the latter half of the seventies U.S. ruling circles have been intensively building up their military preparations in the Pacific Ocean and forming a "second front" there against socialism.

It is since then that talk has grown in the Japanese political world about a "Soviet military threat," thus creating an excuse for building up the Japanese "self-defense" forces and for expanding their cooperation with U.S. Armed Forces. Under pressure from Washington there emerged the trend towards involving Japan in a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarized "triangle." Evasion of Japanese policy's "three nonnuclear principles" is becoming increasingly apparent.

Is that not why the Japanese Government is evasive when it comes to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at a total nuclear test ban? And how is Tokyo's recent decision to enter into talks with the U.S. Administration on Japanese participation in carrying out the U.S. SDI program to be regarded? The decision is basically a practical step to involve Japan in the implementation of U.S. strategic military plans.

One wonders whether this accords with Japanese national interests and the cause of peace in the Far East. Of course, it does not. Millions of Japanese sincerely want good-neighborliness with their neighbors and, of course, with our country.

Sometimes this is put down to the inherently ambivalent position of Japanese Government circles: In some situations they back U.S. foreign policy geared to the arms race and confrontation; in other cases they declare their negative attitude toward nuclear weapons and willingness to ease tension in the Pacific Ocean basin and have good-neighborly ties with the USSR.

Under the influence of sober-minded groupings among the conservatives, who are taking into account Japan's national interests and the peace-loving mood of the people's masses, there have recently been some changes in the position of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leaders who head the government. The opportunity for dialogue between the USSR and Japan has emerged.

This year there has been an exchange of visits by foreign ministers and by other official delegations. At the beginning of the year, at the end of the USSR foreign minister's stay in Tokyo, a Soviet-Japanese agreement was signed on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Japan in 1986-1990, and in May, when the Japanese foreign minister was in Moscow, a Soviet-Japanese agreement was signed on cultural ties. As the joint communique on the results of the Moscow talks noted, the forward development of Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs, "meets the interests of both countries and will be a large contribution to the consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and all over the world." Both sides, and this is stated in the communique, "came out in favor of reaching accords as soon as possible at the various talks on arms limitation and disarmament in the sphere of nuclear and conventional armaments, with a view to a maximum reduction in the level of military confrontation."

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's conversation with the Japanese foreign minister was an important stage in the May talks in Moscow. The Soviet leader declared the USSR's intention to exploit every opportunity of developing and improving relations with Japan in all areas irrespective of its ties with other countries. And it was said that these relations can only be built successfully on the basis of reciprocity, on the understanding that no one will encroach on the results of World War II and the inviolability of borders.

The resumption of the dialogue between the Soviet and Japanese Governments has had a favorable effect on other areas of contact between our countries. The 10th conference of joint committees on economic cooperation, involving over 200 representatives of Japanese business circles, was held in Moscow in spring 1986. Both sides at the conference displayed a desire for wider business cooperation and discussed the state of Soviet-Japanese economic relations and the prospects of their further development.

Recently the tone of Japanese statesmen's pronouncements on Soviet foreign policy and Soviet-Japanese relations has changed somewhat. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone spoke in favor of improving relations with the Soviet Union immediately after the formation of the new cabinet in July. Declaring his "ardent desire for the further improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations," the Cabinet head expressed the Japanese Government's interest in summit talks between the two countries.

The Soviet Union takes a positive view of the above-mentioned trends toward a change for the better in Soviet Japanese relations. [paragraph continues]

Talking about these relations, M.S. Gorbachev said on 28 July 1986 in his speech in Vladivostok: "It would be good if this change took place. The objective position of our two countries in the world is such that it demands earnest cooperation on a healthy, realistic basis, in an atmosphere of tranquility, unencumbered by the problems of the past."

The Vladivostok speech was seen by the Japanese general public as an important political document containing a number of constructive new initiatives directly concerning Japan. Business circles and the press showed great interest, in particular, in the Soviet Union's clearly expressed intention to contribute to the development of mutually advantageous economic collaboration, to discuss the question of setting up joint enterprises in areas of the USSR and Japan that adjoin and are close to one another, and to seek opportunities for long-term cooperation between the two countries in research and comprehensive development of ocean resources, as well as in the elaboration of programs for the peaceful study and exploration of space.

The prospects of the further positive development of Soviet-Japanese cooperation should, of course, be viewed in the context of the overall state of international relations in the Pacific ocean basin. Ultimately the success of this cooperation will largely depend on the extent to which the two countries counter the transformation of the region into an arena of military political confrontation. In this sense, great importance attaches to the Soviet Union's idea of convening in Hiroshima or some other place a Pacific Ocean conference of the Helsinki type, involving all the countries that look to the ocean.

The convening of the conference would also have a benefical effect on the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations. The reaching of an accord at the conference on reducing the activity of navies in the Pacific, above all ships with nuclear weapons on board, on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Asia, and on discussing confidence-building measures and nonuse of force int the region would be of great benefit to the cause of relaxation of tension in the Pacific Ocean region and, in particular, to the deepening of Soviet-Japanese mutual understanding.

There is a popular saying in Japan: "A close neighbor is more precious than a distant relative." History has seen to it that the peoples of our countries will always be neighbors. This means living in peace, in accord, and good-neighborliness. There is and can be no other way.

NAJIBULLAH BRIEFS PRESS ON INTERNATIONAL TIES

LD190947 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0841 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The return to the homeland of six Soviet regiments is a step of good will, an impetus to speeding up the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, particularly the course of the Geneva talks with Pakistan. This was said by Najibullah, general secretary of the central committee of the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], at a press conference held in the Afghan capital.

Today, continued the Afghan leader, the essential conditions have taken shape for the return from Afghanistan of units of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, introduced at one time at the request of the DRA Government and according to mutual accord. There is already a schedule for the withdrawal of the whole of the limited contingent, agreed on by the leaders of the DRA and the USSR. However, the implementation of this accord will only begin when armed intervention from outside the DRA and all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan ceases, and when there is a reliable guarantee that it will not be resumed, Najibullah stressed.

The combat capability of the Afghan armed forces is constantly growing. This is shown by the recent independent major combat operations which routed bands of counterrevolutionaries in the regions of Herat and Khost. However, the scales of the undeclared war are such that the young armed forces of the DRA need at the moment a certain amount of help from the Soviet Union. International imperialism has taken up arms against the DRA and is generously supplying the counterrevolution with the latest weapons. Recently they have acquired heavy weaponry, and the quantity of missile means has increased sharply.

Dealing with the economic situation, Najibullah noted that the DRA has adequate possibilities for the successful development of the economy, but the full development of economic construction is currently being hampered by the subversive activity of the counterrevolution. Nevertheless, Afghanistan has achieved no small economic advances in the postrevolutionary period. All ministries fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year.

The recent PDPA Central Committee Plenum defined a new approach to the widening of the social base of the revolution, the Afghan leader noted. This line presupposes the involvement of the broadest sections of the population in the building of the new society. Much has already been done on this path -- elections to local bodies of power have been held throughout the country, in the course of which 14,000 people's representatives were elected and the composition of the Revolutionary Council and of the Council of Ministers was widened. In the near future the draft of the country's new constitution is to be presented for nationwide discussion. The Extraordinary National Reconciliation Commission has been formed. At its next session it will adopt a number of appeals to compatriots. A sensible compromise is an agreement between different political forces with the goal of achieving peace in the country and joint work for the good of the homeland. We advocate the earliest halting of the fratricidal war and are ready for compromises, up to and including the setting up of a government of national unity. There is and can be no return to the feudal-monarchic past, poverty and illiteracy. We are prepared to hold a constructive discussion with those who strive for similar goals.

The struggle for Party unity, Najibullah continued, always was and will be one of the most important political tasks of the PDPA.

Our party has traveled a different path of struggle and development. At the present time it numbers 160,000 members. The resolutions of the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum direct party members toward renewing the style of work. This means dynamism in the resolution of problems, a transfer from words to action from offices to the masses, from papers to people, from the towns to the countryside.

The Afghan leader said that in international affairs, Afghanistan acts in favor of good neighborliness and cooperation with all countries, and for the development of trade and traditional ties. If the leaders of Iran and Pakistan will cease intervening in the internal affairs of the DRA, our relations with these countries will normalize.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee dwelt in particular on relations with the USSR. He stressed that Afghan-Soviet friendship is a reality of the present-day policy of Afghanistan. Our countries and peoples are bound by traditional ties of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which were established by V.I. Lenin and Amanullah-Khan. Relations with the USSR release the DRA from any economic dependency.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, Najibullah commented, the USSR demonstrated a new political philosophy -- the philosophy of peace and willingness to compromises, a new political thinking. The removal of six regiments from the DRA is the embodiment of the same political philosophy; less distrust, unnecessary accusations, more dialogue. We hope that this policy will also be comprehensible in Washington, in Islamabad and in Tehran.

FURTHER ON WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM DRA

PM241057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents Colonel V. Filatov and Major A. Oliynik: "The Return -- and Around It"]

[Text] Kabul -- Three regiments have already left Afghanistan for home: a tank regiment and two motorized infantry regiments. Journalists representing the world's major news agencies and television companies and various countries' leading newspapers and magazines have seen the cities, villages, and settlements which are today living this event -- the ceremonial send-off for the Soviet servicemen who have honorably fulfilled their international duty, a leave-taking such as always takes place between people whose friendship has been sealed in joint combat against an enemy. Warm words, ardent embraces, flowers, and a final wave of the hand, for the road to be easy and as even as a taut shawl. With our foreign colleagues we attended the send-offs for two of these regiments -- in Shindant and Qonduz. It was interesting to observe their reaction and their perception of what was happening. A tank column moved homeward past the festively decorated rostrum and past us journalists. For more than an hour the column moved past, and it seemed endless. Steven Strasser, an American correspondent for NEWSWEEK magazine, stood nearby. We inquired after his impressions.

"Great!" he replied. "For I and my U.S. colleagues are the first in recent years to get such a close look both at Soviet soldiers and at Soviet combat hardware."

We will return again to our foreign colleagues who are covering with us the festivities marking the send-off home of our six regiments. But we wish now to speak about the background, so to speak, against which a section of the Soviet troops is returning. [paragraph continues]

How is Afghanistan living today, and what do its friends and enemies say about this?

On the day our first regiment set off for home, that is, 15 October, the second stage of the elections to local organs of state power began in the country. A session of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium was held in this connection. Elections have now been held in several dozen villages, in Balkh, Badakhshan, Nangarhar, and other provinces. More than 50 local council deputies have been elected. The elections have taken place everywhere in an organized manner, with the population displaying great activeness.

During the same days a meeting of the collective of the state transport company was held with the participation of Comrade M. Aziz, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. What was discussed? Primarily the further development of Afghanistan's transport system. Stepped-up pledges were adopted to save fuel and increase the service life of means of transport. The Kabul workers decided to respond with shock labor and harder work to the event which the entire country is now living -- the return home of a section of the Soviet troops.

We also visited the DRA Ministry of Defense. We saw for ourselves how harmoniously and efficiently all the components of this complex and responsible organism, which directs the course of combat operations in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary gangs, work. Here there is very detailed information about the state of affairs in each province. We will cite just a few examples.

Nangarhar Province: At a conference the gangs' leaders took a decision to step up firing against columns on the Kabul-Gardez road during the period 17 through 20 October.

Ghazni Province: Rebels mined several sections of the Ghazni-Qandahar road.

Herat Province: On 16 October bandits fired "surface-to-surface" missiles into downtown Herat. There are casualties.

The Defense Ministry has similar data on other provinces. Naturally, the Afghan Army reacts instantly to every such report.

Colonel General Nazar Mohammad, DRA minister of defense, who received us, said in a brief interview that the standard of combat and political training of Afghan Army officers and soldiers has now improved. This reflects a number of important changes that have occurred in the Afghan Army in recent years. Victories have been won over armed counterrevolutionary gangs in the Khowst district and in Qandahar, Paktia, and Herat Provinces. During the past 4 months alone 3,000 people have laid down their arms and surrendered to Afghan Army subunits. During these and also a number of other combat operations Afghan Army personnel displayed real heroism and daring.

Replying to a question about the return home of six regiments of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan, Col Gen Nazar Mohammad emphasized: This step attests that the Afghan Army's combat ability has increased significantly, and today it is the chief force in the struggle to normalize the military and political situation in the DRA. With the international assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, the DRA defense minister said in conclusion, we will continue to successfully defend the motherland and the gains of the April Revolution.

These days we have met frequently with Afghan Army servicemen in Kabul, Qonduz, and Shindand. Of course, the conversation always turned, above all, to our six regiments which are returning home. Some would start recalling a joint battle with Soviet soldiers against dushmans for a pass or a section of road. Some would start telling how they together engaged in fire training on a firing range.

"Of course, without our Soviet brothers we will shoulder a double load in the struggle against counterrevolution," Pilot Lieutenant Colonel Laur Safi told us in conversation. "But over the years of joint struggle we have learned a great deal from your servicemen -- courage and combat skill. Today we are not what we were 5 or 6 years ago. No, the dushmans will not pass, they will not pass..."

These are just some features of the background of Afghanistan's internal life against which our regiments are returning home. It is not simple. It is characterized by the fact that the worker, the soldier, the peasant -- all are fighting as they can for the ideals of the April Revolution.

Here are some features of the external background, as it were, against which today's send-offs are taking plce.

It has become known that on Monday, that is, 2 days before the first of our six regiments set off home, a certain S. Mojaddadi, a spokesman for the so-called union of Afghan antigovernment groups, addressed a press conference in Peshawar. What did this "fighter for the faith" say about the return home of six Soviet regiments? Literally the following: That this is no more than a subterfuge aimed at diverting world public opinion from the events taking place in the country -- neither more nor less. When necessary, evidently, white becomes black and black becomes white for that particular individual. For the return of these regiments pursues precisely the task of once again drawing world public attention to the events that are taking place in this country and to the USSR's peace-loving efforts aimed at achieving a political settlement around Afghanistan.

Not many people would know about the high-flown talk of the dushman figure entrenched in Peshawar but for the Voice of America's endeavors. It was VOA that informed the world of the statements of the bandit Mojaddadi, whose arms are up to the elbow in blood.

Another radio voice -- the Voice of the Islamic Revolution -- also broadcasts here for all its worth, as it were. It broadcasts in the Dari language. In unison with it, floods of lies about Afghan events are also poured out by Radio Karachi, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Pakistan, Radio Tehran...

There are more than enough voices. But the words are absolutely identical -- not a grain of truth.

There, in Shindand, S. Strasser and we did not wait for the column to finish passing by but went right away into a tent to have a snack. What did we talk about? Naturally, about our troops and the six regiments.

"I did not think there were so many tanks in a regiment," Steven said. "It is a very good thing -- the return. It will be good for everyone. I believe, above all, what I see. Of course, if you do not believe, it is possible to sweep everything aside."

We also had a conversation with (Vilfrid M. Shefrer). He simultaneously represents six Western newspapers here. He did not play at diplomacy at all. He declared:

"It is all correct. This is a correct step by your government. I am sure it will serve, must serve to improve the situation around Afghanistan. I believe in the sincerity of what is happening. My eyes have been opened to a great deal here."

In our conversations we warned our colleagues that we would publish their opnions in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. They did not object.

We also visited the headquarters of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan. We inquired what the remaining Soviet servicemen are doing during these days, when six regiments are returning home. We were familiarized in detail with the life and combat training of the Soviet units and subunits. Under conditions of enhanced vigilance the troops are continuing to fulfill combat tasks of guarding and defending lines of communication, roads, bridges, pipelines, power stations... Sappers are employed on clearing fields and roads of mines. In several villages they have sunk well shafts. Competition in honor of the 20th Lenin Komsomol Congress has been mounted with new force in units and subunits. During these days, since 15 October, more than 100 servicemen have been admitted as Komsomol members, and approximately 60 people have become candidate members of the CPSU and party members. Finally, if you like, the Belorussian Military District Song and Dance Ensemble has come to the limited contingent of our troops on tour.

Today Kabul sees our antiaircraft regiment off for home.

INDIA'S GANDHI RECEIVES KATUSHEV, LAKHTIN

LD252053 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi October 25 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has received today Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who were on an official visit here.

The friendly meeting covered questions pertaining to bilateral Indian-Soviet cooperation and the international situation. Touching upon the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, Rajiv Gandhi spoke highly of the Soviet Government's peaceable foreign policy directed at putting an end to the weapons race, reducing nuclear weapons down to their total scrapping. The policy of maintaining peace is the sole alternative to mankind, he said.

The Indian prime minister was briefed on the results of drafting a new agreement between the two countries on economic cooperation and further development of trade relations. In that connection Rajiv Gandhi approved of the work down by the two Soviet delegations. He spoke highly of the current economic ties between India and the USSR and highly evaluated prospects for their further development, in particular in the field of the power engineering, metallurgical, machine-building and oil industries. Questions were also discussed of Indian-Soviet trade relations, in the first place on the basis of the development of cooperation, setting up of mixed enterprises and plants, broadening the range of products on the list of mutual supplies.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES HUNGARY'S JAKES, HOLDS TALKS

PM231039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the headline --"In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 21 October, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is in Moscow on a working visit. He was being familiarized with CPSU experience in implementing the course of accelerating USSR socioeconomic development.

In the conversation that took place it was noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress provided a powerful impetus which has had a beneficial influence on the whole range of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

In accordance with agreements reached during meetings and conversations between Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak, the CPSU's and CPCZ's serious interest was reaffirmed in the further perfection of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, both on a bilateral basis and within the context of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of CEMA member states until the year 2000. Special attention was directed at the necessity for a wider use of such present day forms of cooperation as the development of direct contacts between associations, combines, and enterprises, and the creation of joint scientific production collectives.

The conversation took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Received by Zaykov, Medvedev

LD212147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In Moscow, Comrade Jakes [Member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium] held a conversation with Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central committee. He held meetings with leaders of the State External Economic Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers and with those of the USSR Ministry of the Machine-tool and Tool Building Industry. He also visited the Moscow "Krasnyy Proletariy" Machine-Tool Association.

BERECZ BOOK ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY PUBLISHED

LD242130 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] A book by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the October-November events of 1956 has been published in the USSR. The book recalls the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the plan which the U.S. special service worked out for the preparation of the counterrevolution. The facts refute the attempts by Western propaganda to describe the October events as some kind of people's revolution. The author values highly the resolute actions by the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers'-Peasants' Government formed in November 1956 and by the MSZMP Central Committee.

BIRYUKOVA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR

LD271009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Berlin today at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee to familiarize itself with the experience of party work.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior staff of the party Central Committee.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO PRC

LD242127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has ended his visit to the PRC. Here is a Mayak commentary. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

Visits to Beijing by representatives of the socialist states have recently become more frequent. Recently there was a visit there by a representative delegation of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The PRC has been visited by Comrade Jaurzelski, the leader of People's Poland. Now there has been the visit by Comrade Honecker.

The Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community are sincerely striving for a development of relations with the PRC, and the fact that these relations are being noticeably developed gives rise to a sense of deep satisfaction. Political, trade and cultural relations are developing, and the interstate climate is getting warmer. There are, of course, also issues on which the socialist states and China have differing views. No one is closing their eyes to this fact, but one cannot fail also to see that there has been progress and the trend toward a development of relations makes it possible to hope for even better.

The following detail, for example, in Comrade Honecker's visit seems very significant to me. On the second to last day that he was in Beijing he had a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, and according to a XINHUA report the Chinese leader agreed with Erich Honecker's view that the present visit signifies the beginning of a new stage in relations between the two countries and the two parties. The fact that the Chinese side adopted a clear-cut stance on a question, which not so long ago was a complex one for it, also merits attention. This concerns the GDR's sovereign rights in their full extent. Both before the visit and during Comrade Honecker's visit to Beijing, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committe, spoke repeatedly about the people of the GDR. When this formulation first appeared -- and it was in a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND interview -- the FRG embassy attempted to state the claims of its country to the right to represent all Germans, alleging that there is no such thing as the people of the GDR. Beijing rejected these submissions.

REPORTAGE OF FOJTIK-LED CSSR DELEGATION VISIT

Greeted by Zimyanin

LD150717 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1650 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 13 October, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation from the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Comrade Fojtik, arrived in Moscow. The Czechoslovak comrades will acquaint themselves with the CPSU's work experience in managing the work of the mass media, and with the role of the media in resolving tasks related to the acceleration of the social-economic development of Soviet society in the spirit of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the airport, the delegation was greeted by Comrade Zimyanin and other CPSU Central Committee staff. Among the weloming party was Zavidil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

Meets With Yeltsin, Sevruk

PM241129 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 15 October B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a CPCZ delegation headed by J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is visiting Moscow.

The Czechoslovak comrades were briefed on the work of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and city's party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

In the course of the conversation the delegation members were acquainted with the experience of the work of the city party organization in the leadership of the work of the local news media and their role in the mobilization of the capital's working people for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan and the implementation of the tasks of the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

The great significance of the news media in the process of restructuring and the enhancement of the activeness, awareness, and organization of the masses was emphasized, and note was made of the importance of their work in propagandizing new forms of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, above all of direct links between enterprises, associations, and scientific research organizations, and in educationg working people in the spirit of internationalism.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by V.N. Sevruk, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Meets With Slyunkov in Minsk

LD180514 Moscow International Service in Czech 1600 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The CPCZ Delegation headed by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in the capital city of Belorussia today. The delegation was received by Comrade Miroslav Zavadil, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

A meeting took place at the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party between delegation members and Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party. The CPCZ officials were briefed in detail about the work of the party organization and all the working people of that republic in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June 1986 plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, about progress in the preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and about progress in restructuring the economy, the social sphere, and political and intellectual life. The guests were also told about the improvement of ideological work in the republic, about restructuring the activity of the media and propaganda system, about measures which have been instituted to improve the practical contribution made by the local press in implementing the socioeconomic development plan, and about improvements in the system of training for young journalists.

Present at the meeting was Comrade (Tlasenkov), secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia Central Committee; and Comrade Sevruk, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The same day a meeting took place at the Minsk District Party Committee. The CPCZ delegation also visited the Gorizont production association, where it was told about the association's experience in ideological education, and shown around the production shops.

JARUZELSKI COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK CITED

PM241251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bold Proposals"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct -- The bold proposals of the Land of the Soviets which were put forward in Reykjavik by M.S.Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are aimed at reaching agreement on limiting the arms race and switching to radical nuclear disarmament.

This accords with the aspirations of all mankind and could promote a historic breakthrough in East-West relations, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, stated. He was speaking at a PZPR voivodship report and election conference in Katowice, which concluded an important stage in the party's life -- the report and election campaign in the PZPR voivodship organizations.

The Reykjavik meeting, the speaker continued, has placed on the agenda the main question of the day -- confrontation or peaceful coexistence. The U.S. Administration has given way to the diktat of the military-industrial complex. That country's political thinking still lacks realism and imperial illusions are emerging there about world domination. These illusions are now being linked with dreams about supremacy in space. [paragraph continues]

However, the peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community is continuing. This is promoted by the increasingly close coordination of our states' foreign policies. This style of cooperation strongly linked with the line of the 27th CPSU Congress accords with the spirit of mutual respect and trust, strengthens internationalism, and expands the scale and effectiveness of our activity.

Touching upon questions of the country's internal development, W. Jaruzelski stated that the process of improving economic activity is gathering speed thanks to the selfless work of workers, peasants, and engineering and technical cadres. This is also a result of the fraternal assistance tendered by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The recent visit to Poland by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was yet another important step in the process of strengthening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland. We agreed, the speaker stressed, that at the present stage the main sphere of cooperation would be broad production sharing and direct links between enterprises and scientific research organizations.

POLISH PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES RYZHKOV VISIT

PM231043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct -- Poland fully supports the large-scale peace initiatives which the Soviet Union put forward at Reykjavik. Their adoption by the United States would create a reliable basis for improving mutual understanding and strengthening confidence among states and would be a turning point in the search for a way of ensuring lasting peace and international stability, a report on a session of the Polish Council of Ministers Presidium session here stresses. The session discussed the results of the official friendly visit to Poland by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

This visit, the document says, was an important event in the development of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The dynamic development of Soviet-Polish relations in all areas was noted during the meetings and talks. In recent years cooperation between the two countries has been enriched with new forms. Direct ties between production collectives are being extensively disseminated, joint enterprises are being set up, and specialization and production sharing in the industrial production sphere are being deepened. The Polish Council of Ministers Presidium stressed the need to further develop and enrich this process.

There has been further concretization of the directives of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Poland through the year 2000. The intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements concluded within the framework of this program are creating a reliable basis for further developing bilateral relations and accelerating the economic growth of the two fraternal countries, the Polish Council of Ministers Presidium stressed.

PRAVDA REPORTS ALBANIAN PARTY CENCOM PLENUM

PM211428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Albanian Workers Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tirana -- As the agency ATA reports, the 16th Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee Plenum was held on 18 October. [paragraph continued]

It examined questions of preparations for the Ninth AWP Congress.

The plenum unanimously approved the report "On the Activity of the AWP Central Committee and the Forthcoming Tasks," which will be delivered by R. Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, at the congress. A report "On the Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress Concerning the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the Development of The Economy and Culture of Albania in 1986-90," which will be delivered by A. Carcani, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, was also approved.

PRAVDA CITES BCP'S STANISHEV ON REYKJAVIK

PM221524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev in Sofia by unnamed "own correspondent" under the rubric "Echo of Reykjavik": "With Energy and Determination" -- date of interview not given]

[Text] [Stanishev] The communists and working people of socialist Bulgaria, like all honest, sensible people in the world, wholeheartedly support the Soviet side's position at the Reykjavik meeting.

The whole world had the opportunity to see for itself that the Soviet Union brought to the conference table well thought out, concrete proposals on disarmament. It proceeded from the premise, plain to everyone, that to halve the nuclear warheads on land, at sea, and in the air means to halve the threat of war and the explosiveness of the situation prevailing in the world.

This position can only be welcomed, because the time has now come when bold, responsible actions in the interests of the entire world, including the peoples' clearly expressed will, are really necessary. Thanks to the USSR's readiness for such actions, the Soviet and American sides were on the brink of adopting major, historic decisions in Reykjavik -- and that is the main political result of the meeting.

All the same, the accords reached could not be realized. It is not the USSR's fault that the United States was not ready for the concrete actions toward disarmament that the peoples of the world so eagerly await. It is not the USSR's fault that the United States still clings stubbornly to the SDI project and nurtures plans for neoglobalism, hoping to secure world domination through space.

These designs testify to the American Administration's lack of a new way of political thinking. Now more than ever before they should realize that mankind is at the most crucial crossroads in his development: either peace for all, or univeral destruction.

The fundamental changes which have taken place in the world predetermine a fundamentally new approach to policy, a new way of thinking appropriate to the realities of the nuclear age. Precisely this view and this approach are contained in the USSR's constructive and dynamic policy and its concrete new measures and initiatives aimed at resolving the main question of today -- that of preserving peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

In order to prevent our planet from slipping into the nuclear abyss, we have to start somewhere. The most logical and natural beginning is to halt nuclear tests and stop work on perfecting nuclear weapons, with a view subsequently to embarking on their elimination.

The real practical steps of the USSR and the other socialist countries, aimed at ending the arms race, arise from the very essence of socialism as a social system. That is why we counterpose to the rhetoric of the American Administration and its allies constructive actions for the sake of a world without weapons or wars. These steps of our meet with the understanding and approval of statesmen and politicians, public organizations and movements, and millions of ordinary people on all continents.

Today, in the conditions of military-strategic parity and given the existence of the tremendous economic, scientific, and technical potential of the two social and political systems, it is impossible not only to win a nuclear war, but even to achieve superiority in the arms race. It is from this viewpoint that the socialist countries categorically oppose the trend to rivalry in the creation of new types and systems of weapons. They demand that intellectual forces be used for the sake of universal peace, in the name of social progress for all mankind.

Bulgaria does not have nuclear weapons or carry out nuclear tests. But for it too, as an integral part of the socialist community, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted at the opening of the 13th BCP Congress, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the preservation of universal peace is the supreme goal.

Now, after the Reykjavik meeting, it is not up to us to give away to our nerves and lose heart. On the contrary! Reykjavik showed that the real possibility exists of reaching agreement, that the USSR and the United States were closer than ever before to the realization of disarmament accords.

That is why the peoples of the socialist countries and the peoples of the entire world must strengthen the unity of the antiwar ranks and call on those concerned to act, jointly seek a mutually acceptable disarmament formula, and sit at the conference table in order to elaborate an agreement on a complete and final ban on nuclear explosions and on the nonmilitarization of space.

Reykjavik is behind us, but did not rob us of hope. The peoples of the world look to the future with confidence and optimism. They are filled with determiniation not to wait, but to act. To act for peace.

DEMICHEV VISITS SFRY CEMETARY, MEMORIALS

PM241345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading -- datelined Belgrade 21 Oct -- "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits SFRY"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the memorial cemetary of the liberators of Belgrade and laid flowers on the tombs of the Soviet and Yugoslav servicemen who fell in the battle for the Yugoslav capital's liberation from the fascist German invaders. A wreath was also laid at the memorial to the Unknown Hero in Avala. Inscriptions were made in the honored visitors' books.

Flowers were laid at the memorial to the Soviet military leaders who died tragically in an air crash in Yugoslavia in 1964.

The delegation visited the J. Broz Tito memorial complex and laid a wreath at his tomb. P.N. Demichev signed the honored guests' book.

RYZHKOV SPEECH AT DINNER FOR SCHLUTER

PM221005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["In A Friendly Atmosphere; N.I. Ryzhkov's Speech" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The visit of the Danish prime minister to the Soviet Union is an important event in Soviet-Danish relations, he said. It proves that both sides show interest in the development of broader mutual ties and in the utilization of those advantages which each country gets from international cooperation. This can only be welcomed. We consider Denmark as our neighbor in our common European home, our common Baltic Sea, where you can stretch an arm from the Soviet to the Danish shore, so to speak.

The links between our countries have a history of 500 years, their roots going back to the 1490's when the first diplomatic contacts were established between Moscow and Copenhagen. And it must be said that in all that time we have never been at odds. Our peoples fought together against Hitler's fascism; Soviet troops took part in the liberation of the Danish island of Bornholm. The good traditions in our relations are not a relic of history, but above all an instructive example.

The ideal of our ruling communist party and of the Soviet people is a world without weapons and violence, a world in which each people freely chooses its way of development, its way of life. We firmly uphold the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. I think this is the most reliable basis for the further development of Soviet-Danish relations, too.

It can be stated with a feeling of satisfaction that the links which have taken shape between us are developing fairly stably. From the point of view of the interests of both sides their balance is on the whole positive.

We can, for example, credit ourselves with enlivening the bilateral political dialogue at various levels. In recent years it has not ceased even in periods when the international climate was at its coolest, and here we must pay tribute to the political restraint of both sides.

The question as to whether to conduct a dialogue or not does not exist as far as we are concerned. We have always been in favor of an exchange of opinions and for talks. And in this connection it must be said that we are satisfied with the way the Soviet-Danish mechanism of foreign policy consultations is operating and the way our parliamentary ties and contacts between representatives of the USSR and Denmark at international forums are developing. All these are integral components of our relations, necessary and mutually useful.

Soviet-Danish cooperation is based on solid treaty foundations, a whole range of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements in various spheres. We note that both sides wish to expand these foundations. We note that both sides wish to expand these foundations. Evidence of this is also the signing of new documents, which is scheduled for tomorrow. They will undoubtedly help to strengthen mutual economic ties and to diversify them.

In our foreign economic activities our basis is the strategy for speeding up the country's socioeconomic development which was drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress. This strategy is opening up new opportunities for us and our partners. The decision on a fundamental improvement of the administration of foreign economic ties, which we adopted recently, is part and parcel of this strategy. It envisages, among other things, the development of new forms of cooperation with firms in capitalist countris and scientific, technical and industrial cooperation, including the setting up of joint enterprises. This, of course, expands the area in which we are seeking new, mutually advantageous, and promising spheres of cooperation, including cooperation with Danish companies and organizations.

It must, however, be emphasized that despite all this, problems such as ending the arms race and nuclear disarmament, and questions of international security and trust have stood and still stand at the center of our relations, just as of the whole complex of East-West relations. Life itself, and the realities of our time, ensure that they are the key problems in present-day European and world politics. And in spite of all the differences in our socioeconomic systems and the adherence of the Soviet Union and Denmark to different military-political alliances, a solution to these problems has been and remains our common concern and our common responsibility. The proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is an integral part of them.

The outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. Reagan, president of the United States, showed just how complex the situation is that has arisen, and how difficult is the struggle which must be waged to end the arms race and for nuclear disarmament. There is a worthy place in this struggle for all states, in our opinion, and of course for the European ones. For it was they who, by signing the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, gave life to a unique phenomenon in the practice of European, and indeed world, politics.

We cannot but be inspired by the successful results of the Stockholm Conference. The results of Stockholm are a great step toward reducing international tension. They reflect the traits of a new political thought, and in practice confirm the possibility of coming to an agreement on questions of security if there is the political will and desire for it. The weighty political document worked out in Stockholm is the first real agreement in the sphere of military detente for the past many years.

A serious start has been made. Whether it receives further development in Vienna also depends, of course, on the joint efforts which you and we make.

We are convinced that everybody who cherishes peace must now realistically assess the position which has arisen since Reykjavik and actively work to exploit the historic chance created by the efforts of the Soviet Union in the interests of reducing and scrapping nuclear weapons.

The first step in this direction must be the banning of all nuclear tests. Our position on this point is well known. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests speaks for itself. It is an important fact that the overwhelming majority of states are now also aware of the need to halt testing. As we know, this idea is also supported in Denmark.

Mr Prime Minister, I think you will agree that, in view of the fact that states are becoming more and more dependent on each other, not one of them can stand aside from the solution of urgent international problems.

We are impressed by the Danish Government's expressed desire to contribute to the development of detente, to the creation of an atmosphere of trust between East and West. In this respect the Soviet Union is prepared for most active cooperation and dialogue with Denmark, both within the framework of our bilateral relations and in the international arena. The search for better mutual understanding is something we are both concerned about, and success here depends on joint efforts. Mr Prime Minister, we regard your visit and our conversations and talks as an important event, which should serve the interests of our countries and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe.

We wish you success in this, and we wish the people of Denmark, for whom we have sincere respect, peace and progress.

Schluter News Conference

PM231415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Visit Continues"]

[Text] The official visit and the Danish-Soviet talks held in Moscow will contribute to the further development of relations between the two countries, P. Schluter stressed at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held before his departure for Tbilisi.

I liked the pointed [ostryy] and frank discussion of international issues which was held during my meeting with M.S. Gorbachev. My main impression is that despite the inconclusive meeting in Reykjavik, the Soviet side is prepared to keep its proposals on the negotiating table.

I share the view that the meeting in Reykjavik was not futile. It has to be regarded more as a success than a failure. It could provide the impetus for further talks at which the dialogue must be expanded to encompass all aspects of East-West relations.

P. Schluter answered journalists' questions.

Schluter Leaves for Home

LD241750 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tbilisi October 24 TASS -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schulter and wife today left the Soviet Union upon the completion of his official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

DELEGATION RECEIVED BY FRG'S GENSCHER

LD242304 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 24 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet staying in the FRG at the invitation of the Bundestag met in Bonn today with Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The delegation of the Supreme Soviet is headed by deputy of the Supreme Soviet, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yuriy Batalin.

The outcome of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik was in the focus of attention during the conversation that passed in an open and businesslike atmosphere. The sides unanimously expressed the opinion that the meeting opened opportunities suiting aspirations of entire humanity, brought to a new level the Soviet-American dialogue, just as East-West dialogue as a whole.

The head of the Soviet delegation set out in detail the assessment of the Reykjavik meeting made in the speeches of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, specifically on the Soviet television on October 22, 1986. It was noted that the Soviet side advanced in Reykjavik far-reaching and interrelated proposals which form a whole package and which are based on the Soviet Union's programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The participants in the conversation pointed to the complexity of the international situation in which a constructive, effective dialogue between the West and the East is greatly needed, just as a strict observance of the existing treaties, above all SALT and ABM treaties.

The sides confirmed the adherence of their states to the 1970 Moscow treaty and the Helsinki Final Act which are at the basis of the Soviet-West German relations and their participation in the European process. Its continuation requires equal attention to all aspects: political, military, economic, humanitarian.

Discussion with Spaeth

LD251540 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Stuttgart October 25 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Deputy Yuriy Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who are staying in West Germany at the invitation of Bundestag are touring the country.

In Stuttgart members of the Soviet delegation met Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg. During the discussion of problems connected with international development the sides devoted much attention to the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. The head of the Soviet delegation set forth in detail the assessment of the meeting contained in the speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, specifically in his televised address of October 22, 1986.

It was pointed out that preparations for the Reykjavik meeting helped the Soviet Union to formulate a new bold platform which increased chances for a final success and was in line with the interests of the Soviet people and peoples of all other countries. Lothar Spaeth pointed out that the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik had inspired hope that agreements would be reached on its basis.

During the discussion of questions connected with the USSR-FRG relations the sides emphasized the significance of economic cooperation which promoted the consolidation of the material basis of a political dialogue, mutual interest and confidence. The minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg pointed out the importance of the development of bilateral relations in the sphere of science and technology. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet made a trip to Tubingen where they were accorded a hearty welcome by Ober burgomaster O. Schmidt.

ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE

Departs for Maputo

LD251043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct. (TASS) -- A Soviet party and state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Maputo today to take part in the funeral of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation includes Army General Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; Nikiforov, deputy foreign minister; Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and Dybenko, newly-appointed USSR ambassador to Mozambique.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the KGB, and other officials.

Aliyev Stopover in PDRY

LD251918 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] En route to Mozambique, the Soviet delegation today made a stopover in the capital of the PDRY. At Aden Airport the delegation was met by Comrade Muhammad, deputy general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and Central Committee secretary, Comrade Nu'man, the prime minister of the republic, and other leaders of the party and members of the government.

A meeting was held between Comrade Aliyev, Comrade al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic. In the course of the conversation, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on issues of mutual interest. Stress was laid on the Soviet Union's unchanging solidarity with the PDRY at the present difficult stage of its development. The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-South Yemeni relations and confirmed their mutual striving to further reinforce them on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY and to develop the contacts between the CPSU and the YSP.

Arrival in Maputo 26 Oct

LD260940 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 26 TASS -- The Soviet party and state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived here today to attend the funeral of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Aliyev Meets Officials

LD262239 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 26 TASS -- The Soviet party and state delegation, led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, here to attend the funeral of Samora Machel, today had a conversation with Marcelino Dos Santos, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and secretary of the Standing Commission of Mozambique's Popular Assembly; Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and foreign minister of Mozambique; and Alberto Chipande, member of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and national defence minister of Mozambique.

Aliyev expressed profound condolences of the Soviet leadership, personally Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, over the tragic death of Machel, prominent leader of the national liberation movement, state and political figure in Africa and a great friend of the Soviet Union.

During the conversation, held in an atmosphere of comradeship and complete mutual understanding, the Soviet Union reiterated its firm course towards developing friendly relations and cooperation with Mozambique and with the Frelimo Party, meeting the interests of the two nations and of the peoples's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid, for peace, national independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union would remain a faithful and reliable friend of the Mozambican people, it was said. The conviction was expressed that the Frelimo Central Committee and the leadership of Mozambique would rally ever closer the Mozambican people and reinforce their rebuff to the machinations from the country's enemies on these difficult days.

The Mozambican side expressed profound gratitude for the condolences. The People's Republic of Mozambique and its leadership would continue strengthening relations with the Soviet Union based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

PRAVDA Tribute to Machel

PM241431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed article: "To the Memory of Comrade Samora Moises Machel"]

[Text] The Mozambican people and all forces advocating peace and progress have suffered a heavy loss. Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] with whose name the Mozambican people's victory in the liberation struggle aginst the colonial yoke, the creation of the PRM and the Frelimo party, and this young African state's first successes in building the foundations of a progressive society are inseparably linked, has died tragically.

Comrade S.M. Machel was born 29 September 1933. Having received a secondary medical education, he worked in a hospital in the city of Lourenco Marques (now the city of Maputo). An ardent patriot of his motherland, S.M. Machel participated from a young age in the struggle to achieve Mozambique's independence. In 1962 he traveled to Tanzania, where he joined Frelimo's ranks. Later, while heading a partisan detachment, S.M. Machel quickly showed himself to be an able military leader and organizer. In 1966 he was brought onto the Frelimo Central Committee and became secretary of the Central Committee Defense Department. At the Second Frelimo Congress in 1968 he was appointed commander of the partisan army. In 1969 he joined the Frelimo Presidential Council, and at the end of 1970 he was elected president of the front.

From that moment S.M. Machel not only headed the armed struggle against the colonizers but also assumed responsibilities concerning the political and ideological leadership of Frelimo and the strengthening of its ranks. Frelimo and its leadership headed by S.M. Machel successfully led the country on the achievement of independence and the proclamation of the PRM on 25 June 1975.

Comrade S.M. Machel became independent Mozambique's first president, chairman of the country's supreme legislative organ -- the People's Assembly -- and commander in chief of the PRM Armed Forces.

From the first days of its existence the PRM under S.M. Machel's leadership embarked on profound transformations in the political, economic, and social spheres. In February 1977, with S.M. Machel's active participation, the Third Frelimo Congress adopted a decision to transform the front into the vanguard party of Mozambican society -- the Frelimo Party. S.M. Machel was elected party chairman. For his services to the country in 1980 the military rank of marshal was conferred on him, and in 1982 he received the honorary title of "Hero of the Republic."

In recent years the Frelimo Party leadership headed by S.M. Machel has had to resolve complex tasks of mobilizing the Mozambican people with a view to dealing a rebuff to the attempts of imperialists, racists, and their agents to divert Mozambique from the path of building a new life. Under these conditions the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and friendly African states have given Mozambique support and assistance in defending the revolutionary gains.

The strengthening of the PRM's internationl prestige is linked with S.M. Machel's name. Thanks to his energetic activity, the country hews to active stances in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the OAU. Mozambique supports the efforts of the socialist countries and all progressive forces aimed at ensuring international security and disarmament. Mozambique's policy in the struggle against racism and aparthied in southern Africa and its activity in the group of "frontline" states have won recognition and respect in the international arena.

Soviet people grieve deeply over the death of S.M. Machel. He was known in our country as a great friend of the Soviet Union. S.M. Machel repeatedly paid friendly visits to the USSR. S.M. Machel's signature is on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique, which laid the firm foundations of relations between our countries.

In 1977 S.M. Machel was awarded the international Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Among the Peoples," and in 1980 he was awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples."

A number of measures for the further development and deepening of friendly relations between our two countries were agreed on during S.M. Machel's last visit to the USSR in March and April of this year and his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders.

Comrade Samora Machel will remain forever in the Soviet people's memory as a prominent figure of the national liberation movement, a political and state leader of Africa, a loyal son of the Mozambican people, and a committed champion of the cause of peace and progress on earth.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES MADAGASCAR POLITICAL FIGURE

LD251627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Ratsifehera, assistant secretary general of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence -- AKFM -- and Rasakarisua, member of the party's Politburo. At a meeting which passed off in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the common nature of the approach of the CPSU and AKFM to the key problems of the present day and assessments of the political situation in Africa were confirmed. Ratsifehera declared that the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence fully supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and places a high value on the principled and constructive position adopted by Comrade Gorbachev at Reykjavik. The participants in the conversation voiced satisfaction with the results of the recent visit to the USSR of Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, stressed its great significance for the further development of Soviet-Madagascar cooperation, and noted the traditionally friendly nature of relations between the two parties. A plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence for 1987-88 was signed.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTED

Reprimands Party, State Units

LD221436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution on the unsatisfactory fulfillment of a CPSU Central Committee decision [resheniye] on the eradication of eyewash and falsification ['pripiska'] by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the Kirovograd Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry (Minavtoprom). The resolution notes that the party and soviet organs of Moldavia and Kirovorad Oblast, and also the collegium and the party organization of the Minavtoprom have not drawn the required conclusions from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the impermissibility of distorting the actual state of affairs, and are displaying an irresponsible attitude and liberalism in the struggle against falsification and eyewash.

In Moldavia, for example, the unfitting practice of deceiving the state which has put down deep roots and hit many enterprises and links in the management exerts a decadent influence on personnel, lowering their responsibility for the sphere of work entrusted to them. This year falsifications have been uncovered at one in five of the enterprises checked in industry and the consumer services. The volume of production and the purchase of horticultural and animal produce have been exaggerated.

In Kirovograd Oblast many branches of the national economy have not met the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The purchase of grain, sugarbeet, meat, and milk has dropped. Instead of seeking to use reserves to accelerate the development of the economy, one section of bosses has begun embellishing the true state of affairs; concealing their lack of activity and management with false accounts.

For several years, individual enterprises under the USSR Minavtoprom have cultivated ostentation and showiness. Falsification of the volume of their production that is sold, distortion of the data on the fulfillment of their contractual obligations and on the introduction of industrial capacity and social and cultural establishments have become firmly rooted.

The large-scale falsification in Moldavia and Kirovograd Oblast and in the system of the USSR Minavtoprom, have taken a heavy moral, to say nothing of the economic, toll. In actual fact, they have become one of the channels for obtaining unearned income, in the form of illegally issued wages, bonuses, and other rewards.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution notes that such a situation is no longer acceptable. For serious shortcomings in organization and in fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, for the decisive eradication of the anti-state practice of falsification, Grossu, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, has been reprimanded ['vygovor']; Samilyk, first secretary of the Kirovograd obkom has been severely reprimanded [strogo ukazano]. The attention of Pollakov, the minister of the USSR Automobile Industry, has been drawn to the impermissible lack of principles in the struggle against eye-wash and deception of the state at enterprises of the branch. Polyakov's application to retire on a pension was taken into consideration.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded the reprimanded party committees and the USSR Minavtoprom draw up and implement additional measures to establish order in the immediate future. The full text of the CPSU Central Committee's resolution will be published in the press tomorrow.

Holds Cultural Conference

PM241545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference has been held at the CPSU Central Committee to examine progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Concert Activity in the Country and Strengthen the Material-Technical Base of Concert Organizations." Taking part in it were figures from the music world, leaders of concert organizations and educational institutions, ministers and chiefs of culture administrations, chiefs of culture sections of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and CPSU Kraykoms and Obkoms, and public organizations.

The report was delivered by V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture. Taking part in the discussion were: USSR People's Artists T.N. Khrennikov, V.L. Noreyka, A.N. Pakhmutova, R.K. Shchedrin, and T.V. Doronin; RSFSR People's Artist I.D. Kobzon; RSFSR Honored Artist A.S. Badkhen; RSFSR Honored Performer Yu.F. Malikov; Yu.S. Melentyev, RSFSR culture minister; Yu.M. Mikhnevich, Belorussian SSR culture minister; B.V. Ivanenko, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Culture Section; and A.D. Litvinov, director of the Kemerovo Oblast Philharmonic Society.

There was a businesslike,interested discussion on vital problems of concert work. Speakers noted with concern that the planned restructuring in this sphere is proceeding sluggishly and not effectively enough and that bureaucratic formalism is still preventing fuller use being made of Soviet musical art's creative potential. Specific suggestions were made on improving the activity of cultural organs and institutions and other departments and organizations in resolving the tasks set by the 27th party congress.

The conference was addressed by A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The period we have entered is a time of abrupt creative changes, expectations, and hopes, he said. But for these changes to come to fruition it is necessary to learn to work in many respects in a new way and to seek new approaches and new keys to the solution of the accumulated problems -- not only in the economy and politics but also in the spiritual and moral sphere of society's life and in the very attitude to man.

The task of socioeconomic acceleration set by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the 27th party congress cannot be resolved without also accelerating the spiritual development and deepening the moral development of society with the help of art. This covers many things. Above all, it means instilling in the hearts of people, particularly young people, lofty social ideological commitment. It means instilling patriotism and love for the motherland, since it is from that feeling that civic qualities and a proprietorial and state-minded attitude to life and the common cause grow. [paragraph continues]

It means instilling Soviet Internationalism, the spiritual cement which binds our multinational country into a single entity and involves the Soviet people in the common fate of mankind. It means the need for and urgency of the democratization of all social life, which requires education and a high degree of conviction and responsibility.

The speaker went on to stress that in all our deeds today -- be they great or small, everyday or historic, material or spiritual -- we have no right to lose sight even for a moment of the picture of the world in which we live. A world which is crowded, complex, dynamic but in conflict.

The modern world is becoming increasingly crowded and in terms of communications increasingly interconnected. To believe that in this world it will be possible to create a refuge, a retreat isolated from external influences, and to sit things out there in timid resignation is not just to succumb to illusions but also to doom youself to failure.

We need our own active, committed stance. A stance which ensures us not only unconditional priority in our own home but also the steady strengthening of our musical influence on the world outside.

Art and information know no boundaries. Neither do antiart and disinformation. In this connection the speaker drew attention to the phenomenon of "mass culture," which, in the second half of the 20th century, has captured the key positions in capitalist society's spiritual life. This is an ideological and psychological aggression aimed at imposing false values steeped in ignorance. It is designed to arouse consumerist instincts, dehumanize and demoralize the masses, affirm an inverted system of values, and mold unthinking and soulless stereotypes of mundane mass consciousness which come to capitalism's rescue. "Mass culture" actively and skillfully uses people's natural desire for entertainment and leisure but is oriented toward soullessnes, the standardization of human feelings and thoughts, a philistine attitude to life and the world, a lack of civic awareness, and indifference.

In our country too, unfortunately, it has put down shoots, although not yet strong ones, in the sphere of song, popular music, television, literature, the theater, the movies, especially in the form of slavish imitation. This is manifested in phenomena alien to our traditions such as the lowering of demands regarding the standard of cultural works. Strictly speaking, any toleration of the dissemination in our midst of alien morality and ethics not only does not help us advance but also leads to the wasting of the good and great things which have been accumulated by art and the people over the centuries. The objective preconditions for such a turn of events do not exist. If we now talk about negative phenomena in that sphere, they are the direct result of our own omissions, shortcomings, and inaction.

There is another alarming feature in the development of the modern consumerist "mass culture": It is easier for hack work; trash, vulgarity, and mediocrity to thrive there than anywhere else.

The utmost attention should be paid to artistic and philosophical tasks in concert activity. Problems of quality continue to be the main criterion which determines the approaches to the evaluation of concert activity. Artists must be helped to find new paths in creative work, in means of expression, and in their striving to speak in their own unique language. Our real ideological interests are ensured when, and only when, each individual concert and the entire system of concert activity asserts humanist ideals and a democratic world understanding and world awareness and promotes spiritual health.

All this, of course, has nothing to do with boredom and conventionalism. It is necessary to ennoble and humanize concert activity and the whole process of its organization.

The speech drew attention to problems of young people's musical education and stressed in this context the role and significance of propagandizing the best examples of the domestic and world musical heritage, popular art, and the outstanding works of Soviet music of all kinds without exception. It was noted that "prohibitions" in art cannot produce positive results. That which is really bad, particularly in the field of popular music [muzykalnaya estrada], will only die a natural death when it is ousted by the genuine and artistic.

People often speak about the unhappy state of popular, mass song. Indeed, it is marked by much that is philistine, impoverished music and lyrics, rushed work, and drab imitation. All this arose from the vacuum created by the dearth of highly professional works, a dearth whose nature must be pondered both by our leading masters and by the RSFSR Composers Union and Writers Union.

Music accompanies people everywhere: in everyday life, in leisure, even at work. People of different ages, different cultures, differenct tastes, and different linguistic and other traditions listen to it. For that reason if no other it cannot be uniform either in genre or in its other features. Except in one -- quality, which, as is well known, depends not on the genre but on the author's talent and professionalism and on his degree of understanding of his artistic and civic responsibility. There can be no "high" or "low" genres since there are no good or bad genres, there is only good or bad music. People are free to choose what they like, but the music must be real music.

Subsequently, after analyzing the state of present-day concert work, the speaker stressed that its "efficiency" is significantly reduced by the lack of coordination which exists in the "composer-performer-audience" interrelationship. The reasons here are varied. Above all, there is the distance that exists between the creative work of some authors and the needs of the time and the demands of the mass audience, and there are sometimes manifestations of elitism too.

Mention must be made of aspects of the problem such as the professionalism and standard of performance of many concerts. We are proud of our outstanding artistic collectives and soloists. However, by no means all concerts reach such a level, and this applies particularly to artistic groups performing for children in the countryside. This is intolerable.

It is more than 6 months since the resolution on concert activity was published. But so far the improvements have been few. Not enough concerts can be deemed an event in cultural and social life. Organs of culture and leaders of concert organizations hardly ever initiate the creation of interesting programs or new forms of work with audiences.

Many problems in the sphere of organizing concert activity stem from the fact that its forms have ossified and have not changed for decades. Philharmonic societies use every permitted means, and often some that are not permitted, to "massage" the plan and we seem to close our eyes to the fact that the possibility of financial irregularities and abuses is embedded in the imperfect state of concert organizations' system of finance itself and the system for accounting and for paying artists. Thus, the main task to be resolved as a matter of urgency is to elaborate a valid management structure and a system of planning and finance for concert tour work. [paragraph continues]

At present the planning of concert work and the monitoring of plan fulfillment are based solely on quantitative indicators. Qualitative criteria for philharmonic societies' activity have not been formulated yet

We urge the great masters to take art to the masses, indeed, they cannot conceive of their activity without meetings with the widest possible audience. But sometimes at local level performers are not provided with the basic conditions for creative work and everyday life. Why must an artist endure a host of problems before performing in front of people, why is it so hard to establish order in a matter which does not require great efforts? All it needs is a basic standard of interpersonal relationships and official responsibility.

The role and responsibility of artistic councils and primary party organizations in devising new programs, shaping repertoire policy, improving artists' professional skill, and establishing a favorable moral climate in the collective have clearly been undermined.

The Central Committee has recognized the need to strengthen the material and technical base of musical culture. In the next decade it is planned to build 42 concert halls, hundreds of culture houses, and thousands of clubs in 40 cities in the country. The USSR Ministry of Culture and local organizations face a responsible task: to produce good modern plans which take account of experience here and in foreign countries and to provide halls with modern equipment.

All interested organizations and departments must establish their place in the restructuring of concert work and do their utmost to ensure that viewers and listeners sense real improvements in its content. It is time to move from words to deeds and to prove in practice their understanding, sincerity and right to tackle this work.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS BEGIN PLAN SCRUTINY

PM231129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Acceleration Targets"]

[Text] The first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan has only just entered the home straight, yet already year two is preparing to take its place. It is true that at the moment it is only represented by the drafts of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1987. However, the acceleration targets outlined in them will soon become reality and the goal of our efforts. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities to carry out a preliminary examination of the draft of plan and budget for all indicators to ensure that they correspond to the 5-year plan targets and ensure the necessary growth of social production and the expansion of the sphere of the population's services. The commissions are also required to discuss the course of the plan fulfillment in 1986 and the report of the fulfillment of the 1985 budget. They are drawing conclusions from all the documents under scrutiny.

Judging from the recently published results for January-September, which were announced by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, this year is laying a good foundation for next year. They demonstrate that high rates of development have been achieved for virtually all sectors of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, there are still quite a few negative phenomena in the economy, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo indicated recently, and in many sectors restructuring is proceeding too slowly and has not affected all labor collectives.

In the light of these instructions, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, and on the basis of the new tasks of enhancing the role and increasing the responsibility of soviets for accelerating socioeconomic development, the Presidium recommended that during the analysis of the plan the standing commissions should focus their attention on taking full account of the key questions contained in it regarding developing the economy and culture and increasing the people's well being. These questions include making fuller use of production, scientific, and technical potential by implementing the new economic management conditions, mobilizing the existing potential and reserves for intensifying production, retooling and modernizing enteprises, accelerating the growth of labor productivity, making extensive use of economic methods of leadership, and developing working people's initiative.

The need to substantially increase the production, expand the range, and improve the quality of consumer goods and improve environmental protection was stressed.

The first plenary session of the plan and budget commissions was held in the Kremlin 20 October with representatives of other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers participating. The session was conducted by V.A. Masol, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget Commission.

The report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987 and the course of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986 was delivered by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

A report was heard from V.I. Gostev, USSR finance minister, on the USSR State Budget for 1987 and the fulfillment of the USSR State Budget for 1985.

On the basis of the report by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Planning and Budget Commission, the procedure and timetable were determined for examining the plan and budget for 1987, the course of plan fulfillment in 1986, and the fulfillment of the budget for 1985. Eighteen joint preparatory commissions have been set up for that purpose.

On the same day organizational sessions of the preparatory commissions were held where work plans were approved and other questions discussed.

GROMYKO ADDRESSES KREMLIN AWARD CEREMONY

PM231104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Presenting the Motherland's awards"]

[Excerpts] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders and medals to a group of recipients in the Kremlin on 17 October. [passage omitted]

Addressing the recipients, A.A. Gromyko said: I wish to congratulate you sincerely on behalf of our party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government on the high state awards. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, send you his congratualtions.

Of course, this is a happy day for you and your relatives. However, it is also a particularly memorable day for our public, because it reminds us of you -- the heroes and order-bearers -- the people whom the Soviet people emulate.

First of all I would like to speak about Nikolay Dmitriyevich Tereschenko, who is now twice Hero of Socialist Labor. A native of Stavropol Kray, he has given his entire life to his native land and become a truly zealous master of the land. The kolkhoz under his leadership constantly, systematically increases its production indicators, fulfills ahead of schedule the plans for sale of agricultural produce to the state, and works on a fully self-financing basis. It is doubly pleasing that the double hero is an active worker in public life, a member of the party Central Committee and an RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy. A delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, he is firmly in step with the times.

We now also call Academician Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Prokhorov twice Hero of Socialist Labor. He is one of the founders of quantum electronics and a Nobel Prize winner. His scientific work and discoveries have won wide recognition throughout the world.

Not so long ago, here in the Kremlin, we presented awards to the heroes who took part in the expedition to free the scientific expedition ship "Mikhail Somov" from the Antarctic ice. At that time aviator Boris Vasilyevich Lyalin was in the Antarctic. Now he is in Moscow, and it gives me special pleasure to present him with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal of Hero of the Soviet Union for the courage and heroism which he displayed off the shores of the harsh southern continent. This is the very same helicopter pilot Lyalin whose crew sought out the drifting ship "Mikhail Somov" in the pitch darkness of the Antarctic night.

Nikolay Nikolayevich Yevtikhiyev, Valentin Afanasyevich Koptuyug, and Aleksandr Yefimovich Sheyndlin are important Soviet scientists, science organizers, and educators of young scientific cadres. The services of these outstanding specialists are valued highly by the motherland, which had conferred on them the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

We see among the award recipients today that widely known Soviet writer, cheif editor of the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV, man of great and brilliant talent, and author of works about Soviet people's life, Sergey Alekseyevich Baruzdin, who has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

Due credit is given for the many years of responsible work by Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Bakirev, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin, and Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin, who hold high posts in the government of the Soviet Union and have made a great contribution to the development of the country's national economy.

It would be very nice if people like you, comrades receiving awards, became more and more common in our country -- people who know how to give their labor selflessly, do excellently what the fatherland requires, and be where it most needs such people.

Your labor is a contribution to the implementation of great plans. You are fighting for their implementation, together with all the Soviet people, armed with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Best wishes to you, dear comrades, for the future, successes in your work, and good health. Please give our warm greetings to your relatives and friends. [Gromyko ends]

The recipients wholeheartedly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government for the high assessment of their labor.

The award ceremony was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KAPITONOV ADDRESSED RIGA AUDITING AKTIV SESSION

PM231144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Tass report: "Republican Conference"]

[Text] Riga, 18 Oct -- A republican conference of the aktiv of auditing commissions took place here today.

The report by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches noted the important role of auditing commissions in the party organizations' life. New opportunities for stepping up their work are provided by the proposition on the auditing commissions of republican, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organization approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The conference analyzed in detail the auditing commissions' activity in monitoring the fulfillment of the party budget, the payment of membership dues, the progress of affairs in the party committees, and the observance of procedure in work with letters and statements from the working people. Examining this activity in the spirit of the times, critically, the conference participants pointed to specific shortcomings.

The conference was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The requirements of the restructuring of party work, he noted, also apply fully to the activity of the auditing commissions. Their work forms part of the general flow of measures implemented by the party to develop the communists' activeness and initiative and step up responsibility for the affairs of your own organization and the party as a whole. It promotes the prompt resolution of political and socioeconomic tasks.

All the necessary conditions and organizational prerequisites have now been created for improving the standard of auditing work and perfecting it. The most important task now is to put this into practice and deepen the content of all auditing work.

Noting the positive developments in the work of a number of auditing commissions since the 27th CPSU Congress, the speaker described the measures which are being adopted to step by their activity.

At the same time, I.V. Kapitonov went on, there are also some auditing commissions which are restructuring themselves too slowly. From year to year they observe the very same shortcomings in the financial and economic activity of party committees, the payment of membership dues, and work with letters and statements. Yet they do not display the necessary principled and purposeful approach in eliminating them. Such auditing commissions exist in Latvian party organizations.

In the light of today's needs, particular significance is attached to openness in the auditing commissions' work. The party committees and mass media should devote more attention to this aspect.

The chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission stressed that improving all the activity of the auditing commissions and their work style depends above all on their own initiative, persistence, and creative approach to the task. A more committed attitude on the part of the party committees is also necessary.

RYZHKOV, ALIYEV ATTEND MEETING ON RAILWAYS

LD242319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met on 24 October with heads of railways and collegium members of the USSR Ministry of Railways. The results of the work by railway transport over 9 months were discussed, and measures for the further improvement of transport services to the national economy and to the population of the country were defined. Issues of further restructuring the industry, enhancing its effectiveness on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and improving managerial methods and economic mechanisms were at the center of attention.

Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Konarev, USSR minister of railways; and Pasternak, chief of the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the conference.

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BILD REPORTS SOVIET SUPERIORITY IN SPACE DEFENSE

DW262055 Hamburg BILD in German 25 Oct 86 p 8

[Wolfgang Kenntemich article: "Secret Paper: Russians More Advanced With SDI Than U.S."]

[Text] The Soviets are more advanced with SDI (missile defense in space) than the United States: They disabled at least three American space reconnaissance satellites by means of laser guns launched from the surface. That is indicated in top-secret U.S. and NATO documents. BILD gives details for the first time:

-- In 12 research centers about 10,000 Soviet scientists and engineers are currently working on high-energy laser programs for missile defense.

One of the biggest laser weapons plants is in Troitsk (Irkutsk). A prototype of the strategic defense laser is in Sary-Chaganak (Kazakhstan). From there the U.S. satellites can be "blinded" (that means optics and electronics are completely destroyed) by an optical system that reroutes the beams.

-- Research and development of surface and space laser beam weapons have been carried out since 1970.

-- With the SA-X12 the Soviets are building a defense missile against short-range, medium-range, and intercontinental missiles (some thousand missiles are planned to be built, their code name is: GIANT).

The mobile antimissile system has been successfully tested in Siberia against soviet SCUD-B medium-range missiles and against a copied Pershing 2.

-- The Soviets have dramatically increased the number of their transportable SA-10 air-defense missiles since the beginning of the eighties -- now there are 1,400 launching bases in about 150 positions. They are protecting military facilities, key industries, and the capital. Some 50 percent of them are based around Moscow.

-- Moscow's antimissile system with 64 launching devices of the "GALOSH" type has been modernized.

-- Two new radar devices were installed near Moscow: FLAT TWIN as a target tracking radar, PAN SHOP for controlling the defense missiles.

In addition to that there is the existing PUSHKINO radar device (size like a pyramid, 120 meters lateral length, 40 meters high).

-- A new giant radar (120 degrees coverage range, 4,000 kilometers range) is under construction near Krasnoyarsk (Irkutsk).

CDU/CSU disarmament expert Todenhoefer says: "That confirms: In fact the Soviets are many years ahead of the Americans in the research and the design of antimissile systems and laser weapons."

GASHKOV ON STRATEGIC-WEAPONS, INF, ABM PROPOSALS

LD261953 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Commentator Georgiy Sedov interviews Colonel General Ivan Andreyevich Gashkov, deputy chief of the General Staff; Sedov and Gashkov, identified by caption, shown seated in studio; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The USSR-U.S. top-level meeting in Reykjavik and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's appearance on Soviet television have provoked a large influx of letters from television viewers.

[Sedov] The editorial office has prepared several questions and acquainted Colonel General Gashkov, deputy chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, with these in advance. So, the first question, Ivan Andreyevich:

As everyone knows, at the meeting in Reykjavik the Soviet side proposed to reduce USSR and U.S. strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent in the first 5 years and to eliminate them altogether over the next 5 years. This was confirmed in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech on television. Are we not placing our security under threat, considering the availability of such weapons to third countries?

[Gashkov] The proposals for reduction in strategic weapons which were presented by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Reykjavik were considered in the context of total elimination of nuclear weapons on earth in accordance with the Soviet statement of 15 January this year.

It is obvious to the United States of America and the Soviet Union that, being the most powerful nuclear powers in the world, if over the first 5 years they reduced their nuclear arsenals by 50 percent they would not thereby place the security of their peoples under threat from third countries. The Soviet Union constructs its policy, taking into consideration the whole range of real factors, so that questions of reducing strategic offensive weapons are solved on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides, without attempting to conduct negotiations and reach agreements from a position of strength. Our state is not striving to achieve military superiority nor will it allow violations of the existing military-political balance. We are proceeding from the concept that when agreement is reached on reducing strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent in the first stage and the reduction is implemented, accords may be reached on third countries joining in the process.

[Sedov] Our country has agreed to the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, leaving aside corresponding nuclear weapons of Britain and France. Will this not create unilateral military advantages for the NATO bloc?

[Gashkov] The NATO block would not get a unilateral military advantage in this situation. At the same time as the Soviet SS-20 missiles, U.S. Pershing-2 missiles and land-based cruise missiles would be eliminated in Europe. The necessary balance in Europe would be maintained with the sides' other nuclear assets, while the global balance in the world would be guaranteed by the approximate equality in the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

We understand the seriousness of the solution we are taking upon ourselves: to leave aside and not take into consideration Britain's and France's nuclear potential. This decision was not easy for the Soviet Union, but its adoption emphasizes the Soviet Union's sincere desire to demonstrate not in words but in action our striving to search for ways toward accords on universal nuclear disarmament.

The reduction of the Soviet Union's and United States' medium-range nuclear weapons as well as the involvement of other countries in that process would significantly reduce the world tension and promote futher improvement in international relations. Therein lies the political significance of the solution on this issue.

[Sedov] The U.S. Administration has declared that it is going to test SDI components, alleging that this does not contravene the ABM Treaty. What can you say on the subject, as a military man?

[Gashkov] The open-ended Soviet-U.S. 1972 Treaty on Limiting Antimissile Defense Systems has long stabilized the strategic situaton in the world by holding back the race in strategic offensive weapons. This important aspect of the treaty is set out in its preamble, which says that effective measures for limiting antimissile defense systems have become substantial factors in restraining the race in strategic offensive weapons and would contribute to the creation of more favorable conditions for subsequent negotations on strategic weapons.

As for the issue of tests, the treaty explicitly and unambiguously prohibits them. Article 5 of the treaty states, I quote: The ABM Treaty prohibits the creation, testing, or deployment of sea-based, air-based, space-based, or land-mobile antimissile defense systmes or components.

However, as we all know, the United States of America plans to have space-based components within the context of the SDI program. All this is directed at violating and ultimately undermining the ABM Treaty, as has already been done with SALT II. The United States demonstrated this objective in Reykjavik, where, for the sake of SDI, they did not agree to strengthening the conditions of the ABM Treaty and thereby wrecked possible accords. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev confirmed this once more in his speech on television.

PRAVDA CHALLENGES LOGIC OF U.S. SDI DEFENDERS

PM271400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[K. Georgiyev article: "More About Logic"]

[Text] In his 22 October speech on Soviet television, M.S. Gorbachev spoke of the campaign launched in the United States to whitewash the destructive position of the American Administration, which came to the Reykjavik meeting unprepared, with the same old baggage and, finding there was no way out and that the situation demanded clear answers, wrecked the possibility of ending the meeting with accords. As M.S. Gorbachev said, the main efforts were invested in the defense of SDI, which was put to shame in Reykjavik.

In this context I would like to dwell on some of the methods resorted to by the defenders of SDI.

For instance, in the attempt to substantiate the logic behind the position adopted on SDI by President Reagan in Reykjavik, it is stressed that in putting forward the proposal to replace the ABM Treaty with a new treaty governing the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of space ABM systems, the President said such a treaty would make the number of defense systems deployed dependent on the number of ballistic missiles remaining.

If we adopt this approach as a hypothesis, according to the laws of simple logic and ordinary arithmetic it must mean that since the sides are agreed on reducing the number of all strategic arms (which, of coursel includes ballistic missiles) to zero over a 10-year period, the number of space ABM systems which it is planned to deploy at the end of the 10 years must also be zero. That all looks clear enough: Once there is no sword, there is no need for a shield.

However, it transpires that Washington follows a different logic. According to its reasoning, even given zero ballistic missiles, the United States would have the "right" to deploy "x" number of space ABM systems.

How, one wonders, can the value of this "x" be calculated in relation to zero? This is a task which clearly belongs to the category that scientists call invalid. It can hardly be resolved even by means of mathematical logic (may mathematicians forgive me).

But since the White House does not get on at all well with logic, even generally accepted logic, it decided to confuse the issue even more. Let us share with you, with the Soviet Union, representatives of the American Administration say, this mysterious "x," and then one side will have, say, "y" space systems created by SDI, while the other will also have "y" such systems.

We will let future generations of mathematicians resolve this ultra-invalid problem. M.S. Gorbachev has already replied to what lies behind the American proposal.

First, he clearly told the President that the Soviet Union does not intend in any event to copy the American SDI program -- our response to it, if matters reach the stage of practical implementation, will be effective, but asymmetrical; what precisely, time will tell.

Second, as is well known from M.S. Gorbachev's 14 October speech on Soviet television, the President was told frankly that we do not take seriously the idea of sharing SDI developments with the Soviet Union. One can hardly believe in the seriousness of that promise, when the United States will not now even share oil or dairy equipment with the Soviet Union.

It seems that the President took offense at this observation, stating that he would cancel SDI if he thought it would be impossbile to share its results.

That is expressed strongly enough. But what emerged, on investigation? When American journalists started asking presidential national security adviser Poindexter what precisely the United States will be prepared to share with the Soviet Union, his answers at once confirmed what the Soviet leader said.

Whereas the President, in speaking of his readiness to share the results of SDI work with the USSR, talked about the transfer of the "technology," "systems," and "means" of ABM defense, Poindexter, answering journalists' questions, sang an entirely differnt tune. "It is possible to envision a kind of transfer of technology," he stated, "in which both sides would not necessarily have the equipment or their control systems that could be shared" (?!).

Later, in response to the natural persistence of the journalists, who wanted him to clarify this blatantly illogical formulation, there was the following statement from Poindexter: [paragraph continues]

"That doesn't mean that we would share the technology. But one can envision arrangements where both sides would have access to some sort of a command-and-control system that would command the sensors and defensive weapons."

There were, as the saying goes, no further questions. The "dialectical" nature of the logic followed in the White House became clear to everyone -- it turned out (incidentally, it was clear to the Soviet leadership from the first, as we have seen) that "sharing" means at the same time "not sharing," and "transferring" means first "transferring who knows what," and then "transferring nothing."

That is Washington's logic for you.

PRAVDA HITS SDI-GAS MASK LINK, U.S. CW POLICY

PM271641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[K. Georgiyev article: "On SDI and Gas Masks"]

[Text] Any sober-minded person obviously cannot help but ask: What do gas masks have to do with the American "Star Wars" program? But it is a well-known fact that Washington has woven a great many tales to advertise SDI.

This is one of them -- comparing a space-based ABM system, whose development [razrabotka] is being carried out within the framework of the SDI program, to a gas mask. U.S. President R. Reagan resorts to this more than original comparison particularly frequently, evidently considering it to be highly successful and persuasive. In his television address to the country the day after the meeting in Reykjavik had ended, telling how he had tried to convince M.S. Gorbachev of the reasonableness and necessity of creating [sozdaniye] a space-based ABM system even if offensive ballistic missiles were totally eliminated, the President said: "I compared this to the fact that we have kept our gas masks even though all the countries of the world have banned toxic gases since World War I."

Let us objectively analyze the meaning of this statement -- and we will discover the truth! Leaving aside at present whether one can conceivably compare such incomparable objects as space-based strike weapons and gas masks, we will first examine whether the initial premise regarding the preservation of gas masks is actually correct, despite the fact that the President has said "all the countries of the world have banned toxic gases."

In actual fact, toxic gases -- like other types of chemical weapons -- have unfortunately still not been banned. The 1925 Geneva protocol, which is what the President obviously has in mind, only bans their USE [published in bold face], but stockpiles of these weapons and new production of them are not banned.

It is also not inappropriate to recall that, unlike the Soviet Union and the majority of other states, the United States ratified the 1925 Geneva protocol only in 1975, that is, 50 years after its appearance and 30 years after World War II -- certainly not after World War I. Meanwhile the United States resorted to the extensive use of chemical warfare during its aggression in Vietnam. Is it surprising, therefore, that people prefer to hold onto their gas masks under these conditions?

If an international convention has still not been concluded which would ban chemical weapons as such and guarantee the elimination of stockpiles, as well as the industrial base for the production of this type of mass destruction weapons -- which, incidentally, would make the retention of gas masks pointless -- the blame also lies primarily with the United States. The draft of this convention was submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the Geneva Disarmament Committee back in 1972. This, as we saw, pushed the United States in the direction of at least ratifying the 1925 Geneva protocol, in an evident wish to "defuse the situation."

However, even after this, for many years the United States has obstructed the drawing up of a convention totally banning and eliminating chemical weapons and, what is more, it is forcing the pace of creating [sozdaniye] new types of these weapons, still more lethal, against which no gas masks could afford any protection. Only under the influence of persistent efforts by the Soviet Union, which has put forward far-reaching proposals in this sphere also, has any improvement been noted at talks on drawing up a convention -- quite recent improvement.

Such is the situation with toxic gases and gas masks. As we can see, the very premise on which the equation of SDI and the gas mask is based is false.

The main thing, however, is whether it is at all possible, in any rational sense, to compare a gas mask -- with which it would hardly be possible to kill anyone (if one were to hit someone on the head with it, for example) with a colossal space-based system which could be used both as a directly offensive weapon and as a "shield" behind which a first nuclear strike could be carried out.

One must assume that Washington came up with these comparisons from force of circumstance.

OPPORTUNITY U.S. 'MISSED' IN REYKJAVIK REMAINS

PM271235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Responsible Approach Is Needed"]

[Text] A great deal has already been written about the Reykjavik meeting. Both here and abroad. The meeting was an important event in international life. It would be no exaggeration to say that the attention of billions of people was immediately riveted on it: After all, fundamental questions of world politics -- the cessation of the arms race and nuclear disarmament -- were being raised in Reykjavik.

There are, as it were, two dimensions to the history of the meeting: It can be measured in a few weeks and in 4 decades. It took less than 2 weeks to organize it. But those weeks absorbed all that mankind had experienced in the 4 decades since the summer of 1945 at the test site in New Mexico, when the atomic device was exploded and a new era -- the nuclear era -- began. The eternal agony of those who died during the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the eternal suffering of those who survived the bombs but cannot forget the deaths of loved ones; anger at the creation of more and more increasingly sophisticated nuclear weapon system' and bitterness because the tireless efforts to eliminate once and for all the threat of a worldwide catastrophe have not yet averted that threat -- these have been notable features of the 4 decades.

Meanwhile the nuclear era is gathering pace. What will the world be like at the junction between the second and third millennia? Will it have been possible to establish a new era without weapons and wars, or will the nuclear era carry on into the year 2000?

In suggesting the Reykjavik meeting the Soviet Union was prompted by one concern: a sincere wish to adopt the kind of measures which would make it possible to achieve a cardinal breakthrough in the world situation. It is impossible to do this alone. The other side must have the same intentions, the same resolve and willingness to enter the new millennium having shed and having relieved mankind of the nuclear burden, the burden of death.

Of course, intentions and aspirations alone are not enough. There have been quite enough protestations of love of peace as it is. Action is needed. It was with a proposal for concrete action that CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev traveled to Reykjavik. A whole package of major, far-reaching, and interrelated measures, which, if adopted, would open up a new era in mankind's life -- the nonnuclear era -- was placed on the negotiating table. The package was based on our program for nuclear disarmament by the year 2000.

The proposals were so radical that, as Washington officials frankly admit, the U.S. delegation at the Reykjavik meeting was simply amazed: Apparently they had not expected the Soviet Union to go so far. Indeed, in putting forward these proposals the USSR took a broad and very bold step. But the step was based on a sober, realistic analysis of the present world situation, on an objective appraisal of where mankind would go and where it would end up unless nuclear weapons, terrestrial and those planned for insertion into space, were eliminated. For good.

We have every right to expect a reasonable reply from the United States: The proposals put forward by the Soviet side took account of Washington's wishes. By making concessions we demonstrated to the world and to the U.S. public how essential it is now to have a new mental approach, one that corresponds to the nuclear era, that gives rise to original ideas which aim not at quick, one-sided gains but at indubitable advantages for all.

Our proposals are based on the principles of equality and identical security and scrupulous consideration of the interests of both countries, their allies, and the peoples of all states.

Hence the broad support in the world for the Soviet side's position. The meeting of Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers expressed a high opinion of the course defended by M.S. Gorbachev in the difficult and dramatic debate about the destiny of peace. As the world congress of peace-loving forces, which ended in Copenhagen the other day, confirmed, our proposals, our demands are not only in harmony with but coincide completely with the hopes and aspirations of all for whom the destiny of peace if precious.

The U.S. delegation clearly had other ideas. Although Washington is still insisting that the President went to Reykjavik fully laden, this insistence is no more than an attempt to whitewash itself in the eyes of world and U.S. public opinion, an attempt to create the impression that the lack of binding accords was the Soviet Union's "fault," that it was due to Soviet "intractability." If the package of very serious proposals -- by nature compromise proposals, moreover -- are evidence of intractability, then how would one describe the position of the United States, which did not bring to Reykjavik a single new idea, a single new approach, and which failed to bring a single idea containing even a hint of a solution, of any progress at all?

Had not the White House programmed a fruitless meeting in advance? If so, then why, in whose interests?

In the interests of ordinary Americans? Scarcely: Americans, like all other people in the world, are tired of constantly living next to mountains of weapons, tired of fearing for their future, for the future of their offspring. But, evidently, those for whom weapons mean not millions and not even billions of dollars are not tired. It is estimated that the "Star Wars" program will cost at least several trillion dollars. If thousand-dollar bills were placed one on top of another, the "pillar of money" made up of one trillion dollars would rise to a height of nearly 100 km. The profit from "exclusively nuclear" weapons seems pathetic compared with what the "Star Wars" program promises for the military-industrial complex. Is this not one answer to the question why the U.S. delegation refused to make serious moves on the question of SDI?

It was not the only factor, of course. There was also Washington's unwillingness to display a new mental approach, to recognize that in the nuclear missile era it is a complete illusion to expect to achieve military superiority and ensure potential "personal survival" in a conflict, even if the most up-to-date scientific and technical developments, including space weapon developments, are used to that end. There was also an element of clinging desperately to the totally bankrupt thesis that peace and disarmament are possible from a position of strength.

An opportunity was missed in Reykjavik. SDI got in the way of halting the arms race and was the chief obstacle to a nuclear-free world. But the opportunity remains. Since Reykjavik, when the world was literally a step away from what would have been historic decisions, the situation has undergone qualitative changes.

The USSR's program of new proposals opens rather than closes the door to the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. And the Soviet Union is fully resolved to achieve them by continuing contacts and talks on the entire range of questions pertaining to nuclear and space weapons on the basis of the platform we put forward in Reykjavik.

Reykjavik demonstrated that the elimination of the nuclear threat is a realistic possibility. Accords can be reached. The Soviet Union's proposals still stand. All that is needed is the political will, the conviction that mankind will win if the military complex loses.

FURTHER ON GORBACHEV 12 OCT NEWS CONFERENCE

Correction to Television Version

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Gorbachev Addresses News Conference on Outcome," subheaded "Television Version," published in the 14 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page DD 26:

Page DD 33, after paragraph seven, add: ...an impressive reality.

But the world is also a reality, and now it is impossible not only to earn authority but above all to resolve problems in the world, if one does not take into account the realities of the present day world.

And, well, we sensed, at this meeting, the lack of a new way of thinking. Once again this specter appeared; of the pursuit of military superiority.

During the summer I met with Mr Nixon and, in a conversation, he said to me at that time: I have reason, based on my enormous political and life-long experience to say that this pursuit of this specter has taken us far out of our way, and now we do not know how to get out of these obstructions which consist of the accumulated mountains of nuclear weapons and so forth, and all of this complicates and poisons the situation in the world.

I think, nevertheless, that everything that has taken place -- and after all, accords have taken place, the only thing is that it did not prove possible to formulate them because we posed and brought this question and our proposals in a package. I think that you understand why this was done. Nevertheless, the very path which we have traveled to such major accords about major reductions of nuclear weapons is in itself a great experience which we have acquired here. The gains we have acquired here, in Iceland, in Reykjavik, are enormous.

I think that it is necessary for the President of the United States and for us to consider further the whole situation which has ultimately arisen here at the meeting, and to come back again and attempt to step across the divide between us.

We have already reached accord on much, we have come a long way. It is possible that the President needs to consult Congress, political circles, and the American public. Let America consider. We shall wait, and not retract the proposals which we have announced. In essence we have reached accord on them. That is the first thing.

Second, I believe that all realistic forces in the world should now act. All of us, living in the socialist world, the capitalist world, and the developing world, all of us have a unique opportunity now to finally set about ending the arms race, banning nuclear weapons, destroying them, and removing the nuclear threat from mankind. In this connection we presented the following proposal for the President: To sit down straight away and reach accord that, immediately after our meeting in Reykjavik, full-scale negotiations be initiated on banning nuclear explosions.

Furthermore, we made the proposal in this way: This will be a process during which we could consider at some stage, perhaps even as a matter of prime concern, the question of thresholds, of the power of nuclear explosions, the number of nuclear explosions per year, and the fate of the treaties of 1974 and 1976, and we would proceed toward the drafting of a full-scale treaty on a total and final ban on nuclear explosions. I can tell you that we were close to finding a formula on this matter too, because after all, here, too, everything is logical. Incidentally, we said to the U.S. side: We are not demanding a moratorium from you; that's your affair. You answer to your Congress and your people; whether you continue your explosions, when we start our negotiations, or join our moratorium, is your affair; but let us begin sitting down to full-scale talks to draft an agreement on a total and final ban on nuclear explosions. Along the way we shall also consider the questions you speak of, that of verification, thresholds, and the number of nuclear explosions, and the 1974 and 1976 treaties. All that can be considered.

We were moving closer together, but when the breakdown came over antimissile defense, all discussion was broken off, and the whole quest came to a halt, and we ended our meeting.

I think now.... (supplying dropped paragraphs)

PRAVDA Second Edition Version

PM201321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Press Conference" -- capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a press conference in Reykjavik on 12 October for the journalists covering the Soviet-U.S. meeting.

Addressing the representatives of mass news media, M.S. Gorbachev declared:

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, comrades! I greet you all.

About an hour has passed since our meeting with U.S. President Mr Reagan ended. It went on for slightly longer than we had planned. This was necessitated by the work in hand. I would like to apologize to you for not arriving for the press conference at the scheduled time.

You already know that the meeting was held on the initiative of the Soviet leadership. Naturally, however, there would have been no meeting had there been no agreement on Mr Reagan's part. I would, therefore, say that it was our joint decision to hold the meeting in Reykjavik.

Now the meeting has ended. It is said at times that a face is blurred seen from close up [reference to quotation from poet Sergey Yesenin, used figuratively to mean that the importance of an event can be assessed only when it has become part of the past]. I have only just emerged from the meeting which, especially at its last stage, took the form of heated discussions. I am still in the grip of impressions from these discussions. Nonetheless, I will attempt right away not only to share my impressions with you but also to work out what actually happened. Even so, these will be initial impressions, initial assessments, an initial analysis. The entire meeting will still have to be evaluated substantively.

A major meeting took place, and you will appreciate this when I describe its contents and the problems which were the subject of very broad, very intensive, and very keen discussion at the meeting.

The atmosphere at the meeting was friendly. We had an opportunity to express our opinions freely and without restrictions. This enabled us to gain a deeper understanding on many major problems of world politics and bilateral relations, and primarily on problems which are at the focus of the entire world public's attention, on questions of war and peace and ending the nuclear arms race -- in short, on the entire package of questions contained within this subject.

I regularly read the world press and, over the past few days I saw what a broad response was generated by the news that it [the meeting] was being held. Much was said in this regard about the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and about the U.S. President; there were questions whether they were not rather in a hurry, whether there was a need for such a meeting, who made concessions to whom, who outdid whom, and so on and so forth. [paragraph continues]

But you know, the reason which provided the starting point for our proposal to the U.S. President to meet without delay and for his decision to respond positively to this invitation is highly significant.

Now, I would like to turn back to Geneva, when we met for the first time. That was a major dialogue and now, after the passage of quite some time, this still remains our assessment of the Geneva meeting.

At that time, if you recall, we recognized the special responsibility borne by the USSR and the United States for the preservation of peace, and we jointly declared that a nuclear war must never be fought and that there can be no victors in it. This is an admission of vast importance. We also declared that neither side would pursue military superiority. This is also a very important conclusion.

Almost a year has passed since Geneva. The Soviet leadership has remained loyal to the pledges it gave there. Having returned from Geneva, we extended our moratorium: It was to have been in force in our country until 1 January this year. Silence has reigned on our testing ranges for 14 months -- is this not evidence of our commitment to the Geneva accords and our responsibility for the fate of peace? Even so, these were not easy decisions to make, bearing in mind that the explosions in Nevada went on, and are taking place also now. On 15 January we made a major statement substantiating a program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century.

Last June the Warsaw Pact states submitted a major comprehensive program for large-scale reductions of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. This is also a major step, taking into account the anxieties expressed by West Europeans and the United States.

Drawing lessons from the Chernobly tragedy, we put forward the initiative to hold a special session of the IAEA General Conference in Vienna. It did take place, and you know its results -- they are extremely promising. Now we have an international machinery making it possible to solve many of the most important questions of the safety of nuclear power engineering.

In other words, during the past period -- and I think that I would not exaggerate by thus assessing our policy, because I speak of facts and not just of intentions -- we have done everything to help shape a new thinking in the nuclear age. We note with gratification that the shoots of this new thinking are springing up, especially in the European field. In particular, this was displayed by the success of the Stockholm conference.

Maybe I will end with this the list of specific actions which we undertook, guided by the spirit and letter of the accords with President Reagan in Geneva. I think that the facts themselves will enable you to appraise the seriousness of our attitude toward them.

Still, why was the meeting in Reykjavik necessary, what were the motives behind this initiative of ours?

The point is that the hopes of major changes in the world situation, hopes which sprung in all of us, started fading soon after the meeting in Geneva. And not without reason, I think. Very much, maybe even too much, was said at the Soviet-U.S. talks; there were, as I told the President yesterday, 50 to 100 options of all kinds of proposals. This alone already gives rise to doubts about the fruitfulness of the discussions taking place there. [paragraph continues]

Had there been one or two, even three options, which would have made possible to somewhat narrow the discussion and concentrate the quest in some important directions, it could have been expected that the quest would have ended by coming to some specific agreements and proposals to the governments. But nothing of the sort is happening in Geneva, even though the main questions of world politics are being discussed there.

Lately these talks, to put it simply, have been idling and have come to a virtual standstill. The arms race has not been halted, and matters are increasingly obviously approaching a point beyond which a new spiral of this race with unpredictable consequences -- both political and military -- becomes inevitable.

Our major initiatives, of which I spoke earlier, have generated a broad response among the world public. But they have not encountered the requisite understanding from the U.S. Administration.

The situation has deteriorated, alarm has started growing again in the world. I think that I am not exaggerating -- even you yourselves are witnesses to this: The world is in turmoil. The world is in turmoil and it demands of the leaders of all countries, first and foremost of the great powers and primarily the Soviet Union and the United States, political will and determination capable of halting the dangerous trends.

And so, something had to be done to overcome this course of events. We drew the conclusion: A new impetus is needed, a powerful impetus, in order to turn the process in the necessary direction. Such an impetus could be given only by the leaders of the USSR and the United States. This was precisely why, replying to President Reagan's 25 July letter, I decided to invite him to an immediate meeting. I wrote: The situation is such that we must put all business aside for a day or two and hold a meeting without delay.

This letter was handed to the President by Comrade Shevardnadze.

And so, now this exceptionally important meeting has taken place. We assumed that much would depend on its outcome. Of course, we did not come to the meeting empty-handed.

What did we bring to Reykjavik? We brought an entire package of major proposals which, were they to be adopted, could really bring within a short time, I would say, a breakthrough in all directions of the struggle to limit nuclear weapons and to really avert the threat of nuclear war, they would make it possible to start moving toward a nuclear-free world.

I proposed to the President that we give right here, in Reykjavik, instructions to our foreign ministers and other appropriate departments to prepare three draft agreements which the President and I could later sign during my visit to the United States.

THE FIRST -- ON STRATEGIC WEAPONS -- to reduce them by at least 50 percent. With a view, moreover, to completely eliminating those deadliest of weapons already by the end of this century. We proceeded from the premise that the world expects really major steps, profound reductions, and not some kind of cosmetic steps merely to pacify public opinion for a limited period. The time has come when there is real need for bold and responsible actions in the interests of the whole world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Of course, the Soviet and U.S. delegations which would have been instructed to prepare the draft agreement on strategic weapons would have had to balance properly and honestly a reduction in their historically established structure. We are talking about the triad recognized way back during the elaboration of SALT II. But when we started discussing this question with the President, we again received in reply everything that has figured at the Geneva talks -- all the same levels and sublevels, a lot of arithmetic, to put it briefly, and everything in order to confuse the essence of the question. At that point we introduced the following clarification -- to cut by half each part of strategic offensive weapons: ground-based strategic missiles, submarine-based strategic missiles, and strategic bombers.

The U.S. delegation agreed to that. Thus, we reached accord on a very major issue.

Let me, moreover, draw your attention to the fact that here we made serious concessions. You evidently remember that when we put forward the proposal on 50-percent reductions in Geneva we also included medium-range missiles in the numbers of strategic weapons, because they could reach our territory. Now we gave up this demand, and we also deleted from the agenda the question of forward-based means.,

And so, thanks to these major concessions, there was agreement in Reykjavik on strategic arms reductions.

OUR SECOND PROPOSAL CONCERNED MEDIUM-RANGE WEAPONS. We proposed that instructions be given to prepare an accord also on this type of weapon, having in mind a rejection of all hitherto discussed options -- interim, temporary, and so on -- and a return to the former U.S. option, in other words -- to completely destroy U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. Moreover, in contrast with our Geneva proposals, we now left completely aside the French and British nuclear potentials. Even though, you understand, this was a great concession on our part. After all, these two countries are allies of the United States and posess a nuclear potential which is continually being built up and improved. Their entire military activity is closely coordinated within the NATO frameword. We are perfectly well aware of this. Nonetheless, we eliminated this obstacle to accord.

To go on, there was concern regarding Asia. Here we also offered a compromise: Let us get down to talks right away, sort out complaints, and find a solution. We understood that the question of missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km would inevitably arise. We also submitted a proposal on this question: Let us freeze these missiles and embark on talks about their fate.

There you have the major measures which we wanted to see [khoteli poyti]. It seems to me that the Americans did not expect this from us, but they engaged in discussion and frankly declared that this did not suit them -- to withdraw their missiles from Europe. They started inviting us again to the interim option. But we insisted on Europe's complete liberation from Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles.

In the course of the discussion on this question we drew the U.S. President's attention to the fact that he was, to all appearances, renouncing his brainchild -- the "zero option," which he persistently offered in the past, and now he was being met halfway.

The discussion continued right until today, a sharp discussion, and we decided to take yet another constructive step: [paragraph continues]

We declared that given the implementation of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe we agree to leave 100 warheads on our medium-range missiles in Asia, and the Americans -- and equal number of their same missiles on U.S. territory. Finally we reached agreement also on this type of nuclear weapon even though, as I already said, our major concession was also helpful here.

Movement must begin. I have said this repeatedly. Bold and original solutions are needed! If we were always to turn to the past for advice, to use what applies to completely different times, not giving any attention to where we are today and where we will be tomorrow, and that there may not be any tomorrow at all, if we were at act in this fashion there would be no dialogue at all. Is it not necessary to make a start somewhere? We offered [posli na] this step even though, I repeat, this is not easy for us.

AS REGARDS THE READINESS TO OFFER [poyti na] DEEP CUTS IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WE FORMULATED THE QUESTION AS FOLLOWS: SINCE WE ARE ENTERING A SPECIFIC STAGE IN THE ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THERE MUST BE ABSOLUTE CLARITY AS REGARDS VERIFICATION [kontrol]. Verification [kontrol] must be more rigorous. The Soviet Union advocates triple verification [kontrol] which would ensure each side's complete confidence that it would not fall into a trap, a snare. We confirmed our readiness for any forms of verification [kontrol]. In view of this stance of ours, this question was also taken off the agenda.

The following is another problem linked with the fact that we are embarking on practical elimination of nuclear weapons: Each side must have guarantees that during this period neither one of them will start seeking military superiority. In my view, this is a perfectly fair, legitimate formulation of the question -- both from a political and a military viewpoint.

From the political viewpoint: If we were to start a reduction, then show concern to ensure that all the brakes which are now in effect and stand in the way of the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of weapons are not only preserved but also reinforced.

From the military viewpoint: Concern must really be shown to ensure that, while the process of reduction is going on, one on the sides does not secretly prepare, capture the initiative, and attain military superiority. This is impermissible. That goes for the Soviet Union, too. But we are entitled to make exactly the same demand of the U.S. side.

This is why we formulated the question as follows: In a situation when we are entering a stage of real and deep reductions, when a 10-year period -- and this is how this entire situation appeared to us at the meeting -- would see the elimination of the nuclear potential of the Soviet Union and the United States, it is necessary not only to dismantle the mechanisms constraining the arms race, but also to strengthen them, and primarily such a mechanism as the ABM [Treaty]. Our proposal boiled down to the folowing: We would strengthen the ABM Treaty of unlimited duration with an identical pledge by the two sides that they would not take advantage of the right to withdraw from the treaty over these 10 years. These will be precisely the 10 years when the nuclear potential's reduction would be taking place.

A correct, logical formulation? Logical. Serious? Serious. Does it accord with the interests of both sides? Yes, it does. We emphasized in our proposal that during the 10 years all the ABM [Treaty] demands would be rigorously observed, that only research and tests within the laboratory framework would be allowed.

What did we want to say by this? We know the commitment of the U.S. Administration and the President to SDI. Our agreement to the continuation of laboratory tests would have given the President an opportunity to see through [do kontsa dovesti] his idea and to clarify [vyyansnit] what SDI actually is. Even though, I must say, it is already clear to many people and to us what it really is.

It was right at that point that a real duel began between the two approaches in world politics toward questions like the termination of the arms race and the banning of nuclear weapons. The President insisted right through the end that America should have the right to research and test everything concerning SDI not only in laboratories but also outside them, including in outer space. But who could agree to that?

So it turned out: We were on the brink of making major historic decisions, because all previous documents so far -- ABM, SALT I, SALT II -- talked only about arms limitations, while now [the talk was about] significant reduction. Insofar as the U.S. Administration, confident in its technological advantage, is striving, as we now convinced ourselves once more, to break through to military superiority via SDI, it attempted [poshal na] to bury the almost-reached accords which we had already agreed [soglasovali]. The only thing left to do was to give instructions to elaborate treaties and procedure --how to implement them practically. All this could have been signed in Washington during my visit.

I told the President: We are missing a historic chance. Our positions have never before been so close. On parting, the President told me that he was disappointed and that I, he said, had come unwilling to sign an agreement, an accord. Why, he said, are you, because of just one word, showing such rigidity of approach toward SDI and the tests problem? I replied: The point is not the word but the essence.

The U.S. Administration's approach toward SDI is the key to understanding what it has in mind. It has in mind what the U.S. military-industrial complex has in mind. The administration is in its power, and the President is not free to make such a decision.

We accomplished breakthroughs, resumed discussions, and I saw that the President was getting no support. This is why the meeting failed, why accord failed, at a point when we were already close to achieving a historic outcome. This was the dramatic situation which developed at the Reykjavik meeting at the point when, despite the highly significant concessions on our part, we failed to reach agreement.

Even though our dialogue with the United States has been difficult in the past, it did continue after Geneva. I told the President my view of what our meeting during my visit to the United States ought to be. This view is not a condition, but an appreciation of our responsibility, both mine and the President's. Responsibility dictates that the future meeting in Washington must be approached in precisely this way.

What is needed is a fruitful meeting. It must really lead to tangible results and radical changes, especially on such a burning issue as nuclear arms control, ending the arms race, and eliminating nuclear weapons. I have written to the President in letters and I said at our meeting: You and I, Mr President, must not allow our meeting in Washington to fail. This is why I suggested that we meet without any delay, and this is what happened here in Reykjavik. We have something constructive in contribute and seek agreement on in Wasington, serious proposals, serious draft solutions.

I cannot let myself even think -- not for one minute -- that the meeting in Washington may fail. What, generally speaking, ought people to think then -- in the Soviet Union, in the United States, and all over the world. What kind of politicians head two such vast states, with which the fate of the entire world is linked to a considerable extent? They meet, exchange correspondence, this is already their third meeting, and they cannot agree on a single thing! I consider that such an outcome would be simply scandalous, with unpredictable consequences.

We cannot let this happen. It would generate disappointment all over the world, not just in our countries. This, in fact, is the intention behind the Washington meeting, what kind of meeting it must be and with what results. This was the understanding that prompted us, I repeat, to take the initiative of holding a working meeting here, in Iceland, in Reykjavik, so that we can sort everything out in a businesslike fashion, carefully listen to one another, and try to find points of contact and joint approaches which would accord with the interests of our two countries,the interests of our allies and the peoples of all countries.

Yet the Americans arrived here empty-handed, with the mothballed package from which the Geneva talks are already suffocating. In order to break out of the prevailing situation, lead the process talks to a new stage, and really solve questions, we made the proposals which I have already described to you. You also know now what actually happened.

So, what is to be done in the future? The United States remains a reality, and what a reality; the Soviet Union also remains an impressive reality. You may know that the hero of one of our Russian writers intended to "close down" America. We do not suffer from such a complex. America is a reality. But not only the USSR and the United States -- the whole contemporary world is a reality. Now it is impossible not only to gain prestige but, and this is the main point, to solve problems without taking into account this reality of today's world.

If there was one thing that we did feel at this meeting, it was the shortage of new thinking. Once again we were faced with the specter of the pursuit of military superiority. Last summer I met with Mr Nixon, and he told me then: On the basis of my vast experience in life and politics,Ihave the right to draw the conclusion that the pursuit of this specter has taken us far. Now we do not know how to find our way out of the obstacles created by the stockpiled mountains of nuclear weapons. All this complicates and poisons the situation in the world.

I nevertheless think that everything that took place here -- and after all, there were almost ready accords, we only failed to formulate them -- is highly significant. We submitted our proposals as a package. I think that you understand why this was done. The actual path which we traveled here, in Iceland, the path to such major accords on such significant reductions of nuclear arms -- this is already an enormous experience that has been gained here, these are enormous gains.

I think that both the U.S. President and we must still think over the entire situation which ultimately developed here at the eeting, turn once more to the questions that were discussed, and attempt to bridge what separates us. After all, we have already reached accord on many points, we have gone through a great deal. It is possible that the President must consult with Congress, with political circles, and with the U.S. public.

Let America think it over. We will wait, without withdrawing our proposals which we have published, and we have essentially offered to reach accord on them. This is first.

Second, I think that all realistic forces in the world must act now. All people living on earth -- in the socialist world, in the capitalist world, in the developing world -- now have a unique chance to finally embark in reality on terminating the arms race, destroying it, and averting the nuclear threat from mankind. This was the task to which our proposal to the President was subordinated: Let us reach accord that, immediately following the conclusion of te Reykjavik meeting, our representatives sit down for talks on banning nuclear explosions. Moreover, we were flexible in our approach, we declared that we perceive this as a process during which it would be possible to also examine at some stage, maybe even on a priority basis, the question of "thresholds" of nuclear explosion yields, and the question of the annual number of nuclear explosions, and the fate of the 1974-1976 treaties, thus approaching the elaboration of a full-scale treaty on the complete and final ban of nuclear explosions.

We were close to finding a formula on this question, too. Incidentally, we said at the meeting: We do not demand a moratorium of you. That is up to you. You are accountable to your Congress, to your people, as to whether, following the start of talks, you will continue to explode or will join our moratorium. That is up to you. But let us sit down for full-scale talks to elaborate an agreement on the complete and final banning of nuclear explosions.

Thus, we also draw closer on this point. But when the rupture on SDI occurred, the entire discussion came to a halt and all quest ceased. We terminated our meeting.

I think that we and the Americans must now think over everything, and also world public opinon must think over the prevailing situation on the main question perturbing the peoples of all countries -- the question of war and peace, of the nuclear threat. I do not think I am exaggerating in thinking that everything we offered to the President meets the interests of the U.S. people and the peoples of all countries. If anyone does not think so, then let him heed the demands of the U.S. people,the Soviet people, and all people.

Having come here to the meeting, I said that the time for actions had come. Indeed, this is the time for actions and we must not waste it. We will act. We will not deviate from our line of peace and struggle against the arms race, for banning and liquidating nuclear weapons, for averting the threat from the entire globe. I am convinced that we are not alone in this struggle.

This is what I would like to say to you now, right after the conclusion of the meeting. Obviously I could have said more, had I had more time to think over everything that occurred. But it seems to me that I expresed myself completely clearly and definitely on all questions.

During the conversations with the President we also touched on many other questions. We spoke on humanitarian questions, and imediately encountered specific problems. Two groups of experts were at work. You probably know this. One of them was headed on our side by Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff, and on the U.S. side by Paul Nitze. They worked virtually through the night.

The group on humanitarian questions was headed on our side by Deputy Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh, and on the U.S. side by Assistant Secretary of State Mrs Ridgway.

An interesting exchange of opinions also took place there. The certain amount of mutual understanding which occurred there could have become a component of a final document. But since the main component collapsed, the entire process was halted.

As you see, generally speaking the meeting was interesting, important, and highly promising. But, for the time being, it ended in this fashion.

Let us not despair. I think that the meeting has brought us to a very important stage, the stage of understanding where we are. It showed that accords are possible. I am convinced of this.

Thank you for your attention.

Do you really still have questions even after my so detailed speech? Fire away. We will sit here until dawn.

Question (Czechoslovak television): Mikhail Sergeyevich, you have said that a historic chance has been missed here, in Reykjavik. When, in your opinion, might a new chance arise?

Answer: You know, I would give an optimistic answer to this. Because much has already been done both on the eve of the meeting and at the meeting itself. If -- both in the United States, at the White House, and in our Soviet leadership -- we think everything over again from realistic positions and display responsibility, then the possibility of solving the questions already raised has not yet been lost.

Question (Japanese NHK TV company): Does this mean that the dialogue with the United States, with the Reagan administration is still continuing? Or do you think that there is very little opportunity left for a productive dialogue with Reagan?

Answer: I think that the need for a dialogue, however difficult it might be, has now increased still more.

Question (PRAVDA): Mikhail Sergeyevich, what do you think? Why, for all that, did the American Administration undertake to wreck the talks by making such an irresponsible decision and ignoring world public opinion?

Answer: In my opinion, America still has to determine its position. It seems to have not yet done so. This, so we felt, affected the President's standpoint.

Question (Australian Broadcasting Corporation): You have said that President Reagan is a captive of the military-industrial complex. Does this mean that the next 2 years will be fruitless? Do you have any hope that the next U.S. president will not be a captive of that complex?

Answer: Despite what the military-industrial complex is now and despite the weight it carries in America today, let us not overestimate its potential. The decisive word in any country belongs to the people, including the American people.

Question (Icelandic radio and television): Following the negative result of the meeting, will the Soviet Union try to counter the American SDI program with anything, and will it launch its space arms program at full power?

Answer: I think you have understood the purport of the Soviet position. If we have now approached the stage where we are beginning a deep reduction of nuclear weapons -- both strategic weapons and medium missiles -- and we were already arriving at an accord with the Americans to do this over 10 years, we have a right to demand to be guaranteed that nothing unexpected or unforeseen will happen during this period. This also includes such a sphere as ABM defense, and particularly its space echelon.

I told the President that SDI does not bother us in the military respect. In my opinion, few people even in America now believe that such a system can be created. Moreover, if America eventually decides to do this, our reply will not be symmetrical. Indeed, I told the President: You know that I have already been made your colleague in SDI. He was surprised. It turns out -- I said -- in connection with the fact that I am so sharply critical of SDI, and this gives you a most convincing argument that SDI is needed. You simply say: Since Gorbachev is against it, this means it is a good thing. You pick up applause and finance. True, cynics and skeptics have emerged who say: But suppose this is a crafty scheme by Gorbachev not to get involved in SDI himself but to ruin America. So, let them figure it out themselves. In any case, SDI does not frighten us. I confidently state this because it is an irresponsible thing to engage in bluffing on such issues. There will be an answer to SDI. Asymmetrical, but there will be one. At the same time, we will not have to sacrifice much.

But where does its danger lie? First, there is the political danger. A situation is at once created which introduces uncertainty and fans mistrust of one another and suspicion. And then there is no likelihood of reductions in nuclear weapons. In short, to thoroughly tackle the reduction of nuclear weapons quite a different situation is needed. Second, there is still the military aspect. Through SDI it is possible to arrive at new kinds of weapons. We can also state this competently. And arrive at a totally new stage of the arms race, with very serious consequences.

It turns out that, on the one hand, we reach agreement to begin reducing nuclear weapons, which today are the most dangerous and terrible weapons. But, on the other hand, we are to bless research and even carry it out in space, in order to create the latest weapons. This runs counter to normal logic.

Question (THE WASHINGTON POST): You have just held another 2-day meeting with President Reagan. What impression did you gain of the President as a politician? Do you believe that he shares your sense of responsibility for the destiny of the world?

Answer: I gained the impression that Mr Reagan and I can continue the dialogue and engage in a search for solutions to major, urgent problems, including those of which I have spoken.

Question (Danish television): With regard to the unsatisfactory results of this meeting, does this mean that there will be no progress on the question of banning nuclear tests and on other questions discussed yesterday and today? Is a nuclear test ban linked with other questions that were examined in your talks?

Answer: I have already answered this question. We believe that this does not cut short either our contacts with the Americans and the President or, still less, international relations. The search continues and will continue. And what has happened here in Iceland must make everyone feel all the more that it is necessary to join in the common struggle to normalize the international situation and to seek ways out of dead-end situations, including those discussed here in Reykjavik. In fact, one of the dead ends arose here, too. But I am an optimist.

Question (GDR television): You have said that the meeting did not produce results. Does this mean that it was useless? Do you believe that peace has become more reliable after the Reykjavik meeting?

Answer: I think you have thought out your question well. I always like the precision of our German friends' expressions, including their thoughts. It is, of course, sad and disappointing that we have completed the meeting without reaching agreement on questions to which we seemed to have found approaches. Despite this, I would not call the meeting useless. On the contrary, it is a step in a complex and difficult dialogue in search of solutions. For, in general, we are seeking difficult solutions to difficult questions. Therefore, let us not sow panic through the world. At the same time, the world must know everything that is happening and not feel that it is a detached observer. The time has now come for vigorous actions by all forces.

Question (American ABC TV company): Mr General Secretary, I do not understand why, when you and President Reagan had an opportunity to reach an agreement on nuclear arms reduction, the Soviet side did not consent to SDI research. For you yourself said in Geneva in the past that you are ready to pay a big price for reducing nuclear arms. And now, when such opportunities existed, you missed them.

Answer: Your question already contains an element of criticism, so I will answer it in detail.

First, the U.S. President came empty-handed to Reykjavik. The American delegation, I would say, brought us trash from the Geneva talks. And it was only thanks to the Soviet side's far-reaching proposals that we were able to get close to very major accords (mind you, they were not formalized) on reducing strategic offensive arms and on medium missiles. Naturally, we hoped that under these conditions -- and I think this is perfectly clear to a politican, a military person, and simply to a normal person -- if we sign such major accords, it is necessary to ensure that nothing happens to wreck this difficult process, toward which we have been working for decades. I have already said what we have in mind. I will add: The American side has long been undermining ABM. It has already cast doubt on SALT II, and it would now like in Reykjavik to organize the funeral of ABM, and to do so with the participation of the Soviet Union and Gorbachev. That will not come off. The whole world would not understand us. And I am convinced of this.

If we also start attacking ABM -- the last mechanism that has done so much, for all that, to curb the arms race process -- then we are worth nothing as politicians. But it is not enough to preserve it when deep nuclear arms reductions begin, it must be strengthened. [paragraph continues]

And we have proposed a strengthening mechanism: not to use for the 10 years during which we will reduce completely and destroy the nuclear potential in our countries -- not to use the right to pull out of ABM.

At the same time, so that no one seeks -- neither the Soviet Union to overtake America in space research and forge ahead or to achieve military superiority, nor America with regard to the Soviet Union -- we have said that we are for laboratory research and testing but against going into space with this research and testing of parts of space ABM defense. This is our demand. Thus, our demand in this instance was also constructive and took the partner's positions into account. If they agreed to this, the administration would get an opportunity to resolve its questions within the framework of laboratory research, but without attempts to create a space ABM defense. I think there is iron logic here, as children say. It is also necessary to learn from children sometimes.

Now let us let the women have a say.

Question (THE GUARDIAN): Is the Soviet Union planning any new initiatives with regard to West Europe after what has happened in Reykjavik?

Answer: I think West Europe hears what I say, and if it thinks about and studies our proposals carefully, it will see that they accord with West Europe's interests. We are far from indifferent to the interests of West Europe, where the shoots of the new thinking are striking root and where responsibility for preserving and strengthening our common "European home" is growing.

Question (NEWSWEEK): What are your intentions regarding a trip to Washington? You have said that it is necessary first to secure one or two agreements. Is it possible to reach such agreements before you arrive in Washington on a visit?

Answer: I think that, despite all today's dramatics, we have not gotten further away from Washington but closer to it. And if the President and the American administration heed my proposal to continue stydying everything discussed here in Reykjavik and consult those circles and they consider it necessary to consult, I think that not all is lost. There are opportunities, underpinned by what we had here in Reykajavik, to arrive at agreements which would make a meeting in Washington real and possible. And it could produce results.

Question (American CNN TV company): Mr Gorbachev, you said in your speech that President Reagan must think about the situation and consult with Congress, consult with the American people. Do you believe that American public opinion will support the Soviet approach on this plane?

Answer: Let us wait and see.

Question (RUDE PRAVO): I have a question for you as a politician and jurist. What, in your opinion, are the priorities in questions of human rights in the nuclear missile age, and what role can the human factor play in resolving the question of war and peace?

Answer: I see you are a philosopher. I too used to study philosophy, and I have now begun being interested in it again. I think that when we speak of human rights, we must remember that today the question of preserving peace and diverting the nuclear threat from mankind is the top priority. [paragraph continues]

If there is peace, there will be life. And we will sort out the problems somehow. There are more and more educated people and educated peoples in the world. The peoples will sort everything out. Therefore, when we speak of human rights, I would put in the first place the human right to life. That is the first point.

And the second one -- the human factor. In the nuclear age (and I see this precisely as a manifestation of the new thinking) the threat of war poses in a new way also the question of the role of the human factor in the matter of preventing it. Nuclear war will affect everyone, regardless of where it begins. Only ill-wishers believe that all antiwar movements and all who come out in defense of peace are the result of Moscow's intrigues. Today women, children, and men of all ages are rising up, taking each other by the hand, and demanding a halt to the dangerous tendency to slide toward nuclear war. The role of the human factor under these conditions is increasing significantly.

Question (IZVESTIYA): The White House has frequently said a great deal to the effect that Soviet ICBMs pose the chief danger to America. In Reykjavik we proposed eliminating this chief danger to America over 10 years. What is your impression, why did the other side prove not ready to remove this chief danger and divert it from its country?

Answer: You are very right to have raised this question. This argument has been used for many years: The Soviet Union, they say, is not serious about disarmament and ending the arms race since it does not take account of America's concern in this plane.

As you see, we have proposed making radical reductions. And we put the question very pointedly. There is a triad of strategic arms recognized both by us and by the Americans. We have proposed reducing this entire triad of strategic armed forces by 50 percent in the first 5 years. This is a major step.

But, at the same time, we told the Americans that we too have a concern. For in the United States the greater part of the strategic forces is deployed on submarines. That is approximately 700 missiles on which there are almost 6,000 multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles. And the submarines, as is known, cruise in the seas and oceans around the Soviet Union. From where will they make a strike? This is no less dangerous than heavy ground-based missiles.

In short, when they do not want to solve questions, they seek problems and create artificial obstacles. However, here in Reykjavik we have cut the ground from under such invented obstacles. This is what is important. For we took a very big step by dropping, as I have already said, the reservations concerning medium missiles, which for us are strategic weapons. And we have also dropped forward-based means from the reckoning. This is our goodwill. But the Americans, nevertheless, did not meet us halfway.

They think that through space they will achieve military superiority over us and realize the idea of one President who said: He who holds sway in space will hold sway on earth. This shows that we have to deal with imperial ambitions.

But the world today is not what it was before. It does not want to be and will not be the domain either of the United States or of the Soviet Union. Each country has the right to its own choice, its own ideology, its own values. [paragraph continues]

If we do not recognize this, then there are no international relations. Then there is chaos and law of the fist. We will never agree to that.

America is probably very nostalgic for the old times, when it was militarily superior to us -- for we emerged from the war weakened economically.

There is evidently nostalgia for the past in America. Nevertheless, we will wish our American partners to be aware of today's realities. They, too, must do so. Otherwise -- that is, if the Americans do not start thinking in today's terms and proceeding from present realities -- we will not make progress in the search for correct solutions.

Question (Bulgarian television): As I understand it, the Geneva talks are not ending, and the Soviet leadership intends to give the Soviet delegation a mission to seek a solution to the questions which have not yet been resolved?

Answer: You are right.

Question: Do you think that the same instructions will also be given to the American delegation after Reykjavik?

Answer: I hope that this will be precisely so.

Question (CTK news agency): What influence, in your opinion, will the outcome of the Reykjavik meeting have on the all-European process?

Answer: I think that at this very crucial time both the politicians and the peoples of Europe will be equal to it. The times demand actions and not just grandiloquent statements followed by nothing concrete. The world is tired, the world is sick of blather, the world needs real progress: disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons. I think that this trend will grow. I hope particularly for the wisdom and responsibility of Europe's politicians and peoples.

Question (American NBC TV company): As I understand it, you are directly calling on other members of the international community to act as a kind of lobby to influence the United States and make it change its opinion?

Answer: We know how developed lobbyism is in your country and how the political process goes in America. Perhaps that was why it was difficult for the President to make a decision at this meeting. But when it is a question of strengthening peace and taking real steps to that end, when joint efforts are needed, this concerns everyone and not just the United States and the Soviet Union, so it is necessary to speak not of lobbyism but of a sense of responsibility, of the peoples' common sense, of understanding of the asset of peace, and the need to safeguard it. Therefore, it is insulting to accuse peoples or movements advocating peace of being lobbyists in favor of the Soviet Union. It is a question of people taking a political and civic stance.

Question (the Icelandic newspaper MORGUNBLADID): I work as a newspaper publisher in Iceland. Did the decision to come to Reykjavik pose any difficulties for you? With Iceland a NATO member? At the same time, as is know, our government has advocated declaring the north a nuclear-free zone, and I would like to know your attitude to this.

Answer: I would like to end on this topic, and I will gladly take advantage of the question put by a representative of Iceland's press. I wish to remind you that it was we who suggested Iceland as a possible place to meet. Therefore, we had no difficulties on that score.

I wish to thank the Government and people of Iceland for using their potential -- human, organizational, and material -- to help in organizing this important meeting. We are grateful for this, and we felt good here. I have gained a lot that is interesting from information from Raisa Maksimovna, who had many meetings with Icelanders. All these contacts were very interesting. The friendly atmosphere and the great interest in our country are gratifying. We are grateful to Iceland and the Icelandic Government for what they have done. We wish your people prosperity.

As for the last part of your question with regard to the fact that the Government of Iceland wants to declare the north a nuclear-free zone, we welcome that.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. I think you and I have spent our time usefully. I wish you all the best.

BURLATSKIY 'OPEN LETTER' TO PERLE ON REYKJAVIK

PM211515 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Oct 86 p 14

[F. Burlatskiy "Open Letter to Mr Richard Perle, Whom I Had the Pleasure of Meeting at the U.S. Press Center in Reykjavik": "What Does America Want?"]

[Text] Sir!

I have decided to address this letter to you personally for two reasons. First -- I noticed you while I was at the U.S. Press Center in Reykjavik during one of the regular briefings. That was at a point when poor Mr Matlock and his colleagues were wriggling beneath the hail of merciless questions from merciless U.S. and European journalists. Suddenly, looking behind me, I saw a man standing modestly at the very end of the hall, leaning his shoulder against the door frame, hands crossed on his chest, and now and again smiling a charming but typically American, toothy smile. I asked one of my colleagues who he was, and was amazed to hear his answer: "Richard Perle." Mr Weinberger's famous assistant secretary of defense! Right then, looking at you, I thought to myself: "There he stands, the real man of business. Why should he submit himself to trials on the rostrum when the strings moving the puppets are in any case in his hands?" I was introduced to you. You favored me with the very same smile, and thus I gained the moral right to discuss the results of Reykjavik with you now.

Second -- I wanted to congratulate you personally on the success because you, and I am deeply convinced of this, are one of the few people in Reykjavik who felt a real sense of gratification with the zero result from the meeting between the leaders of the two nuclear giants in the contemporary world.

I imagine that, for you personally, this may have been the zenith of your entire life. Other advisers of the U.S. Presidents, who were inclined toward reaching various accords with us, are in disgrace. One American told me that the President himself had tears in his eyes when, after the last session, he came out of the house where the talks were being held. [paragraph continues]

I would like to believe that this was really so, although another American remarked that this was contrived for television. But confess, Mr Perle -- after all, you are an honest person, one of the few who bluntly and openly oppose any disarmament accords -- are you celebrating a victory? Is it a lie that you feel as if you have ridden back to the Pentagon on a white charger?

I am prepared to believe you, Mr Perle: Maybe you would not be against a reduction of some, mainly obsolete types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in exchange for a radical reduction of our ICBM's. But if I understand your position correctly, you are totally unwilling to support any restrictions on arms upgrading, let alone on the SDI program. Or is that not so?

Furthermore, I am convinced that you are celebrating also for another reason -- the tactics governing talks with us. I can almost hear you now, repeating at sessions in the White House, in Congress, in the Pentagon, and in the Department of State: You see, we were right! You can talk with the Russians only from a position of strength. This is the only language they understand! It is necessary to pressure more, to be more offensive, to spend even more on the SDI program, to bomb Libya a few more times, and then the "Russian bear" that used to frighten us in the past will come begging to us of his own accord. I was even told about the existence of some report, compiled by some Sovietologist for the U.S. leadership, which proves that, in the event that the present pace of military competition is stepped up, the Soviet economy would disintegrate totally by 1996.... I suppose that this phenomenal assessment is close to your personal views. Is that not so?

But you see, it is still not quite clear to me: What does America think of Reykjavik? And, generally speaking, what do the Americans want? Do they think that their President, having returned empty-handed after the Soviet leader's sensational proposals and concessions, really did a good job to America's advantage? Or that he brought back in his case -- together with the papers prepared by you or by Mr Weinberger himself -- just a pyrrhic victory?

I know that the Americans are gamblers. They love to score points. In boxing, in rugby, in baseball, in politics. But -- and here I am forced to resort to a Russian idiomatic expression -- "You shouldn't throw good money after bad." It is, after all, necessary to be aware of what has been staked on a horse, of what game you are playing, with whom, and at what time! It is, after all, necessary to understand that at such a moment, the moment of truth, it is impossible to play with marked cards -- at a moment when mankind, exhausted by nuclear fear, yearns for just one or two decisions, inspiring hope of freedom from the degrading sense of helplessness in the face of an inexorably growing catastrophe.

Not to take advantage of such a unique opportunity to conclude such a unique accord because of an illusory and absurd hope of having one more go at cornering the "Russian bear," forcing it to lick its paws, ruining the USSR, displaying America's strength, and swaggering in this role! Yes, history assigned to Mr Reagan, it really placed in his hands, a unique opportunity to build his own pedestal of a peacemaker, something of which even Mrs Nancy Reagan dreams, as people in your country write. But, carried away by the usual desire to win by even a tiny score, to gain just a few points in the usual game with which everyone is really fed up, he sacrificed this opportunity.

I was also amazed by the jokes of history itself. With whom do we have to do business when the fate of all human kind is being decided? How can one not recall the saying of the ancients: [paragraph continues]

"History repeats itself twice -- once as tragedy, the next time as farce." It is, alas, probable that the reverse may also apply -- first as a farce, and then.... What then? Could it be that tragedy is really inevitable? Could it be that this is what America wants? Could it be that this is what it expects from its President?

You may, of course, say: This is rhetoric, not a single American, including the President himself and probably you personally, wants a nuclear war. I am prepared to believe this. Then, something else probably has to be assumed: Something which was said to me by a German -- West German! -- journalist, from the Social Democratic press, it is true. He said following M.S. Gorbachev's press conference: "America needs a new Caribbean crisis to have it experience again the reality of the nuclear threat and return to honest talks." What he was referring to was the 1962 missile crisis, probably aware that in the last few years I have been particularly interested in studying the lessons of the Caribbean crisis. And here is the main conclusion I have drawn and about which I have written: At that time the USSR and U.S. leaders discovered within themselves sufficient common sense and courage to reach a compromise and avert the immediate nuclear threat. And, incidentally, via very personal and even secret diplomacy. It was indeed after this crisis -- which, I am convinced, was a shock and a terrible warning for both sides -- that the favorable process of curbing the nuclear arms race began. John Kennedy's tragic death interrupted this process. But it did not halt it. It was resumed time and again after long breaks. And we must never forget that its beginning was made at that particular dramatic moment.

I do not believe that America needs a new nuclear crisis to understand the need for the great historic compromise being offered to it by the Soviet Union. I do not believe that the American people, with their famous common sense, pragmatism, and talent perceive the stockpiling of increasingly monstrous military toys as the only means of self-salvation. Moreover, I do not believe that such a stance is fully shared by the U.S. establishment. On the contrary, we are perceiving that the internal struggle within it is being constantly exacerbated: So where is the difficulty? Why were our countries' leaders unable to reach agreement in Reykjavik?

Allow me, Mr Perle, to tell you my thoughts on this subject, and primarily to express my feelings. I am deeply disappointed but not shocked, since I have not given up hope. Actually, there was definite disappointment among all of us who were in the hall at M.S. Gorbachev's press conference, where we learned about the results of the talks -- we, the Americans, the Europeans -- both West and East, the Japanese, and the representatives of all other countries and continents. I am deeply disappointed because "happiness was so possible, so close." The sides' positions drew more closely together than ever before during the 20 years that I can remember.

Just think over the opportunities that were missed: to agree on a one-half reduction of the entire triad of strategic arms; on the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe; on the reduction of the nuclear missle potential in Asia; on the start of talks to limit and then completely ban nuclear tests; on the development of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere. This entire gigantic structure of arms limitation started tottering the moment matters reached the point of observing the ABM Treaty we have concluded. In your eyes, you are the guardians of the laws while we are the constant violators of rights. How did you manage to shake this entire structure with the help of such a lever -- the open and blatant violation of an elementary norm of international law: Pacta servanda sunt [printed in Latin] (treaties must be observed) [paragraph continued]

The Pentagon's favorite brainchild -- SDI, which serves as a cover for the entire program for a new round of the arms race on an unimaginable scale -- became the main stumbling block in the way of victory in the cause of disarmament.

I am also disappointed by something else, and at this point, to avoid being tactless, I will cite some U.S. figures. Mr O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, a most astute man whom I briefly met at a reception in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, expressed not so long ago his own bewilderment -- how can I put it more mildly, I am even embarrassed to repeat his words -- at the U.S. President's methods of working. I constantly read in your press that Americans are perturbed by the erosion of political leadership in your great country. Very much depends on advisers. On Mr Shultz, Weinberger, and you, Mr Perle. Maybe this is precisely where the greatest threat lies? The threat of not understanding the partner, his intentions, and his objective, the threat of hasty decisions. The threat of turning the grim business of war and peace into a game, just a game....

Now allow me to give some advice to you, Mr Perle, and through you to the other advisers of the U.S. President. I understand well -- you are intoxicated by the new and imposing technological potential being acquired by the United States, the West European countries, and Japan. You want to use this potential by any means in order to consolidate America's might further still, to try to impose your control on other countries and peoples. But allow me to remind you of the simplest conclusion drawn by thinkers of the past: Politics is the art of the possible, while emotions are the worst adviser in politics. Let alone intoxication, be it narcotic or technological. It leads to overestimation of one's own strength, to missed opportunities. It detaches from reality and dictates spontaneous and mistaken decisions.

Could you really expect to talk with the Soviet, the Russian people in the language of strength? Despite our might? Despite the existence of strategic parity? Despite our potential to mobilize resources which were so underestimated by Hitler's strategists and were so misjudged by the U.S. strategists who launched ,the nuclear competition after the end of World War II? Come to your senses! Take at long last at a tranquilizer, it will bring you to your senses and restore your sense of reality.

If we were to attempt to define briefly the main result of Reykjavik, I think that the following woould be most accurate: The supremacy of the new thinking. As is well known, the very idea of the new thinking was declared by our country's leadership before the present Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. It was before this meeting, mainly in the course of this year, that practical solutions emerged in outline aimed at a goal which was formerly considered completely unrealistic -- the complete elimination of nuclear weapons all over our planet.

Now our partners and even our critics abroad have seen that the new thinking is not some kind of declaration or propaganda trick, it is not an attempt to win over world public opinion and turn it aganst the U.S. Administration or to break its alliance with its NATO allies; it means specific, precisely formulated, absolutely businesslike, and realistic proposals placed on the negotiating table of the two nuclear giants' leaders.

So, how about the U.S. side? Now, of course, it is easy for us to revert to the customary tone of criticism of the White House leadership. There is nothing clever in this, especially since, as the overwhelming majority of political leaders and mass news media in the modern world admit, Washington bears the responsibility for the fact that agreements have not been reached already. [paragraph continues]

But let us look more broadly at the Reykjavik talks. Then we admit with certain gratification that, on some important questions, the U.S. side also moved from the standstill position it had maintained for a prolonged period before that.

The term compromise, and particularly the term concession, acquired a new sound in Reykjavik. Even before this meeting our country had proved that it is not afraid of making unilateral concessions, as is evidenced by the prolonged moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. In Reykjavik the Soviet leadership took steps to meet the U.S. side halfway which literally shook the West. Some people in the world may say: Did we not go rather too far long this path, are we not displaying some kind of weakness, are we not thus creating a temptation for the Americans to harden the policy of strength, the policy of pressure on us?

But, in world politics, just as in ordinary life, there are concessions -- and concessions. Imagine two physicians in consultation by the bedside of a seriously, almost hopelessly sick person. One offers to administer a potent, evey risky medicine in the hope of saving the patient's life, the other suggests that nothing be done, thus trying to aviod responsibility in the event that that patient dies anyway. Should one ask who is right in such a case?

Contemporary mankind is seriously suffering from nuclear disease. This tumor is growing year by year, swallowing vast resources and funds, and becoming increasingly threatening for mankind's life. What, in these circumstances, does it mean to make a concession in order to eliminate the cancerous tumor? Does it mean displaying weakness? No, it means displaying not only nobility, not only wisdom, but also exceptional and extraordinary daring commensurate with the prevailing situation. This is especially valid because a solution depends on accord between the two sides, because the consultation must end in consensus, in other words in agreement. We must convince the White House, we must convince all the Western partners of the need to pool efforts in order to excise the cancerous tumor. Here we also have a certain risk, because for more than 40 years now nuclear deterrence has been one of the means of preventing a new world war. But this risk is tens and hundreds of times smaller than the risk of the universal destruction of mankind and modern civilization.

Yes, all of us -- Soviet people, Americans, peoples in East and West -- must approach relations with one another in a new, a completely new fashion. So that through joint efforts we can erase the nuclear page from the world history of mankind.

Now we are all keenly interested in one specific question: Is it altogether possible to hope for successful arms limitation talks with President Ronald Reagan? Is this not an illusion? Could it be that we have to wait for time to pass -- fortunately, we do not have to wait too long -- and a new administration to come to the White House? Incidentally, that was the advice given to us -- even publicly -- by some U.S. experts, supporters of the Democratic Party. I will be frank -- for me personally, this is a very difficult question. No matter what reply I give, I would still not be completely certain. After all, the problem is, in fact, not Mr Reagan.

The time, the historical moment in which we are living -- this is the real problem. We are facing a challenge openly presented to us by America: to launch a new and fantastic round of the arms race in space and modernization of all types of weapons -- on the surface, under ground, on the seas, and under water. [paragraph continues]

Maybe this is the most difficult problem mankind has evern encountered in the history of its existence on earth. Because the choice which will be made today could prove fatal for us all. It is here, it is right here, that we have the secret behind the unbelievable efforts, the great insistence, the persistence and flexibility displayed by our leadership in talks with almost the most conservative U.S. President of the entire postwar period. Not a position of weakness, as sagacious advisers in the White House imagine, but a position of reason and a sense of responsibility.

In conclusion, I have no desire to analyze (which means to criticize) President R. Reagan's statements in Reykjavik. On the contrary, I want to emphasize something else: Following M.S. Gorbachev, the U.S. President declared that the door remains open, that efforts on arms limitation will continue. Obviously, it depends on both sides to ensure that the sensational accords which emerged in preliminary form at the talks in Iceland are not erased. Then the Reykjavik zero could turn into a 10.

Much will probably dependon the U.S. President's advisers and on U.S. public opinion. I want to say that Soviet scientists, journalists, and all Soviet public opinion will work in the direction of achieving agreement between our two countries on all fundamental questions of nuclear disarmament and the consolidation of international security.

So, what are your intentions, Mr Perle, yours and your colleagues?

P.S. I would like to suggest to THE WASHINGTON POST that it print my letter and express the hope that Mr Perle will deem it possible to join in a dialogue with us.

STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP CONFERS IN GENEVA

LD231451 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 23 TASS -- A meeting of the group of strategic arms was held in the framework on the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms here today.

SPACE ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 28 OCT

LD281432 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 28 TASS -- The group on space arms at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons had a meeting here today.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO ORGANIZERS OF WRITERS' FORUM

PM281037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

["M.S. Gorbachev's Reply to a Question From the Organizers of the Sixth Sofia International Writers Meeting" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Question: "What is your vision of the future of the world, mankind, and civilization?"

Answer: The question you asked me to answer is, perhaps, the chief question today. The very fact that it has been asked is a sign of optimism. We, too, are confident that there will be a future.

The best minds of mankind have always believed in the ultimate triumph of reason as an essential condition of normal human life in a community. It is a great spiritual force which enables us Soviet people, too, to be social optimists.

But the future should first and foremost be reliable for all. The only way to follow, as I see it, is to broaden the room of trust between peoples and countries. This calls for a new political thinking, orientated to the solution of the global problems of mankind rather than the arms race, to the peaceful uses of the resources and creative energies at the disposal of mankind.

The motto of your meetings is "Peace is the hope of the planet." I like very much its noble meaning.

It is this striving that pervades the Soviet concept of ensuring security for all, which proposes primarily armed reductions and disarmament. We called for the total abolition of all kinds of weapons of mass annihilation on earth by the year 2000. We have been refraining from nuclear explosions for more than a year now.

At the recent meeting with the U.S. President, Mr Reagan, in Reykjavik, the Soviet side put on the table a package of interlinked proposals which were carefully balanced from the point of view of the interests of the participants in the talks and the entire world community of states. We made concessions to the West in many ways in the hope that it would reciprocate. The main proposals of ours were 50 percent cuts in the strategic weapons, the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe, the strengthening of the ABM Treaty and a nuclear test ban. If the American side had accepted the package, a real process of the elimination of nuclear weapons would have got under way.

The situation after the Reykjavik meeting in spite of the well known provocative actions of the U.S. Administration and the gross misrepresentation of what came to pass at the Iceland meeting, still offers opportunities for a search for solutions. It is also a signal to all those who can and must play a role to promote detente and disarmament. Our program of disarmament benefits all.

So what is our vision of the future? We have our ideal to which we are aspiring. We are building communism, a "truly human" society, in the words of Karl Marx. We are confident that we will be able to translate into reality the great humanitarian principle behested by the founders of Marxism-Leninism: The free development of each is the condition for the free development of all. This is what the program of our party says. Everything we are doing in the economy, politics, and spiritual life is orientated to this social and humanitarian goal.

We know that, with the existence of different social systems, there are those who take exception to our ideals and concepts of the future. Views of social values also can differ. But these problems should be discussed without hypocrisy or speculation, without attempts to impose one's views on others, and with the understanding that the world is many-faceted and contradictory and that everyone -- a state, a people, society -- has the right to choose independently and to have this choice respected by others.

The Soviet Union attaches most serious importance to questions of the comprehensive development of the individual and of ensuring his rights. We are doing everything possible to make the life of our people spiritually richer, more full-bloodied and meaningful.

People sometimes ask: What can literature and the arts do in our thermonuclear age? A very great deal, I think. The main thing is to contribute to the creation of a moral atmosphere in which the arms race and the fanning of war psychosis will be considered a crime against people's very right to live.

Do not such questions as the preservation of the ever-lasting values of the past by common efforts, the protection of culture from emaciation under the onslaught of commercialism and the cult of violence and from infiltration by the degrading ideas of racism and misanthropy, the promotion of comprehensive cultural exchanges and contacts and the assertion of the ideas of peace and friendship by the means of the arts, deserve the closest possible attention? A writer can do a good deal if he is armed with honest and sincere words which care for fellow human beings.

The time has come for bold and responsible action in the interests of the world as a whole. It has come for all the peoples and all the continents.

I use the occasion to convey my best wishes to the participants in the meeting.

Bulgarian Chairman Briefs Press

LD271939 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia October 27 TASS -- The text of the reply given by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the question "What is your idea of the future of the planet, mankind and civilization?" was distributed at a news conference in the Bulgarian capital today.

The question was made to the Soviet leader in writing by organizers of the 6th international writers' meeting in Sofia. The same questions were posed to the leaders of Bulgaria, the United States, India and France.

The replies by Mikhail Gorbachev, Todor Zhivkov, Ronald Reagan and Rajiv Gandhi were read out at the news conference by poet Lyubomir Levchec.

Francois Mitterand has not yet given his reply.

Levchev, who chairs the Bulgarian Writers' Union, said that the messages by those statesmen and politicians would form the starting point for a dialogue at the international meeting, which opens tomorrow, on the writers' role in joint efforts by progressive people to remove the nuclear threat.

Answering a question from a TASS correspondent about recent developments which would have a bearing also on the forthcoming debates by writers from countries with different social systems, he said:

"The Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik has certainly been an event on which our hopes and aspirations were fixed. It is especially gratifying that it is our world, the world of socialism, in the person of Mikhail Gorbachev that has put forward such an impressive program for building a future without wars and weapons.

"We have not lost hope for better prospects for Soviet-U.S. dialogue since Reykjavik. I think this will be reflected in our discussions."

The international meeting, the news conference was told, would be attended by some 200 well-known writers from 60 countries.

Pointing out the importance of a recent get-together of internationally-known cultural personalities at Issyk-Kul in Kirghizia, the USSR, which has been held on the initiative of Soviet author Chinghiz Aitmatov, Levchev said:

"We are looking forward to reports by our Soviet colleagues on the main ideas and results of the Issyk Kul forum."

CSSR NEWS CONFERENCE ON CSCE PREPARATIONS

LD242315 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Prague October 24 TASS -- The process of European detente initiated by the signing of the Helsinki Final Act should be continued, Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovakian Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said at a press conference in Prague today. The press conference was devoted to the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The efforts of the participants in the Vienna meeting should be aimed at making the process of European detente a reality. In spite of the unwillingness of certain Western politicians to drop their hopes to achieve military superiority, progress in that field can be ensured. Czechoslovakia unconditionally supports the proposals aimed at abolishing chemical weapons and establishing nuclear-free zones. Special importance is attached in this context to the recent initiative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Social Unity Party of Germany on the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, the initiative which is an example of a constructive approach to a major problem of our time, Kucera stressed.

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PRC-GDR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BEIJING

LD241542 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 24 TASS -- An agreement on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic was signed here.

As reported by New China Agency, the 15-year agreement spans various fields of the economy, science and technology. It provides for increasing exchanges of products of machine-building, the electronic and electrical engineering industries, agriculture and forestry, animal husbandry and fishing, as well as for deliveries of raw materials for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and for cooperation in coal mining.

The signing ceremony was attended by member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, chairman of the PRC Li Xiannian and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SUPG, chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, who is now staying on an official friendly visit in China.

A protocol on trade turnover and payments between the governments of the two countries was also signed.

JOINT PRC POWER EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED

OW260622 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Under a long-term agreement between the Soviet and Chinese Governments, documents were signed in Beijing on 24 October for supply of Soviet-made power equipment to four Chinese thermal power stations. The total power generating capacity of these four power stations is 2.1 million kilowatts. This is the largest contract for Soviet supplies of equipment to China in recent years. It is a landmark in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; some leaders of Chinese departments; and Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to China, attended the signing ceremony.

CULTURE MINISTER ZAKHAROV ATTENDS PRC BALLET

PM261850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report "PRC Ballet Performs"]

[Text] Guest performances of the PRC central ballet company opened at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses theater 22 October. They have been organized in accordance with the plan for cultural cooperation between the USSR and the PRC for 1986-1987.

The company's repertoire includes world classics such as "Swan Lake," "The Cordair," and "Giselle" and also national productions such as "A Prayer for Happiness," "The Women's Red Batallion," and others.

The opening performance was attended by V.G. Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

CONDOLENCES ON YE JIANYING DEATH SENT TO PRC

PM280957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium condolences to PRC leaders on death of Ye Jianying]

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National's People's Congress.

Please accept our profound condolences in connection with the death of Ye Jianying, the prominent PRC statesman and politician.

Ye Jianying made a great contribution to the cause of the victory of the people's revolution and the development of the new socialist China. He is well known in the Soviet Union as a champion of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples.

Please convey our sincere sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

PRC REJECTS POSSIBLE U.S. NUCLEAR PORT CALLS

PM271453 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading: "On Visit by U.S. Navy Ships"]

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Oct — The U.S. Navy squadron due to pay a "courtesy visit" to the Chinese port of Qingdao 5 November includes ships capable of carrying nuclear weapons, KYODO has reported. The agency's report says that the U.S. squadron will consist of three ships, two of which — the guided missile cruiser "Reeves" and the destroyer "Oldendorf," based in the Japanese port of Yokosuka -- are capable of carrying missiles with nuclear warheads.

Beijing, 23 Oct -- At a briefing for foreign and Chinese journalists a PRC Foreign Ministry Press Department spokesman replied to a request to comment on KYODO's report that two of the three U.S. warship due to visit the Chinese pot of Qingdao may be carrying nuclear weapons by reiterating China's position on this question. He stated that foreign warships with nuclear weapons on board are not allowed to put in to Chinese ports.

SAVENKOV ON PRC STATE CONTROL OF ENTERPRISES

PM280955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "China"]

[Text] Beijing — According to Zhou Zhiyin, a leading expert in the area of economic planning, state control of enterprises will weaken in the course of the economic reform in China in the next 5 years and free market trade will be encouraged. By 1990 most enterprises in the state sector will have switched to the system of taking full responsiblity for their profits and losses. At the moment the state as a rule subsidizes enterprises' losses.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF KIM IL-SONG VISIT

Talks With Gorbachev

PM211254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 24 October between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] Central Committee, president of the DPRK, who is on a friendly visit in the USSR. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Kim Il-song exchanged opinions on the development of Soviet-Korean relations. Satisfaction was expressed with the dynamic rise in party, political, economic, and cultural ties.

It was noted that possibilities exist to deepen bilateral relations in all areas of cooperation. The great importance of the Soviet-Korean treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance was stressed. The readiness was confirmed to further strengthen and to perfect by all means possible relations between the CPSU and the KWP and the USSR and the DPRK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Kim Il-song gave details of the achievements of the working people of the DPRK in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Korean Workers' Party Congress, for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful unification of their homeland. Comrade Gorbachev described how the CPSU and Soviet people are working on the fulfillment of the decisions of the Party's 27th Congress.

Discussing the present-day situation in the world, both leaders noted the special importance being assumed by cooperation of the socialist countries and all progressive forces in the struggle against the danger of war and the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, and for the maintenance of a stable peace and the development of international cooperation.

Kim Il-song declared full support for the constructive position adopted by the Soviet side at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, which creates a unique opportunity for the elimination of nuclear weapons and for a historic breakthrough in the development of international relations. According special attention to the situation in Asia, the leaders of the two parties voiced serious concern at the growing tension in the region as a result of the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism and militarism. In these circumstances, the sides maintained, great importance is being assumed by the cooperation of all progressive forces in Asia to ensure security and develop broad, mutually advantageous and genuinely equitable cooperation on the continent.

An inalienable component in the setting up of a security system in the Far East and Asia as a whole is the easing of tension and the normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the earliest resolution of the Korean question. The Soviet side fully supports the DPRK's efforts aimed at the pull-out of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, at turning the peninsula into a nuclear-free, peaceful zone, and arriving at the peaceful democratic unification of the country without interference from outside. The sides believe that the new Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles in Asia that were put forward at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik fully meet the interests of the implementation of these noble goals.

The talks passed off in a warm and cordial atmosphere and demonstrated a common approach on the part of the two fraternal parties to the fundamental questions of present-day world development.

Taking part in the talks were, on the Soviet side: Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs; Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK; and on the Korean side, Ho Tam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK; and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

More on Talks

PM271155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting with Kim Il-song"]

[Text] A meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, was held in the Kremlin 24 October.

Some questions of the development and deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries were discussed. An exchange of opinions took place on a number of topical problems of the present-day international situation.

The conversation proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and mutual understanding.

Kim Il-song conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev an invitation to visit the DPRK. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Kremlin Dinner

LD241621 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today held a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Presnt from the Soviet side were Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Nikolay Ryzhkov and other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Kim Il-song exchanged speeches during the dinner that passed in a warm friendly atmosphere. The speeches were heard with much attention and received with prolonged applause.

Gorbachev Dinner Speech

PM271157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today made the following speech at a Kremlin dinner for Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song,

Esteemed Korean friends,

Comrades,

It is with a sincere feeling of friendship and comradeship that I greet you here, in the Kremlin, in a circle of comrades in arms in the common communist cause.

Comrade Kim Il-song and I have had interesting and substantive talks. We thoroughly discussed the issues of Soviet-Korean relations, the situation in the Far East, and pressing international problems. The considerations voiced by Comrade Kim Il-song, a prominent and experienced leader of the international working-class and Communist movement, during the conversations have been valuable to us.

The outcome of the talks is unequivocal: They have borne out once again a shared desire to develop cooperation and exchanges of experience in the building of socialsm in every way and to interact in efforts to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific Basin and avert a nuclear catastrophe towards which mankind is being pushed by imperialism's aggressive and dangerous policy.

We have noted with satisfaction that contacts between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Korea have developed well in the past few years and relations in the economy and culture have become more intense. Soviet-Korean cooperation has risen to new level in all spheres of life. It faithfully serves the further rapproachment of our peoples and states and the cause of socialism.

But there still is ample room for growth in our cooperation. Together with Comrade Kim Il-song we have come to unanimous opinion that it is important to continue deepening and diversifying trade and economic relations, jointly look for new fields of scientific and technological cooperation, and interact more closely and vigorously on the international scene to ensure our peaceful interests and goals. The main thing is that there is a desire to raise the level of our cooperation markedly.

Soviet people are well aware of the difficult conditions in which the Korean people have to build a socialist society. The country's split, caused by reactionary forces of the South and American imperialism, has continued for four decades now. Washington has thrust its nuclear systems like splinters deep into the body of Korea, the body of Asia. All this has been done with one sinister aim, that of impeding social progress and turning the clock of history back.

Soviet people support the Korean people's rightful cause -- the reunification of their homeland -- with all their hearts. It is clear enough that the road to unification lies not only through the Korean Peninsula. It is linked inseparably with common efforts against imperialist policy in Asia and the Pacific, real improvements in the entire situation there, and the development of goodneighbourly relations.

Look at what is now happening in the Far East and the Asian-Pacific region. There is on station there one of the largest American contingents, which numbers 360,000 men. There are 32 American military bases in Japan and another 40 in South Korea. One should add here plans to forge a bloc of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul with the involvement of also other states. Judging by all appearances, it should be a kind of "eastern NATO". This indeed poses a real threat to the USSR and the DPRK and to many other countries, and to the cause of peace.

The Soviet position has been set forth plainly and in detail at Vladivostok. We are glad that our ideas and proposals have met with a favorable response from many governments, political parties and mass organizations in the Asian-Pacific region. It is good that a keen interese has been awakened in the search for avenues of constructive cooperation at regional and continental levels.

I would like to stress once again: The meaning, content and thrust of the Soviet initiatives is in making sure that the opinions and interests of all states in that region be taken into account and ensured in practice. The interests of all Asian states, we are certain, are common in that there must be no neo-globalism and great-power attitudes and no coercion of peoples into joining military groups. No one has the right to command, foist one's will on others, or delineate the world map into zones of one's influence and interests.

Such colonialist ways have long been rejected by history and the world community. Attempts at reviving them meet with ever more active and determined opposition by the peoples.

There still are in the world, of course, quite a few of those who are attempting to put a spoke in the wheels of historical progress. When we urge a new political mentality and a deep awareness that nuclear conflicts are inadmissible and explain that such a course of events is fatally dangerous to civilization, we realize full well the colossal amount of work that will have to be tackled and the intricacy of the knots that will have to be untangled.

It can only be regretted that in Reykjavik it has not proved possible to reach agreement to incarnate the key problems of bringing about disarmament and eliminating the nuclear threat into binding accords.

We went there, as is known, with a whole number of important initiatives concerning the whole gamut of problems of nuclear-missile disarmament and made major concessions with the aim of taking the talks out of the deadlock but everything, alas, ran up once more against the American "Star Wars" program.

Although a unique chance has been passed up, an agreement meeting the vital interests of the entire world community is attainable. We believe in the common sense of the peoples, including the American people. The Reykjavik meeting has confirmed that work has to be kept up and a maximum of political courage and good will displayed.

When we say that it is the time to act, we certainly have in mind also the vital problems of Asia and the Pacific Basin.

Our constructive proposals for sizable cuts in the medium-range nuclear missiles deployed there offer new opportunities for detente. We think that the implementation of these proposals could help substantially also the Korean people's efforts to lower tension, strengthen peace in the Korean peninsula, and make it a nuclear-free zone. In the final analysis, this wil be conducive to favorable conditions for achieving the country's peaceful unification.

Comrades,

Summing up our domestic affairs, one can say with full reason that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the mood for thorough-going qualitative change are steadily coverting into a material force that is quickening our progress.

We are, of course, aware of all the difficulties involved in coping with the tasks that are facing us. Everyone and all will have to put in quite an effort, working real hard and conscientiously. But we have profound faith in our socialist social system and the spiritual power of the working masses. There have been many a steep slope in the way of the Soviet people but they have always negotiated them with honour. This one will also be surmounted.

We are especially inspired by the fact that we work in a fraternal socialist community, in close and all-round cooperation with the socialist countries. We are now confronted by the task of elevating socialist economic integration to a new level. We are going to remove all artificial hurdles and impediments from the path of direct cooperation between work collectives and make full use of the reserves and advantages of the socialist economic system.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song,

Esteemed Korean friends,

We know how selflessly the people of your country are working to fulfill the tasks set by the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. Soviet people have great respect for the Korean people, their capacity for work, energies and dedication to the great cause of the homeland's unification.

We wish you further success in carrying out the wide-ranging constructive plans of the Workers' Party of Koreas for building a socialist society on Korean soil, advancing the economy and culture, and improving the people's well-being. We wish happiness and prosperity to every Korean family.

Let the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Korean peoples grow stronger.

Long live peace and socialism!

Kim Il-song Dinner Speech

PM271441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS account of speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, at dinner given in his honor in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow 25 October, published under the general heading "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev!

Esteemed comrade leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state!

Comrades and friends!

We are pleased that, in the course of our present visit to the Soviet Union, the country of class brothers, we have been fortunate to have an important meeting with leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and to share warm feelings of friendship with the fraternal Soviet people.

Allow me to express to you, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, heartfelt gratitude for the kind invitation, warm welcome, and cordial hospitality, and for the remarkable speech you have just delivered, a speech filled with feelings of comradely friendship and trust.

During our meeting today you and I conducted in a comradely and friendly atmosphere sincere talks and conversations on questions of the present international situation, questions of developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, the DPRK and the USSR, and also a broad range of other questions of mutual interest.

These meetings and talks enabled us, the leaders of the two countries, to deepen the relations of comradeship and friendship and to reaffirm the firm resolve and shared desire of our parties, states, and peoples to struggle, hand in hand until the victorious conclusion, against imperialism and war, in defense of peace and security throughout the world, and for the sake of completing the great cause of socialism and communism.

I am deeply convinced that our visit, keynoted by the profound attention and exceptional hospitality shown by the Soviet comrades, will produce good results.

In the last few years new changes in the life of Soviet society and in socialist building have taken place in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The 27th CPSU Congress, held at the beginning of this year, confirmed as the party's strategic line the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development -- a course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum -- mapped out an active peace policy, and thus created bright prospects along the path of the Soviet people who are struggling for socialism and communism.

Engaged in active organizational and political work to implement the party congress decisions, the CPSU is aiming for revolutionary changes in all areas of social life. The party's leading role has been enhanced, the human factor's role is growing, organization and discipline in social life are strengthening. [paragraph continues]

Thanks to the selfless struggle waged by the Soviet people, inspired by the party congress decisions, work is progressing energetically in the economy's intensification on a high scientific and technical base, the enhancement of production efficiency, and the comprehensive improvement of socialism.

These new changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union today are unimaginable in isolation from the energetic activity of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, staunch Marxist-Leninist and talented political figure.

The Korean people are sincerely pleased with the new revolutionary changes which have recently occurred in the Soviet Union, and express the wish that the fraternal Soviet people, closely rallied around the CPSU, will achieve impressive successes in the future in the struggle for the implementation of the 27th Party Congress decisions.

The cause of socialism and communism is the common cause of the working class and the peoples of the whole world. The communists and peoples of our two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, have for a long time fought jointly in the name of common goals and ideals. The fraternal Soviet people, displaying noble international spirit, shed their blood to help our people in their struggle for the rebirth of the motherland and, whenever our revolution experienced difficulties, gave us moral support and material help. Today the Soviet people, invariably loyal to their duty as class brothers and allies, are continuing to give our people active support and assistance in their struggle for the building of socialism and the independent peaceful unification of the motherland. Our people will never forget this and are grateful for it.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union, are currently rising to a new high level of development in line with the spirit of the accords reached at the meetings and talks between the two countries' leaders here in Moscow 2 years ago and are experiencing all-around flourishing in all spheres of politics, the economy, culture, and military matters.

To incessantly strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union, which have deep historical roots and are built on class relations of alliance -- this is the invariable course of our party and the republic's government, this is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people.

Our people will continue to always march shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people in the united ranks of the struggle against imperialism and for peace, socialism, and communism, and will apply all efforts for the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Comrades and friends!

At present mankind bears the burden of a serious task -- to prevent a thermonuclear world war and to preserve peace and security on the planet.

International tension is growing more and more each day, and peace and security in the world are facing a serious danger through the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and inflammatory actions. Unless the U.S. ruling circles' adventurist attempts aimed at launching a nuclear war are stopped short and thwarted, irreparable calamities and a catastrophe will befall our planet.

Nuclear war, which threatens mankind's life and its civilization, must be prevented at all costs, and peace must be definitely preserved, in accordance with the yearnings of all peoples.

Peace is the noble ideal of socialism, and the struggle for peace is the invariable policy of the socialist state. History has proudly recorded in its annals the fact that the Decree on Peace was the first law promulgated by the newly born Soviet power of the socialist state. From the very first day of its appearance in the historical arena, the socialist state has held aloft the banner of peace, it has invariably struggled and is struggling for the prevention of war and the preservation of peace.

Socialism today is the great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our epoch, a force opposing imperialism. Forming a broad united front with all peace-loving forces on the globe, the socialist countries must launch a powerful antiwar and antinuclear movement of peace champions, stop short and thwart the imperialists' attempts aimed at launching a nuclear war, and safeguard peace and security on earth.

Proceeding from noble feelings of responsibility for the great cause of peace on our planet, the CPSU and the Soviet state have put forward a number of peace-loving initiatives and proposals on banning nuclear tests and reducing nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space and completely eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, and transforming the Asian-Pacific region into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace and cooperation, and are making sincere efforts for their implementation. Last August the Soviet Union made the decision to extend again the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests through 1 January 1987. On the Soviet Union's iniative a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was held recently in Reykjavik, where the USSR made a bold initiative and constructive proposals aimed at the reduction of nuclear arms and applied sincere efforts for their implementation. Thus the Soviet Union displayed with utmost clarity its responsibility for the preservation of peace and security on earth, the immutable nature of the Leninist peace-loving policy.

We actively support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at preserving peace and security on our planet and highly value the efforts made by the CPSU, and Soviet state, and the USSR people for their implementation.

The easing of the tension prevailing in Asia and the Korean Peninsula is a highly important aspect of the preservation of peace and security on the globe.

The U.S. imperialists, claiming world domination, are stepping up aggressive intrigues in the Asian-Pacific region, attaching great strategic importance to the Korean peninsula, this important military bridgehead in Asia. The United States, proceeding from its strategic objective of committing aggression against the Northern part of our republic and the Asian socialist countries, is using South Korea as a springboard, building up nuclear arms and aggressive armed forces there on a large scale. Their intrigues aimed at knocking together a military triangle comprising the United States, Japan, and South Korea are becoming increasingly evident.

The situation in Asia and the Korean peninsula is becoming increasingly serious in view of the fact that Japanese militarism has turned into a dangerous aggressive force which openly propounds its sinister intentions of overseas expansion. Recently Japan's ruling circles joined in the U.S. "Star Wars" plan, which is unanimously condemned by progressive peoples in the world. This is a very bad sign.

Our party and the republic's government are making tireless efforts for the easing of tension and preservation of peace in Asia and the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful solution of the problem of Korea's unification. For the sake of solving this problem independently and on peaceful principles we have put forward numerous rational and constructive proposals for the unification of the motherland, including the proposal to form a Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea. This year we put forward the proposal to hold talks between military authorities and the peaceful proposal to establish a nuclear-free peace zone in the Korean peninsula.

Since they are just, our proposals on the unification of the motherland and our peace initiatives enjoy active support from most countries and peoples in the world.

Last July Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking in Vladivostok, devoted serious attention to the development of the situation in the Korean peninsula and its adjoining regions, condemned the U.S. intrigues aimed at building up nuclear arms in South Korea and knocking together a United States-Japan-South Korea military triangle, and expressed high appreciation and total support for our proposals on the unification of the motherland and our peace initiatives. This is a great inspiration for our people who are struggling for the independent peaceful unification of the motherland.

I would like to take this opportunity to express deep gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet State, and the entire Soviet people for their active support of our people's great revolutionary cause, whose objective is the unification of the motherland and the building of socialism.

The Korean people, bearing aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, will energetically further the building of socialism, thus making a great contribution to the sacred cause of the international working class struggling for the triumph of the ideals of communism.

I am convinced that our present visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly give a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggle and building of the peoples of both countries, the DPRK and the USSR, and will make useful contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Allow me, in this remarkable place where the warm feeling of comradeship and friendship reigns, to wish eternal flourishing to the Soviet Union and happiness to the whole Soviet people.

May the militant friendship and cohesion between the parties, states, and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union be eternal and unbreakable!

PRAVDA Notes Kim Activities

PM271405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Becoming Acquainted With Moscow"]

[Text] On 25 October Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, familiarized himself with Moscow. He visited places connected with the historical and architectural sights of the capital.

Kim Il-song visited Krylatskiy Rayon -- one of the rayons where new housing is being buildt on a massive scale. [paragranph continues]

Here he had a conversation with leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom and Kuntsevskiy Rayon about the progress and prospects of developing housing and construction and also the construction of social, cultural, and consumer projects.

On 26 October Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, visited the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and viewed the exhibition "Science, Technology, Production-86."

The guest was familiarized with how new forms of science and production integration are being introduced in practice in our country.

Attention was also devoted to new technological processes for manufacturing machines and mechanisms, the creation of new materials with preprogrammed properties, and the use of the achievements of chemical science in the national economy.

The DPRK leader surveyed the "Vega" automatic space station. It is with the aid of this kind of station that research has been conducted into the planet Venus and Halley's Comet. He was also shown a large exhibition of Soviet computer equipment.

Kim Il-song was accompanied by V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

Farewell Ceremony

LD270933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the DPRK, who has been in our country on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has left Moscow for home.

In the Georgiyev Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace there was a send-off ceremony for the DPRK leader.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warmly took his leave of Kim Il-song and wished him a good journey.

Present at the ceremony was Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR council of Ministers.

At the airport, where a cortege of vehicles arrived from the Kremlin accompanied by an honor escort of motorcycle riders, Kim Il-song was seen off by Comrades Ligachev, Medvedev, and other officials.

HONECKER BEGINS TALKS WITH BATMONH IN MPR

LD261840 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar October 26 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, president of the GDR State Council, arrived here today for an official friendly visit.

The honored guest was welcomed in the airport by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and other Mongolian leaders.

On the same day talks were started between Jambyn Batmonh and Erich Honecker. The sides discussed the relations between Mongolia and the GDR and problems of the international situation. They pointed out that the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik had been an event of major significance. It was necessary in the present-day complicated international situation.

The GDR and Mongolian leaders emphasized that the deeply realistic stand of the Soviet Union in Reykjavik had taken into account both the interests of the USSR and the U.S., and those of all the countries and peoples. They pointed out that Mongolia and the GDR highly appreciated the vigorous and principled activities of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the meeting itself and for the sake of consolidating its positive results.

Participants in the talks stated that the results of the Soviet-American meeting had put the struggle for nuclear disarmament to a qualitatively new level. They will promote further activization of efforts of the peace-minded forces aimed at warding off the menace of a nuclear war.

Departs After Visit

LD280922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of state, left Ulaanbaatar today. He was in Mongolia on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Greal Hural. During the meetings and negotiations, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding, both leaders unanimously expressed the deep commitment of the MPR and GDR to consolidate the peace and security of peoples and full support for the large-scale peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

CHAIRMAN OF GOSSNAB RECEIVES MPR'S GOTOB

PM241515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 20 October L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received D. Gotob, chairman of the Mongolian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, who is visiting Moscow. During the conversation, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of further developing bilateral cooperation.

AUCCTU'S DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

POM241427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary V.M. Mishin returned to Moscow yesterday from Ulaanbaatar, where it took part in a conference of secretaries and section chiefs of socialist countries' trade union centers discussing issues relating to educational and mass cultural work by trade unions.

LAST OF SIX REGIMENTS LEAVES DRA FOR HOME

LD271836 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Kunduz, Afghanistan October 27 TASS -- People living in this city today bid a ceremonial farewell to the last of the six Soviet regiments being returned home in keeping with a joint decision by the governments of the USSR and Afghanistan.

The seeing-off rally was attended by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and communications minister of the Democratic Repubic of Afghanistan, Mir Sahib Karwal, a secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and other officials.

The CPSU Central Committee's message of greeting to the internationalist troops coming back home from Afghanistan was read out.

Watanjar thanked the Soviet troops warmly for the tremendous assistance they had given to the Afghan people.

The decision to return part of the limited Soviet military contingent home, he said, attested to a real wish by the Governments of the USSR and Afghanistan for the situation around Afghanistan to go back to normal.

Describing this decision as an event of great historical significance, Watanjar said the exploit performed by the internationalist troops would remain a symbol of Afghan-Soviet friendship for ever.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. Sokolov, commander of the anti-aircraft regiment, was handed an honorary banner of the PDPA Central Committee, the revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan and a sculpture called "Brotherhood-in-arms".

A large group of Soviet anti-aircraft gunners were presented with Soviet and Afghan awards.

DOBRYNIN MEETS WITH INDIAN COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

PM281031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 24 October had a meeting with Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, who is in Moscow en route from the Mongolian People's Republic to India.

In the course of their conversation the sides had an exchange of opinion on urgent present-day problems related to the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. They also touched upon some questions of the international communist movement.

Anatoliy Dobrynin told Rajeshwara Rao how the CPSU and the Soviet people as a whole were working to translate into practice the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress on the accleration of the socio-economic development of the country and on raising the living standards of the Soviet people.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee dwelt on the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and stressed specifically the importance of the large-scale Soviet proposals made at that meeting.

Rajeshwara Rao spoke highly of the foreign policy activities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. He stressed that the Indian communists enthusiastically supported the Soviet Union's broad initiatives, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Reykjavik, the initiatives paving the way to the normalization of the international situation, the prevention of nuclear war and the maintenance of world peace. Rajeshwara Rao noted that the communist party of India was making great efforts to unfold the anti-war movement and involve in it the broadest sections of the Indian people.

Rajeshwara Rao said that the Indian communists were attaching much importance to the invigoration of the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and domestic reaction in India and for the consolidation of the national independence, unity and territorial integrity of the country and for the vital interests of the working people.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of India expressed a mutual desire for the further strengthening of fraternal ties between the two parties and the all-around development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

INDIAN METALLURGICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM241403 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Oct 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent S. Karmalito Delhi dispatch: "Ties Developing Successfully"]

[Text] A protocol on current and long-term cooperation between the USSR and India in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy has been signed in the Indian capital. It notes with satisfaction the successful development of Soviet-Indian ties in this important sector of the economy and expresses the intention to continue developing them on the basis of large-scale, long-term agreements between the two countries.

The protocol points out that a number of questions connected with expanding the state metallurgical plants at Bhilai and Bokaro built with the USSR's assistance were discussed during the talks held here between S.V. Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy, and K.C. Pant, Indian minister of steel and mines. The projects under way envisage increasing the capacity of each of these enterprises to 4 million metric tons of steel per year. At present they account for more than one-third of all steel smelted in India.

In addition there was a discussion of the possiblities of retooling the plant at Bokaro and, in particular, reconstructing shops and introducing a continuous steel casting process. Progress made in building a new ferrous metallurgy installation in India with Soviet assistance -- the plant at Vishakhapatnam, which is planned to go into operation in 1988 -- was also discussed at the talks.

TASS DETAILS USSR-FRANCE JOINT SPACE MISSION

LD271910 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Yerevan October 27 TASS -- A Soviet-French space crew will make a joint flight in the second half of 1988, which will last for about a month and be named after Mt Aragats, the highest peak in Armenia.

This decision was taken by a Soviet-French meeting on the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, which was devoted to 20 years of the two countries' cooperation in the field and ended in Yerevan today.

Studies planned for the new joint mission include, among others, monitoring the state of the bone tissue, cardivascular physiology and nervous-sensory activity of people in space.

The French cosmonaut is to make a spacewalk during the flight for an extravehicular experiment related to the spaceship's design.

The attending Soviet and French scientists reaffirmed their interest in a joint study of Mars and the smaller bodies of the solar system. They decided to continue experiments in this field.

Experiments are planned also in biotechnology, namely protein crystallization and electrophoresis.

A communiqe adopted at the meeting spoke positively of the Soviet satellite Astron which had been in orbit for more than three years and carried an unlraviolet telescope jointly developed by Soviet and French experts.

Planned space meteorological studies include a joint experiment concerning the radiation balance and atmosphere sensing by means of a laser locator.

The biosputnik project, involving a biosatellite to be launched in 1987, will hold a special place among joint efforts.

TASS VIEWS KOHL INTERVIEW ON WASHINGTON VISIT

LD242013 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Shestakov writes:

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl was the first head of government to hurry on a visit to Washington after the latest Soviet-American summit. He described the goals of his visit in an interview to the West German ZDF TV programme as "stock-taking" after Reykjavik and expression of "gratitude" to the U.S. president for his having stood up staunchly for Western interests.

Kohl was doing "stock-taking" and lavishing praise on the President simultaneously and it sometimes seemed that the wild idea had become reality and the West German chancellor talked English, like the U.S. President, and not German. I always thought the U.S. did the right thing by pursuing SDI research and we as the Federal Government supported it, Kohl told an NBC TV programme, and added that the Reykjavik meeting would have been impossible without SDI. Then he patted himself on the back for having deployed U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, in West German territory and, echoing Reagan, threw overboard Reagan's "zero option" on those armaments. "When you ponder a situation in Europe and the intermediate-range nuclear forces, it is clear that they cannot merely be taken away and abolished," Kohl said.

Here is good old schooling for you! The U.S. Administration was clearly unwilling to accept its own "zero option" put before it in Reykjavik (renunciation of the Pershings in exchange for the renunciation of the Soviet SS-20 missiles) and it blocked it along with the entire Soviet package of proposals. Immediately the federal chancellor, who had until recently been clamouring for "world with the progressively lower amounts of weaponry" and asserting that the American Pershings in West Germany were merely a counter balance to the Soviet SS-20's, began to claim that those missiles could not be merely abolished. American propaganda is either ignoring or misrepresenting the Soviet proposal on freezing the numbers of missiles with ranges of less than 1,000 km and on immediate talks on this problem. The chancellor is pretending, too, that there has been no such proposal. He keeps talking about "the Russians' overwhelming superiority in conventional weapons," disregarding in so doing both objective figures, which show that there is no such superiority, and the absolutely concrete proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in that field: the NATO countries, including West Germany, are yet to reply to the "Budapest Initiative" put forward a few months ago.

The loyalty of Bonn to Washington is obvious not only to Moscow. Why then should Chancellor Kohl say in a number of interviews to the U.S. press, "I am not America's arms-bearer?" Why should he keep repeating heart-rending stories about free soup he had been given as a teenager by the Americans after the war?

Helmut Kohl is fond of pointing out in his public statements that he has been a politician "since school years." Such an early start in politics in indeed noteworthy, as is his unchanged political stand ever since that time. Meanwhile, it is not enough for today's statesman just to cram in a lesson. The present age calls for new political thinking because it alone can keep the world from stepping over the last dangerous line.

SHIKIN APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA

AU201227 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18-19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The career diplomat Shikin will be the Soviet Union's new representative in Vienna. At present Shikin is the first deputy chief of the Third European Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry and responsible for the FRG. By appointing the relatively young diplomat, who speaks German well and who is known to be a very tough negotiator, the Soviet Union has broken with the previous practice of sending meritorius, high-ranking politicans such as Ambassador Mikhail Yefremov to Vienna. So far, Moscow has not asked for the Austrian Government's agreement.

REPORTAGE ON UK DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH SYRIA

UK Relations With Syria

LD241445 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] London October 24 TASS -- The British Government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Syrian Arab Republic, it was officially announced here.

The obviously invented allegations about Syria's involvement in an attempt to blow up an Israeli air line in London airport is being used as a pretext for this unfriendly and provocative step.

It is well known that the Syrian leadership has repeatedly condemned terrorism and emphatically rejected all attempts to link Syria with such acts.

Syria Severs Relations

LD241917 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus October 24 TASS -- The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain and closed Syrian airspace and sea ports to British planes and vessels. This step is an answer to Great Britain's provocative decision to rupture diplomatic relations with Syria, a statement of the Syrian Government says. The Syrian Arab Republic categorically rejects the groundless accusations of the involvement in the attempt to explode an Israeli plane, the accusation which the British Government used as a pretext for the anti-Syrian action, the statement says.

TASS on Anti-Syrian 'Campaign'

LD251305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] London, 25 Oct (TASS) -- Despite the official decision announced yesterday to expel Syria's diplomatic representatives from London in the course of 2 weeks, the British Government announced today that the deadline is being halved. This step is being viewed here as an attempt to give an additional spur to the frenzied anti-Syrian campaign which has been unleashed by the British authorities under the fabricated pretext of some kind of "Syrian involvement in acts of international terrorism." The only grounds for the severing of diplomatic relations with this Arab country were the completely unsupported assertions of a criminal who declared in the course of London court proceedings that his actions had allegedly been "directed" by Syrian officials.

TASS on U.S. Response

LD250719 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 25 TASS -- The United States has taken another unfriendly action against Syria.

The White House has officially announced the withdrawal of the U.S. ambassador from Damascus.

An administration spokesman, who accompanies the president in his election tour of the country, has pointed out that this is an extremely serious measure which the United States may resort to without fully serving diplomatic relations with Syria.

According to the spokesman, by this step the adminstration is trying to show its "great displeasure with the country's policies".

Canada Recalls Envoy

LD251340 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa October 25 TASS -- Joseph Clark, minister of foreign affairs of Canada, has stated in the House of Commons that the Canadian Government recalls its ambassador to Syria for consultations.

TASS on British Action

LD241857 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1816 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] London, 24 Oct (TASS) -- The British Government has decided to break off diplomatic relations with Syria. This was announced by Geoffrey Howe, Great Britain's foreign minister, speaking in Parliament today. He maintained that Syrian officials were implicated in an attempted terrorist act against an aircraft of the Israeli airline in April this year at London's Heathrow airport although, as is well known, the Government of Syria has, on more than one occasion, condemned international terrorism. The Syrian ambassador to Great Britain was summoned today to the Foreign Office and informed of London's decision.

The step by the British Government cannot be seen as anything other than an unprovoked act hostile to Syria. Claiming that Whitehall had "irrefutable proof of impermissible activities" by Syria, G. Howe referred to the "evidence" of a terrorist who tried to plant a bomb on the plane -- a psychologically and mentally deficient man. During the trial, he changed the testimony on more than one occasion. Nevertheless, his unsubstantiated statements turned out to be enough for the British authorities to reach a decision in the taking of which Prime Minister M. Thatcher is reported to have participated in person.

G. Howe also announced a number of other measures unfriendly toward Syria, including a tightening up of control over the activity of the Syrian passenger airline and strict restrictions on the entry of Syrian citizens into the country. London has asked its closest allies to "support" its actions.

The British Government gives as the reason for the break in diplomatic relations its "desire to eradicate terrorism". It is under pretext of a struggle against this that the United States and its allies, including London, themselves step up intrigues against foreign governments and national liberation movements which are not to their liking and intensify repression against dissidents within their own countries.

Observers note that the step taken by Whitehall might boomerang and hit Britain itself. Quoting the opinion of Middle East experts, the REUTER agency points out that breaking off diplomatic relations with Syria will damage London's attempts to play an "active role" in this part of the globe.

UK Action Aids U.S.

LD252015 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS -- Follows commentary by Boris Shabeyev, TASS political news analyst:

The Syrian Government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Britain in answer to London's provocative decision to break off diplomatic relations with Syria. The pretext for that anti-Syrian move has been the unfounded charge that Syria was implicated in the attempt to explode an Israeli plane, which was categorically denied by the Syrian Arab Republic.

It took the British authorities almost half a year to invent a version of the April events in London's Heathrow Airport, which shocked by its absurdity even the experienced BBC commentators. They in the Whitehall have gone so far as to claim that the Syrian ambassador to Britain himself had a hand in preparing that act of terrorism.

It is hard to say for whom that absurd allegation is designed. But it is quite easy to guess whom official London is so much trying to please. The White House did not lose time in issuing a statement to the effect that the U.S. Administration was applauding and supporting Britain's decision. As is reported from Washington, things have not been confined to applause. The U.S. Administration has alredy recalled its ambassador from Damascus, and is planning a whole programme of diplomatic, political and economic sanctions against Syria.

In common with Libya, Syria has already long been a target of open blackmail by Washington, as it is resolutely countering the implementation of U.S.-Israeli hegemonistic plans in the Middle East. The "Heritage Foundation", the brain centre of the U.S. ultras, to whose recommendations the current U.S. Administration lends, as a rule, an attentive ear, openly called in its report for the overthrow of the Syrian leadership. That document contains open advice to Washington to "rely on the lash" in its attitude to Syria.

Washington's aggressive adventurist policy in the Arab east causes concern and at times meets with counteraction, even among many of its NATO allies. But it meets with full support in the Downing Street. That was the case in April this year, when Britain acted as practically an accomplice in the U.S. Air Force piratic raid against Libya. This is also happening now that London is openly playing up to its "senior partner" in fanning a fresh anti-Arab campaign.

One cannot help asking the question whether it was by chance that this moment has been chosen for such an open provocation? There is good reason to believe that this is not so.

After Reykjavik, when the Washington administration has found itself under fire of criticism for its obstructionist stand, which blocked the attainment of truly history-making agreements on a radical cut and subsequent total abolition of nuclear weapons, it and its political supporters clearly needed any pretext to divert world public attention, to switch it over to another, artificially whipped-up problem. And, as is the rule, London was in a hurry to help it.

The policy of the Tory cabinet reduces the British bulldog down to the role of a Reagan poodle, said David Steel, liberal floor leader in the House of Commons. It is certainly up to the Britons themselves to choose in what role they will act. But the consequences of London's policy concern by no means only the foggy Albion.

PRAVDA: UK Action 'Provocative'

PM281021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Syria Will Not Be Intimidated"]

[Text] Storm clouds are gathering over Syria. The campaign of blackmail and threats against this Arab country has reached a new high. The British Government announced that it has broken off diplomatic relations and has taken a number of other unfriendly measures. The grounds for these actions were provided by a claim of alleged Syrian complicity in the attempt to blow up an aircraft belonging to the Israeli airline made 6 months ago at London's Heathrow airport.

The British Government offered neither Syria nor the international community any proof, while it simply ignored Damascus' categorical denials. A groundless and blatantly provocative act was thus committed, the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH writes.

What was it that actually prompted London's actions? In asking this question, one cannot overlook the fact that they are part and parcel of the multifaceted anti-Syrian noise launched in the West under U.S. leadership. In the words of the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine, "there is an all-out search for reasons to punish Damascus." But why? Simply because Syria follows an independent anti-imperialist policy which suits neither Washington, nor many of its NATO allies including London, nor the U.S. "strategic ally," Tel Aviv. Attacks on Syria were stepped up in particular during the last few months, when it reaffirmed its resolve to aim for an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict.

Syria found itself the target of a scenario which was already used by London's senior partner, Washington, against another Arab country -- Libya. Having backed the U.S. raid on Libya last April, Britain is now copying U.S. actions by tagging the label of "terrorist accomplice" on Syria. It is no accident that Washington immediately approved London's actions and recalled its ambassador from Damascus. Canada's ambassador was also recalled "for consultations." Meanwhile, the French and FRG Governments, just as in the case with Libya, displayed restraint by declaring that they have no similar plans.

Britain's provocative action, clearly coordinated with the United States and Israel, has been met with indignation in Syria. Mass anti-imperialist demonstrations have taken place there. [paragraph continues]

The Syrian people, who have withstood considerable trials, will not be intimated now. The sympathy and solidarity of the broad international public are on their side.

Attempt To Link USSR

LD271854 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Dark clouds have begun to gather over Syria. The campaign of threats and intimidation against this Arab country has escalated greatly. The British Government has severed diplomatic relations with the Syrian Arab Republic and adopted a number of other unfriendly measures against it, on the grounds that Syria was connected with the attempt to blow up an Israeli El Al plane about half a year ago at the London Heathrow Airport, though the British Government has failed to provide any proof either to Syria or to the international community in this regard. On the contrary, the British Government has simply ignored Damascus' categorical denial of involvement.

Thus, as the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH has stated, this provocative action against Syria had no justification. The hysterical anti-Syrian campaign has been strongly denounced by the Arab countries. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of Libya has strongly denounced the provocative British action. The statement issued by the Libyan Bureau stated that the measures taken by the British Government against Syria is a continuation of the policy of official terrorism practiced by Washington and London against Libya because of its firm stand against imperialism and its call for the support of the just Palestinian people's cause.

Now sovereign Syria has become the target of an unprecedented feverish campaign by the United States and British against it, though the similarity in the acts of blackmail and fabrications used now against the Arab country Syria and those used by London and Washington prior to the armed aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah in April indicate that the forces of imperialism and Zionism were preparing for another aggression on another Arab country. There is yet another point which calls for attention: the perpetrators of the hysterical anti-Syria campaign have been trying to impose their double lies on the international community. They not only accuse Syria of a crime it has nothing to do with but try to link the USSR as well with this. The purpose is very clear: to consider the USSR as the principal coordinator of world terrorism. They claim that the Middle Eastern allies of the USSR were responsible for the intensification of violence throughout the world. But the USSR attitude toward this matter is well known to all in the world. Our country firmly denounces all forms of terrorism and all forms of violence which claim the lives of innocent people.

The struggle for peace and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust on the international arena are the sublime aim of the Soviet foreign policy. But those who practice the policy of official terrorism in reality and who turn the Middle East into an arena for war and conflict would be unlikely to do so. It is not surprising in this regard that Washington immediately approved London's embarkation on provocation and its withdrawal of its ambassador in Damascus. The United States and Israel have, under the smokescreen of talk about terrorism, been preparing for a new aggression on Syria.

But the Syrian people, who withstood many tough ordeals, cannot be intimidated now. The wide-scale social world circles have also been reiterating support for the Syrian people.

'Intense Anti-Syrian Campaign'

LD280211 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] London October 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The British Government which has severed diplomatic relations with Damascus is conducting an intense anti-Syrian campaign aimed at achieving the isolation of Syria in the international arena.

According to the PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency, Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, took to the regular session of the EEC Council of Ministers on the level of foreign ministers that opened in Luxembourg today a long list of stern demands to the partners, urging them to join the anti-Syrian measures of London.

PRESS ASSOCIATION pointed out that the least that Britain wanted from its EEC partners was to demonstrate solidarity by discontinuing flights of their planes to Damascus and reducing the personnel of Syria's diplomatic missions in Western Europe.

At the same time, Whitehall hints that Britain can take additional measures against Syria if the latter does not reconsider its decision to prohibit the use of its air space by British planes.

However, by all appearances, most of Britain's allies are not eager to follow its example and take tough, totally unjustified measures against Syria which they regard as a major political force in the Middle East. So far only the U.S. and Canada announced the recalling of their ambassadors from Damascus.

As for West European countries, Howe is facing a difficult task: to persuade the partners to take at least economic measures against Syria, PRESS ASSOCIATION pointed out. According to REUTER, France expresses no desire whatsoever to take hostile steps against Damascus.

The GUARDIAN wrote today that the West European partners of Britain displayed interest rather in avoiding the involvement in the present conflict with Syria provoked by London, than in taking part in it.

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENT ON DEATH OF MACHEL

Aliyev Meets Nicaraguan

LD271306 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 27 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met here today Sergio Ramierez, vice president of the Republic of Nicaragua, who arrived in Mozambique to attend the funeral of Samora Machel.

The sides expressed solidarity with the leadership of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambican people in their struggle against the intrigues by racist South Africa and its Western patrons, for the consolidation of Mozambique's national independence and sovereign rights.

During the conversation that passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, Geydar Aliyev and Sergio Ramirez touched upon some questions of the international situation and Soviet-Nicaraguan relations. Sergio Ramirez spoke highly of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative and principled position at the Reykjavik meeting and stated Nicaragua's unreserved support for the Soviet initiatives.

PRAVDA on South Africa Role

PM271415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Doubtful Republic of South Africa [RSA] Version"]

[Text] Maputo, 28 Oct -- The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique does not rule out the possibility that the racist RSA authorities were involved in the tragic death of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and the country's president, Teodato Hnguana, Mozambican minister of information, said here. The RSA, he stressed, is now zealously spreading the claim that tne air disaster happened as a result of an error on the part of the crew and bad weather conditions. However, the minister noted, there is reason to suppose that what we have here is a carefully planned crime.

TASS on Circumstances of Crash

LD272003 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Pichugin reports:

The Mozambican people are paying their last respects to Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The circumstances of the air crash over the territory of South Africa close to the Mozambican border which claimed the life of this prominent leader of the national liberation movement, African statesman and politican were not made clear to the full so far.

According to Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia, it is the result of the policy of state terrorism and aggression with regard to the neighbouring independent countries which is being pursued by the racist regime of Pretoria. Leaders of other "frontline" countries and national liberation movements, as well as many statesmen and public figures of Africa, share this view.

Reports appear in the press about the direct complicity of South Africa in the air crash. Newspapers call attention to the fact that it was preceded by a fierce anti-Mozambican campaign in South Africa that went along with open threats to the president of Mozambique.

Just several days before the death of Samora Machel, Malan, defense minister of South Africa, attacked Mozambique and accused it of patronizing 'terrorists' (this is how Pretoria describes patriots of the African National Congress of South Africa). In his openly instigatory speech he foretold the 'inevitable collapse' of the Mozambican Government. The news Agency of Mozambique (AIM) described it, and with good reason, as preparations for the assassination of the Mozambican president.

The psychological war went together with the massive concentration of South African troops along the Mozambican border, the growth of arms deliveries by air to the terroristic gangs of the so-called 'Mozambican National Resistance' and the stepping up of their activities. The purpose of all those coordinated actions was to reach the strategic target for which Pretoria had aimed for ten years: To topple the Machel government and to place in power its puppets there.

During that period the damage inflicted on Mozambique as a result of economic sabotage, acts of subversion and aggression exceeded five billion dollars. When these actions failed to influence the principled stand of Mozambique with regard to apartheid, Pretoria started to draw up plans for physical destruction of the leader of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican state.

RPP Discusses Causes of Crash

LD242218 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The people of Mozambique are shaken over the tragic death of President Samora Machel and together with them the pain of the terrible loss is being felt by the public of independent Africa, by all friends of the African people, including the Soviet people. Appraising this sad tragedy one cannot help note that the catastrophe with the airliner in which the president was flying had occurred at a time when the most reactionary forces had taken up arms against Mozambique. These forces want to destroy the independence of the republic and put an end to the revolutionary gains of the Mozambican people.

The reasons for the catastrophe that occurred to the airliner have still not been determined and much remains unclear. But even today it is perfectly apparent that it could not have occurred due to any ordinary disruption. President Samora Machel and those accompanying him were flying with a plane that certainly was thoroughly checked.

This is reaffirmed by the high authority enjoyed by the firm that manufactures the TU passenger planes used on international air routes. The safety on these planes cannot in any way be compared to that of the so-called concern shown to passengers who fly aboard various modifications of Boeing and DC (?planes). It is common knowledge that, on diverse occasions, due to serious defects, the planes of these firms have been taken off from flights for long periods of time. It is also well known how often accidents had occurred on the planes of these manufacturers in flights from Paris to Istanbul, Nairobi, or New Delhi, bringing death to hundreds of passengers who had trusted Western airlines. In the light of these facts it is not surprising that the Soviet public pays special attention to news that quotes racist South Africa as the source and reports from there indicate that before the plane aboard which President Samora Machel was flying had crashed an explosion occurred in the central part of the plane's fuselage. The reliability of this report is confirmed by the fact that some passengers sitting in the front and back of the plane remained alive and one of thes passengers declared that, just before the plane started falling he heard a noise that sounded like a gun had been fired. The impression was created that there was shooting aboard.

It is not accidental that the Pretoria authorities, with the help of all sorts of doubtful claims, are trying to confuse the matter. In particular, they claim the plane had allegedly crashed during a storm, although the inhabitants of the surrounding area declared that there wasn't even a small rain at the time. However, just before the tragedy, as noted by the French newspaper LIBERATION, the highway leading to the town of Komatipoort witnessed feverish activities by the South African troops. There are all indications that those political observers are correct who consider that those responsible for this criminal action should be sought among the South African military. Moreover, they recall that several days before the death of Samora Machel, the director of the country's news agency, Carlos Cardoso, drew attention to the threats emanating from the racist Defense Minister General Malan, and his threats were promptly taken up by the South African press. This propaganda hullabaloo, in the opinion of the director, was meant to prepare the ground for the killing of the head of the Mozambican state.

Today, Pretoria is openly being accused of complicity in the tragedy. This tragedy, said the Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, was planned by South Africa and his opinion is shared by many African leaders. Moreover, one can hardly doubt the correctness of their opinion. It will be recalled that for several years already the Pretoria authorities have been pursuing a course of annihilating activists of the anti-apartheid movement, and not only in the country. Their tentacles have stretched to neighboring countries where they are in emigraton. We know quite a number of cases when bombs sent in packages by post were the cause of death to prominent anti-racist fighters in Mozambique, Zambia, and other countries. The South African rulers are following a road of state sponsored terrorsim and this fact already needs no investigations and confirmation. What is needed is to repulse it.

'LAW AND ORDER' BECOMES NEW CHERNOBYL CONCERN

Property Policing Stepped Up

PM271253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "'Zone of Special Attention'"]

[Text] The article "Zone of Special Attention" published on 18 August was discussed at a Ukrainian SSR MVD collegium session, V. Durdinets, acting Ukrainian SSR minister of internal affairs, has informed the editorial office. The criticism leveled at the republic's MVD organs has been acknowledged as justified.

V. Skopich, deputy chief of the Chernobyl Rayon Internal Affairs Department, has received a severe reprimand for failing to properly organize work to protect citizens' private property. V. Bovsunovskiy, deputy chief of the Kiev Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, has had disciplinary charges brought against him. The Ukrainian SSR MVD collegium and the Kiev Oblispolkom have jointly worked out and are now implementing additional measures to strengthen law and order in the zone.

Protection of the entire zone perimeter has been stepped up. The service procedure has been changed: Militia members have been personally assigned to every population center from which the population has been evacuated and round-the-clock patrolling by duty groups has been organized. A large proportion of buildings and homes in the cities of Pripyat and Chernobyl have been attached to centralized protection points. Regular detailed inspections of economic installations, residential blocks, and other buildings are carried out and they are then sealed again. A number of persons who penetrated the 30-km zone without authorization and also some of those who were working in the zone have been exposed and had criminal charges brought against them for stealing citizens' private property.

People evacuated from Chernobyl, Pripyat, and adjacent villages are now being given the opportunity to visit their homes and apartments and satisfy themselves that the property they have left is intact. Internal affairs organs are giving them every possible assistance and expeditiously checking out incoming alert. The leaders of the Ukrainian SSR MVD, the Kiev Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, the Pripyat City Internal Affairs Department, and the Chernobyl Rayon Internal Affairs Department are holding meetings with the evacuated population everywhere and explaining the measures being taken by internal affairs organs to ensure law and order and the protection of citizens' private property.

USSR MVD and Ukrainian SSR MVD operational groups are constantly in the AES zone, coordinating work to reinforce the permit procedure, the protection of socialist property and citizens' private property, and road and fire safety.

The first power unit is already operating under test conditions. But the AES region remains a special zone. Staffers of the internal affairs organs are among those for whom the special zone is their place of work.

"Militia and fire protection subunits are still on duty in the AES region and the adjacent zone, ensuring that reliable law and order are maintained there," V.V. Durdinets, Ukrainian SSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, said. "Militia detachments are on constant patrol in the special zone and population centers in the zone. Technical means are being used on a wide scale to protect state and cooperative facilities, apratment blocks, and apartments."

Staffers of the Pripyat City and Chernobylskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Departments, the State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration highway patrol service, and combined fire protection detachments are working in difficult conditions here. At the same time, life has shown that not everything has yet been done to completely eliminate all encroachments on state and personal property. This applies above all to those rural regions from which people have been evacuated. There are still individual instances of lawbreakers entering population centers in the special zone. As a rule, such crimes come to light "while the trail is still hot."

...One night an alarm call from the "Pripyat" cafe reached the duty desk of the Pripyat City Militia Department. The first though was that the alarm signal had gone off by itself. Nevertheless, an arrest group promptly went to the scene of the incident. Unfortunately, it was not a false alert. Power station workers Gurkin, Chaykovskiy, and Kovalenko were in the cafe. There was no doubting the purpose of their "visit" -- a radio-tape player and bags containing packets of cigaretts and candy were discovered nearby. This crime was organized by Zaychenko, foreman of the heating and underground supply lines shop. Militia workers thwarted a similar attempted burglary in Novyye Shepelichi village. Kukovets, a resident of that village, claimed that he went there to check that his property was safe. Taking advantage of the fact that he knew the area well, he deliberately entered the zone. After ascertaining that his own house was in order he decided to see how "safe" his neighbors' property was. Militia Lieutenants A.I. Semenenko and V.V. Polulyakh, divisional inspectors of the Pripyat City Department, caught Kukovets trying to force open locked doors.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted against all the lawbreakers. Such incidents are isolated ones, of course, but they cannot be discussed without concern. Indeed, those who try to get rich on other people's misfortunes have committed a double or a triple crime.

The Ukrainian SSR MVD Collegium, in conjunction with Kiev Oblispolkom, has formulated additional measures to strengthen law and order and the security of property in the Chernobyl AES zone. To that end militia staffers have been assigned to every population center in the zone. In addition, round-the-clock patrols are in operation in those places. Homestead and apartment block inspections are carried out in conjunction with the deputies' aktiv and the public. The militia provides comprehensive assistance to citizens who want to take part in organized visits to their homes and apartments to see for themselves that their property is safe and sound.

Staffers of the Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation are also at work in the special zone. Painstakingly they have inspected national economic facilities, bases, trade enterprises, the reception centers of consumer combines, construction and other organizations to ensure the protection and safekeeping of the people's property.

With the participation of representatives of this service, material assets worth several million rubles have already been removed from Pripyat and Chernobyl following the appropriate radiation check.

But at the same time, V.V. Durdinets stressed, it must be said that there are certain trade or supply organization workers who have been trying to "cash in" on the common misfortune. For instance, Ostrovskiy, former cook of the "Odessa" restaurant in Kiev received produce to organize hot meals for the people working in the AES zone, but sold it even before it had arrived at its destination. Criminal proceeding were instituted against him. It was the money-grubbing mentality which landed Skuba, former director of the Borodyanskiy retail trade enterprise, in the dock.

The words "discipline," "organization," and "order" are acquiring a special meaning in Chernobyl today. Selfishness and complacency are especially intolerable.

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS ROLE OF TAX IN INCOME SPHERE

PM261438 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 42, Oct 86 (Signed to Press 9 Oct 86) pp 1, 4

[Article by S. Shatalin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Grebennikov under the rubric "Problems of Acceleration": "Personal Incomes, Taxes, and Social Justice"]

[Text] Social policy in the distribution sphere is multifaceted. It is not restricted to just the planned management of the processes of shaping the population's primary incomes, earned on the basis of distribution according to labor and from social consumption funds, private subsidiary plots, and other types of individual labor activity. Its task also involves the regulation of the process of shaping the population's ultimate incomes resulting from the redistribution of primary incomes. Taxation policy is an important instrument of this regulation.

The Taxation System's Role [subhead]

The problem of improving the system of socialist taxation of the population is highly complex. Considerations of the need to introduce radical measures in this sphere are closely interwoven with a number of specifically practical aspects stemming from the conditions of the given stage of socioeconomic development and prevailing trends. Importance also attaches to the level of development of the system for assessing personal incomes and the property owned by citizens, and other similar technical limitations on the introduction of various taxes.

The problem is also complicated by the fact that these fundamental principles can be substantiated only simultaneously with the definition of a comprehensive concept of the economic machinery's improvement. Take for example the question of abolishing or retaining wages tax. This question is both theoretically and practically interconnected with the elaboration of principles and forms to improve labor remuneration and with the determination of the extent of labor collectives' independence in the formation and distribution of the wages fund. The methods of financial mutual relations between associations and enterprises and the budget are also important here. Therefore, the topical problem of improving taxation policy, which was raised in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, demands creative discussion.

We are far from holding that problems which are most topical from the social viewpoint can be resolved on the basis of measures in the taxation system sphere. These include, for example, the rectification of the low-income status of a number of population groups, the establishment of balance between money incomes and commodities in the economy's consumer sector, additional assistance to pensioners, and the development of the social and cultural complex. We are talking rather about regularizing socioeconomic relations in the sphere of income distribution and ultimate utilization, about bringing them into line with the contemporary conditions of our country's development.

It is well known that the following types of taxes are now collected from the population:

-- income tax, payable on all types of incomes originating in the public sector economy;
-- agricultural tax, payable from incomes resulting from the production of output on private subsidiary farms;
--taxes payable from incomes resulting from various types of individual activity in the provision of services;
-- the tax on bachelors, people living on their own, and citizens with small families.

The state budget received R30 billion from the population in the form of taxes in 1985, representing 7.7 percent of revenues. Payment of taxes is an economic action linked with the transformation of the population's nominal incomes into real incomes which can be used to pay for the acquisition of a certain volume of paid material consumer goods and services. The difference between real and nominal incomes also includes an amount equal to voluntary payments and contributions made to different public organizations and for various social needs. The size of real incomes is also largely affected by the level of retail prices for material consumer goods and charges for paid services.

The path that has been taken now to solve the problem, when income tax is not collected from workers earning a minimum wage whose level is steadily rising, appears the most justified one from a socioeconomic viewpoint.

Direct income tax on the wages of workers and employees whose remuneration is above the set minimum is a method of redistributing one part of incomes to the benefit of low-paid workers, because in this way their participation in the formation of funds for all-state expenditure is "reduced."

This function of taxation is, of course, limited by the specifically historical conditions of development. The grounds for such redistricution disappear as the prosperity of all groups and strata in society grows and the system of social guarantees based on social consumption funds is consolidated.

But, in our view, it is incorrect to conclude from this that there are no grounds at all for the taxation of personal incomes from activity in the public sector economy and that it must be abolished. This form of tax performs another function under socialism -- that of income regulation whose significance does not diminish but, on the contrary, could increase, bearing in mind the objective trends in the economic machinery's development and the practical steps being taken today to improve it.

The Principle of Progressiveness [subhead]

Being the subject of ownership by the whole people, the socialist state has at its disposal a two-fold method for the balanced formation of funds for all-state expenditure and for the conduct of social policy in the sphere of differentiation of real incomes and incentives for the labor activeness by workers and employees.

This is, first, direct management in the sphere of labor remuneration -- through the wage scale system, the planning of wages funds and workers' material incentives funds from profits, and the imposition of rules and regulations governing the expenditure of funds on labor remuneration.

Second, the progressive taxation of wages is an additional means for regulating the real incomes of workers and employees. Its importance is growing under the conditions of the economic machinery's improvement. Indeed, enterprises are being given broader economic independence and their rights in the formation and distribution of the labor remuneration funds are being expanded.

The logic of this process inevitably brings about, in parallel with indisputably positive advances in the implementation of the principles of socialist distribution according to labor, also a number of attendant factors of a, so to speak, specifically local and short-term nature, which are difficult to control. Their effect may not always be desirable from the social and economic viewpoints. For example, specific features of the formation of personal incomes may encourage the irrational transfer of cadres to neighboring enterprises offering better remuneration conditions and may create instances of socially excessive gaps in earnings.

The likely emergence of such phenomena cannot, of course, be an argument for rejecting new methods of economic management based on the vast potential contained in the real, economically interested, and economically responsible initiative of labor collectives. But this likelihood must be borne in mind and "neutralized" as much as possible by using means of state influence at the secondary stage of the formation of personal incomes in the wages sector -- through the transformation of monetary wages into real incomes via progressive taxation. The purpose of this tax is to compensate for shortcomings arising in connection with the formation of labor remuneration in the upper half of the scale. The actual nature of the function of this tax indicates that the minimum wage not liable to taxation must be substantially higher than at present and, in our view, nearer to the average wage level. This is why it appears necessary to apply the principle of progressive taxation in this narrow sphere more firmly.

Of course, in terms of importance and effect on social and economic processes, the improvement of wage taxation cannot be compared with the development of new methods for economic incentives. But taxes could effectively supplement these methods in ensuring normal socioeconomic conditions for reproduction. In particular, it appears necessary to test in practice various methods of combining wage taxes with budget payments by enterprises depending on the size of the fund earmarked for satisfying workers' personal needs (total wages and relevant expenditure from profits).

The retention of wage taxation (with stepped up progressiveness) could become an effective incentive for savings in highly skilled and highly paid labor and will become much more necessary if there is an expansion of the machinery of the population's secondary employment through the multiple employment system and participation in individual labor activity.

Bearing in mind the lofty social prestige and unique nature of the outstanding examples of creative labor, income redistribution through taxes would definitely be preferable to a straightforward revision of the conditions for remunerating this labor with a view to income "restraint." What are the likely solutions here? In order to ensure that the methods of the redistribution of large incomes receive greater public response and yield the maximum social effect, it could be possible to relieve the relevant individuals from taxes subject to voluntary payment of part of their earnings to creative foundations to be set up on public principles. These sums could be used, for example, for the payment of scholarships, the rental of exhibition premises, and the acquisition of paintings and other valuable exhibits from owners of personal collections. Other ways to solve the problem are also possible.

The suggested measures for stepping up the redistribution processes for the given category of very large incomes do not mean that such incomes must be treated as a particular social problem necessitating extraordinary and extreme actions. Such incomes are a completely permissible phenomenon in a society which highly values its creative intelligentsia. It seems that the practice of additional progressive taxation in the far from typical instances of particularly large incomes would be equally normal and correctly understood by all. The same could also be said about the need for progressive taxation of very large inheritances. The importance of this question was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Taxation Regulation of Different Incomes [subhead]

Substantial improvement is needed in taxation policy with respect to incomes from activities outside the public sector economy. This applies, of course, only to incomes from permissible activity outside the framework of the state sector and the kolkhoz-cooperative sector -- from private subsidiary farms, cottage trade workshops, and provision of various services to the population.

The function of taxes here boils down to ensuring the application of the requirements of the law on distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor in spheres of labor activity outside the public sector economy. This would also ensure working people's equal participation (in the socioeconomic sense) in the formation of funds for all-state expenditure, including social consumption funds.

Supplementary income in addition to normative labor remuneration in the state sector and the kolkhoz-cooperative sector, which becomes possible through the effect of several factors, is a source of the relevant tax deductions. For example, individual producers of agricultural output could obtain very high rent incomes as a result of more favorable natural and climatic conditions or proximity to major cities or population centers. Activity outside the public sector economy is usually liveliest wherever there is a shortage of consumer goods and services through sluggishness on the part of state and cooperative organizations or shortages of resources for them. This is why individual producers can take advantage of favorable market demand by setting relatively high prices.

The taxation of incomes from activity outside the public sector economy also performs the function of an indirect economic regulator of such activity by means of incentives or restrictions. For example, the rate of tax on incomes from private subsidiary farms must take into account the current food situation and ensure interest in the sale of excess output from these farms to outsiders. It may even become necessary to retain a part of the rent income of individual producers. [paragraph continues]

But should it become necessary to restrict various types of individual labor activity, taxes may be used to reduce the income generated by them below the socially normal level of labor remuneration in the state sector and the kolkhoz-cooperative sector.

The system of collecting agricultural tax on incomes from the private subsidiary farms of kolkhoz members, workers, and employees was imposed in 1953 and, of course, the tax rates now need improvement. The socialist state's taxation activity with respect to private subsidiary farms must obviously be based on two main principles. First, now there is no doubt about the need for financial and organizational-economic backing for this type of individual economic activity by the population. Second, it is necessary to prevent any likelihood of this activity developing to the detriment of society at the expense of the public sector economy.

Fundamental importance attaches to the question of high incomes from private subsidiary farms as a result of their advantageous location -- proximity of roads and cities, use of particularly fertile soil, and so on. In our view, a uniform agricultural tax could ensure a fuller collection of those elements of monopoly rent income gained in such instances by individual producers.

The rates of agricultural tax should not, of course, render such activity economically disadvantageous, because this would hurt the producer, the consumer, and ultimately the socialist society. Here, just as in social policy as a whole, it is important to proceed on the basis of real economic possibilities, not to rush ahead, and not to use any artificial measures, which people often try to justify by loftier considerations of social justice but which, in fact, only slow down the pace of economic growth and the enhancement of the population's living standards.

The 27th CPSU Congress decisions emphasize the need to make broad use of cooperative and individual labor activity in the production of consumer goods and the services sphere, which activity must be organically integrated within the system of socialist social economic management.

To a certain extent, individual labor activity fills the gap in supplying the population with the corresponding services and is implemented by activating reserve sources of labor and material resources. This activity presupposes the appropriate regulation of mutual economic relations between individual producers, the consumers of their services, the state, and the cooperative enterprises and organizations. Income tax on the relevant incomes must be perceived as an important element of this machinery.

It would be purposeful to make the economically substantiated rates of income tax more flexible and to review them periodically with due consideration for the specific situation. It is possible to mention two reasons why it would be better to set income tax on a steep progressive scale.

First, this prevents the switch of tax payments onto the consumer by including them in the price of individual services.

Second, a progressive tax scale is an effective method of removing incomes which stand out from the ordinary and are, as a rule, earned through the effect of factors of a purely market or rent nature.

One more reason. A progressive income tax scale diminishes to a certain extent the need for frequent reviews of tax rates and makes it possible to automatically take current circumstances into account by means of the economic regulation of individual labor activity.

Socialist society still provides frequent instances when people's real situation as regards property, major expensive purchases, and "luxury" consumption which generates social protest are substantially in excess of these persons' economic potential, bearing in mind their level of income from work in the public sector economy. Why are such phenomena possible? The following causes can be listed. These are unearned incomes obtained through what is criminal activity -- speculation, bribery, and squandering of socialist social property. One must also mention incomes generated through economic activity which is not now legalized by society. In principle, they represent remuneration for labor, but remuneration in excess of the usual real norm of labor remuneration. This, generally speaking, is typical of most types of services rendered by one group of the population to another. It is also possible to mention incomes received as a result of property and money inheritance or gifts.

It is obvious that an effective struggle against unearned incomes from speculation and bribery presupposes the use of the most effective instruments of economic, organizational, and legal influence. The success of this work depends to a decisive extent on the elimination of conditions which generate and reproduce unearned incomes. This primarily requires a guaranteed correspondence between the population's effective demand and the availability of consumer goods and paid services and the improvement of the economic machinery.

As for the socialist state's policy toward incomes from individual labor activity, here it is important -- as has already been noted -- to provide an accurate definition of their legal and economic status. The acquisition of such incomes could be organically integrated within the system of social production. In such an event, their nature renders them completely earned incomes. It is necessary that the proportion of labor contribution becomes everywhere an accurate justification of the level of material prosperity by members of society.

The creation of a thoroughly thought out system of assessing the population's final incomes could become an effective method for such regulation.

Society is entitled to demand an accounting of the funds used to acquire the material goods in private ownership. The creation of an organizational and legal machinery for this purpose would definitely provide a yardstick for the implementation of social justice and would hit the spongers, bribe-takers, speculators, and other social parasites. Such a measure would provide a basis for conducting an active redistribution policy and step up the effect of the entire income distribution system on the acceleration of our society's socioeconomic development.

UKRAINE'S MASIK 'TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER JOB'

AU240947 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAILNY in Russian 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Konstantin Ivanovich Masik of his duties as Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman in connection with his transfer to another job.

OCTOBER SATELLITE LAUNCHINGS REPORTED

Cosmos-1786, 1787 Launched

PM231445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (TASS) -- The lastest artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1786 and Cosmos-1787 were launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellites carry scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite Cosmos-1786 has been place in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 113.3 minutes; apogee -- 2589 km; perigee 190 km; orbital inclination -- 64.9 degrees. [Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian version on 24 October gives perigee as 198 km. This same figure is given in TASS Russian and English versions, 22 October.]

The satellite Cosmos-1787 has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.3 minutes; apogee -- 290 km; perigee -- 215 km; orbital inclination -- 70.0 degrees.

The apparatus on board the satellites is working normally.

Cosmos-1788 Launched 27 Oct

LD280739 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1788, was launched in the Soviet Union on 17 October 1986.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite has been place in an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution, 94.5 mins; apogee 520 km; perigee 472 km; orbital inclination 65.9 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

Raduga Satellite Launched

PM271001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Satellite Launched"]

[Text] Another "Raduga" communications satellite carrying relay equipment to provide telephone-telegraph radio communications and transmit television broadcasts was launched in the Soviet Union 25 October.

The "Raduga" satellite has been placed in a near-stationary circular orbit with the following initial parameters: distance from the surface of the Earth -- 36,618 km; period of rotation around the Earth -- 24 hours 39 minutes; inclination of orbit -- 1.3 degrees.

The satellite equipment is functioning normally. The satellite is controlled by an instrumentation control system. The satellite's communications and television equipment will be operated in accordance with a planned program.

SPACE PROJECT TO RESEARCH MERCURY'S MOONS

NC230933 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "In the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] Preparations are underway for a historic space project. It has been decided that in the summer of 1988, two space vehicles will be launched from the Soviet space center in (Balkonor), in the Kazakh SSR, just a few days apart from one another, to engage in research involving the planet Mercury and its moons. These vehicles will reach their distant destination after 200 days of flight.

The undertaking has been named the Subok project, in honor of one of the moons of the planet Mercury. Vyacheslav Balibanov, deputy chief of the Space Research Institute, has informed us that the most interesting aspect of the project will occur in April 1989, when automatic scanners will (?approach) Subok at a (?distance) of 30-50 meters and will activate their automatic long-range transmitters in that [word indistinct]. This equipment will directly transmit information about the mysterious moon. Subok will also be illuminated with laser beams, as a result of which its soil and rock formations will be revealed. Experts believe that research into the moon Subok will help us to solve the riddle of the origin of the solar system and of the earth.

PROTON ROCKET CARRIERS TO BE SOLD COMMERCIALLY

LD240130 Moscow World Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is going to offer its proton carrier rockets to other countries on commercial grounds for launching research satellites to carry out scientific experiments for peaceful purposes. The Soviet external trade agency, Litsenzintorg, has started negotiations on the issue. The Proton carrier rocket has a payload of about 20 tons. Companies in more than 20 countries have taken interest in the Soviet offer, including in Britain, Belgium, Italy, France, and Finland.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION TO SET UP NEW BASE

LD261305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1213 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct (TASS) -- Find the Soviet Antarctic station Druzhnaya-1, evacuate the equipment from it, and choose a plce to set up the Druzhnaya-3 base. That is the task set for the participants in the 32d Soviet Antarctic expedition who have left for the southern hemisphere. The Druzhnaya-1 polar base, which had been mothballed for the antarctic winter, is on a giant iceberg that broke off the Filchner Shelf Glacier.

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DAILY REPORT

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U.S. 'DISTORTING' REYKJAVIK STRATEGIC ARMS ACCORD

Chernyshev on 'Backtracking'

LD282000 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 28 Oct 86

["Washington Backtracking in High Gear" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Washington goes ahead with its attempts at distorting the accords reached between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

On October 27 White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes stated that the elimination of ballistic missiles had been discussed in Reykjavik. He maintained that the U.S. delegation had rejected the USSR's proposal to eliminate all strategic offensive arms within a decade.

Such an interpretation does not conform to reality. In actual fact the U.S. President when discussing the issue agreed with the argumentation of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in favour of a radical solution to the problem of strategic arms, a solution which would not leave other dangerous types of nuclear arms -- besides ballistic missiles -- outside the elimination framework.

Neither did Ronald Reagan object to eliminating all nuclear explosive devices by the end of two five-year periods.

In so doing the President expressed the idea that if there was consent to eliminate all nuclear arms, it was possible to turn this accord over to the delegations in Geneva.

It was the U.S. side's consent to such a radical solution to the nuclear arms problem that made it possible to reach a mutually acceptable accord on strategic offensive arms in Reykjavik.

That the sides were close to concluding an agreement on a ban on all strategic weapons was reaffirmed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at a press conference in Reykjavik at the close of the meeting and then at a briefing for the members of Congress in the White House on October 14.

According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper dated October 28, U.S. officials have recognized that the President "agreed, at least preliminarily that an overall arms accord could include a ban on all offensive strategic arms".

The U.S. President himself in his speech on October 16 stated straightforwardly: "Mr Gorbachev and I were able to come closer to finding the magic formula which would permit us to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in our respective arsenals, even eliminate them entirely".

Washington is now backing out, trying to dissociate itself from what happened in Reykjavik. With this end in view it refers to U.S. positions which were virtually interim ones during the discussion or simply make up every kind of stories.

People in Washington are stating, for example, that the President promised to reduce all strategic forces by 50 per cent over the first five-year period, and to cut down ballistic missiles in subsequent five years, leaving strategic bombers and cruise missiles on them intact.

Mr. Speakes, in general, went to the lengths of stating that it was only ballistic missiles that had been discussed.

Who needed to 'adjust' the President's stand after the event? Apparently, those circles which are obviously frightened by the process started in Reykjavik and seek to create such conditions in which the process could be drowned.

The Soviet Union's consent to agree to the version which is now being publicized in the USA would mean to abandon the principle of equality and equal security.

According to U.S. Under-Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle, the United States would be in a somewhat better position as compared with the USSR if ballistic missiles are eliminated by both sides.

He said the strategic balance would revert to the days of the early sixties. Figures to 'substantiate' that have been provided by specialists from the Rand Corporation who have estimated that the USA has a three to one numerical advantage in cruise missiles and strategic bombers.

The explanation turns out to be quite simple: an endeavour to ensure U.S. superiority is seen in this issue as well.

Confirmations in U.S. Press

LD281513 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 28 TASS — The U.S. press is forced to admit that the Washington administration had presented in a distorted light what really happened at the Soviet-American meeting at Reykjavik.

THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted a high ranking White House official as saying that he would not deny the Soviet Union's statement that President Reagan had approved of the proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that all strategic offensive weapons, and not only ballistic missiles, be eliminated by the year of 1996. As is known, in recent days, the U.S. mass media began, on a tip-off from the White House, spreading inventions that President Reagan had only taken note of the USSR's stand providing for the total elimination of strategic offensive weapons by the end of the ten-year period.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recalls among other things that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has from the very outset reaffirmed the statements by the Soviet Union. In their first statement at the press conference in Reykjavik after the closing of the meeting and then on October 14 at a briefing for Congress members in the White House, he said that the sides were close to concluding an agreement prohibiting all strategic weapons, the newspaper stressed.

The newspaper also refers to Senator Sam Nunn, who was present at the briefing given by George Shultz and then at a meeting with President Reagan. The senator recalled that in answer to his question whether the President had accepted Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the total destruction of the strategic offensive weapons by 1996, Reagan nodded affirmatively, the senator recalls.

'Success' Needed for Senate

LD281419 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A dispute continues in the United States over what precisely the American side agreed to at the Reykjavik summit earlier this month. It all began on 12 October, the second and final day of the summit when Secretary of State George Shultz told a national television audience that he was deeply disappointed by the summit failure. But by Monday, top administration officials and the President himself were talking about breakthroughs and sweeping potential agreements. It's believed that President Reagan could not afford coming back home with anything short of a success to be able to campaign with some kind of vigor to retain the Senate in Republican hands.

Reykjavik was indeed a big step forward as it enabled the two countries to come within reach of a historical agreement which could have paved the way to a world without nuclear arms. Unfortunately this did not happen. Why? The American attachment to the SDI program made it impossible to set out on the road of eliminating the nukes. Obviously this is a bad thing to tell the American public. Claiming to be the authors of the Soviet proposal, United States officials began a misinformation campaign which has come to a point when even few of those who did take part in the Reykjavik talks seem to know what they are talking about.

Did the American President agree to the elimination of all nuclear arms by 1996 or only of strategic offensive weapons, or did he want to eliminate all ballistic missiles, leaving aside strategic bombers and cruise missiles?

To set the record straight the Soviet Foreign Ministry held a briefing for local and foreign reporters on Saturday at which its spokesman, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, quoted President Reagan as telling Mikhail Gorbachev: If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period all nuclear arms are to be eliminated we can refer this to our delegations in Geneva to prepare an agreement that you could sign during your visit to the United States.

It is precisely this American position revealing a sense of responsibility which made it possible for both sides to arrive at a common understanding on what to do with strategic offensive arms. Speaking last Wednesday on Soviet television, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the President had consented, albeit without special enthusiasm, to the elimination of all strategic offensive arms in two stages over the 10-year period. The current dispute over what the U.S. President said and what he did not say looks like there's an effort to revise the outcome of the Reykjavik summit on this crucial issue.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BESSMERTNYKH-KARPOV BRIEFING

PM281329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct Morning Edition p 4

["At the USSR Foreign Ministry" — IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A briefing was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 25 October. It was devoted to certain aspects of the talks between the USSR and U.S. leaders in Reykjavik. The briefing was conducted by A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.P. Karpov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry administration and head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

The further we move away in time from Reykjavik, the more openly the mass media of a right-wing persuasion and U.S. Administration figures distort the picture of what happened in the Icelandic capital, and strive retrospectively to adjust it, A.A. Bessmertnykh stated, addressing Soviet and foreign journalists.

The United States is not only trying to distort questions connected with the character of the Soviet positions and the essence of the disagreements on the SDI program, but is also trying to give a completely false interpretation of the accords achieved. Whereas initially there was a fairly busy campaign there to appropriate proposals which did not belong to it, aimed at achieving a nuclear-free world, now there has begun a sort of disownment of the fact that these proposals were discussed and agreed upon at all.

A recently published official document directs government officials, to speak from positions set out in the document distorting what really took place at the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President.

The deputy minister noted that the grave danger has emerged that U.S. and international public opinion will be even further disinformed.

The U.S. Administration's documente, he said, states that President Reagan merely noted the USSR's position about the fact that all strategic offensive weapons should be eliminated by the end of a 10-year period of cutting down on strategic weapons. Supposedly the talks were mainly about the initial U.S. plan which envisaged that, in contrast to the first 5-year stage, when, at the proposal of the USSR, all three elements of the strategic triad of both sides would be subject to a reduction of 50 percent, in the second stage only ballistic missiles would be reduced.

Thereby they want to create the impression that the content of the reductions in the first 5 years are one thing, those in the second 5 years something else. Where is the subtlety in that? In maintaining that in the second 5 years only ballistic missiles would be reduced, the United States would secretly like to exempt from elimination heavy bombers with cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons on board.

In reality, at the beginning of talks the U.S. side came out with the aforementioned proposal. Furthermore, during the discussion the President asserted that the idea of reducing only ballistic missiles in the second stage was brought up by the Soviet side, which, of course, was at best a misunderstanding which was immediately pointed out to the President.

After concrete arguments and reasoning put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in favor of a radical solution to the problem of strategic weapons, which would not put beyond limits the elimination of other dangerous types of nuclear weapons besides ballistic missiles, President Reagan agreed with such a formulation of the question. He stated: ''Obviously we simply misunderstood you, but, if this is what you want -- all right''.

In the course of the conversation President Reagan did not object to a broader approach either, having given to understand that he is not against having all nuclear explosive devices, including bombs, battlefields devices, cruise missiles, submarine weapons, intermediate range weapons and so on scrapped by the end of the two 5-year periods. Moreover, he stated: ''If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period all nuclear arms are to be scrapped, we can hand this accord over to our delegations in Geneva so that they can prepare a treaty which you will be able to sign during your visit to the United States''.

It is the agreement of the U.S. side, registered in this statement by the President, with such a radical solution of the nuclear arms problem, proposed in the Soviet program of 15 January 1986, which made it possible to reach a mutually acceptable accord on offensive strategic arms in Reykjavik.

The U.S. President in the final reckoning showed the necessary sense of responsibility, A. Bessmertnykh said. But this did not occur in the discussion of the SDI issue.

And now in Washington somebody is trying to step back from the positions on which accord was reached in Reykjavik, to bring about an impasse on them and to cast a shadow over the President. The document I have mentioned and other evidence of a similar type speak of the fact that forces have stirred up which do not like the accords reached in Reykjavik which open up the way to radical reductions in the United States and the USSR's strategic arsenals and a nuclear-free world. That is indeed why efforts are being undertaken to confuse people. The final aim of those who are trying to place in the mouth of the President words which he did not speak, and take back words which he uttered, is quite obvious -- to halt the process in favour of nuclear disarmament which is gathering strength and which interests all the people in the world.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

GEN CHERVOV RULES OUT SEPARATE INF DEAL

PM281519 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 22 Oct 86 p 5

[Lars Christiansson report: "United States Must Accept the Package"]

[Text] Reductions in and the withdrawal of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe are linked with a U.S. agreement to confine SDI research and development to the laboratory. A separate agreement on medium-range nuclear arms is not possible.

This was the message of Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, who is responsible for disarmament questions in the Soviet General Staff, in a speech at Stockholm's Foreign Policy Institute yesterday. [paragraph continues]

Chervov made it clear that the Soviet position is that the proposals from the Reykjavik summit are still on the table at the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in Geneva but that that they are still linked with the demand that the United States yield on the question of SDI.

In the weeks since President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev met in the Icelandic capital various representatives of the Soviet Union have said different things on this subject. During a visit to London a few days ago disarmament negotiator Viktor Karpov gave the impression that there was a still a chance of a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear arms.

Chervov dismissed any such suggestion. He stressed that the key ot success and an agreement on both strategic nuclear arms as well as medium-range arms is to be found in the ABM Treaty, which regulates the two superpower' right to build defense systems against the other side's strategic weapons.

Chervov took the view that at the summit Reagan, through his promise to "formally" bind himself to the ABM Treaty for a further 10 years, was hoping to continue to build his space defenses with the blessing of the Soviet Union at the same time as 50-percent reductions were made in strategic arms. Such a settlement, Chervov said, would simply lead to a situation in which Reagan would be creating a better start for SDI reliability.

"We cannot contribute to helping the United States by disarming ourselves. If it is given the right to carry out tests in space the ABM Treaty's significance will be reduced to that of a meaningless piece of paper," Chervov said.

The general claimed that strict observance of the ABM Treaty is the foundation of stability and that the Soviet Union will adopt countermeasures if the United States starts to deploy SDI in space. He was very vague about what these countermeasures would be, but said that one approach would be to "increase the Soviet Union's strategic offensive potential."

Chervov referred to the possibility fo equipping the missiles carried on board submarines with an additional number of warheads. Today each missiles has 10 warheads. Chervov talked of equipping every missile with 20 or 30 warheads in such a case.

He also said that the Soviet Union has been engaged in research "in various directions" which shows that there are other alternative responses to SDI. But, he said, the Soviet Union also has the economic, intellectual, and technological resources to cope with producing a system of the same type as SDI.

General Chervov's stance in Stockholm was in line with a commentary made public by TASS yesterday. The commentary said that the U.S. hints that the two superpowers might be able to reach an agreement on medium-range nuclear arms are baseless. The only possibility is for the United States to accept the "package" which Gorbachev put forward in Reykjavik. Various agreements could be prepared in the ongoing talks between the superpowers. But all these agreements must from part of the package for the Soviet Union to agree to a settlement.

Chervov also claimed that there is today approximate parity between the superpowers. He also thought that this parity extends to conventional forces in Europe.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES REAGAN ATTITUDE TO ABM TREATY

PM281251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[K. Markov commentary under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "The ABM Treaty and 'Holy Writ'"]

[Text] In his television address on 22 October M.S. Gorbachev, returning perforce to his meeting with President R. Reagan in Reykjavik in view of Washington's distortions on this account, noted among other things that he was very surprised when the President set about trying to convince the Soviet side and him personally not to treat the ABM Treaty as if it were "Holy Writ."

President Reagan not only does not deny this incident but has himself referred to it publicly more than once. Thus, for instance, at a briefing for leading U.S. television observers on 14 October the President said: "As for the ABM Treaty to which he was constantly returning as if it were Holy Writ, I asked him on one occasion what was so wonderful about this treaty which forces our governments to tell the people that we will not defend them against a nuclear strike?"

The President thought it preferable to say nothing about the reply he got in Reykjavik but the world learned about it from M.S. Gorbachev's television address. He said: "And how would you like us to treat treaties? As a scrap of paper, perhaps?"

I would like to dwell in some detail on the matter of the sacredness of treaties (leaving the question raised by the President as to what is so wonderful about the ABM Treaty for a separate discussion).

The U.S. Constitution -- incidentally the world's first written constitution -- contains the following provision in its Article VI: "This Constitution and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land."

The meaning of this provision is absolutely clear: International obligations accepted by the United States are to be regarded as norms of the supreme law and must be observed as strictly as the country's Constitution itself.

You may say that is in an internal matter for the Americans to sort out whether their President treats the U.S. Constitution as "Holy Writ" -- to use his comparison -- or whether he does not.

You are quite right. However, the sacredness of international treaties and the obligation of states strictly to observe them is more than just an internal legal norm which applies to a given country, in this case the United States, and its Constitution bears this out. It is simultaneously a most important international norm enshrined in the most important international treaty in the world today, or the treaty of treaties as it is sometimes called -- the UN Charter which the United States was among the first to sign.

It is not out of place to recall that the Helsinki Final Act includes among the 10 paramount principles, which the particpant states (including the United States) pledged to follow in their relations among themselves and with other countries of the world, the principle of the conscientious implementation of obligations under international law.

Bearing all this in mind, how is it possible not to be truly surprised when the U.S. President asks you not treat as "Holy Writ" the ABM Treaty, which laid the foundation for strategic stability and makes it possible, provided it is unconditionally and strictly observed, to advance confidently toward a nuclear-free world.

The point here, of course, does not lie in verbal casuistry on account of "Holy Writ," especially in view of the fact that people take all sorts of attitudes to this document, as they have every right to do.

It lies in the same old problem -- namely, Washington's desire to undermine the ABM Treaty, or rather to crumple it up and throw it away like a scrap of paper because it prevents the United States from seeking superiority over the Soviet Union "on a legal basis" by trying to get weapons into space. If this were not so, if the U.S. SDI program did not exceed the framework of the ABM Treaty as people in Washington are claiming, then why should not the U.S. President also treat it as "Holy Writ?"

UK COMPUTER SNAFU SHOWS SDI DISASTER POTENTIAL

LD280319 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 27 Oct 86

["SDI Computer Error Is Fraught With Disaster" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Today was an instructive day at the London stock exchange. For the first time U.S. and other foreign shareholders have been given the opportunity to participate directly in stock trading in London through a most-up-to-date computer system. But the start of the red-letter day was rather spoiled: The computer system failed and brokers could not comprehend what was appearing on terminal screens. The atmosphere at the stock exchange became nervous. The minutes ticked by, millions of pounds sterling and dollars disappeared into the distance.

Now, let us imagine a similar situation with the computer system controlling the notorious SDI, the "Star Wars" program which, according to White House representatives, is supposed to act as a "guarantor of peace." Seventy minutes of computer system failures at the London stock exchange have perhaps turned into lost profits for someone. But what if SDI computers were to provide incorrect data not for 70 minutes but just for 70 seconds?

It is difficult to even imagine what might happen on our planet in such a situation, if SDI is developed and its space-based nuclear components are to be constantly circling in orbit. For, however hard the current representatives of the U.S. Administration tries to camouflage the true essence of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" its aims are to guarantee the United States impunity in inflicing a first nuclear strike. This program was thought up and is being implemented as a militarist one, combining strategic offensive nuclear weapons and an antimissile defense deployed in space. Such a system makes peace even more fragile.

VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED ON VERIFICATION PROJECT

PM241300 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 p 3

[S. Leskov report: "At the Epicenter of Silence"]

[Excerpts] Karkaralinsk, Bayanaul, Karasu -- A group of American seismologists and representatives of the Western news agencies visited the region of the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing range, where preparations are nearing completion for the second phase of the Soviet-American experiement in verifying that no nuclear tests are carried out. [passage omitted]

A unique scientific experiment is in progress, planned by the USSR Academy of Sciences and an influential nongovernmental organization which exists in the United States, funded by private subscriptions -- the Natural Resources Defense Committee. We have already written about the first phase of the experiment, which began back in July.

And now the second phase is here. The most authoritative minds in seismology believe that it will make it possible to finally resolve the difficult task of recording nuclear explosions of even a minimal yield. In the first phase, equipment for recording surface vibrations was installed at three points around the testing range. But the equipment was on the surface -- which means it is subject to the effect of wind, rain, and temperature fluctuations. In this important matter errors must be eliminated. It was decided to lower the instruments into 100-meter wells, where they will not be affected by the elements.

It did not prove easy to drill deep wells in the hard granite rock. All the same, the Soviet drilling workers succeeded.

Karkaralinsk, Bayanaul, and Karasu are the three points in Karaganda, Pavlodar, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts where the Soviet-American experiement is taking place. Our squadron of five much-used Antonovs flew around all three settlements: Is it all ready for the new, highly important second phase of the experiment? And the restless special correspondents of the American magazines U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT and PEOPLE, West German and Japanese television, Czechoslovak radio, the news agencies of Italy, Hungary, and the GDR, the Japanese newspaper ASHAI, and other publications asked questions at every opportunity.

Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was the subject of the journalists' special attention. There was no end to the questions addressed to this leading specialist in the sphere of atomic physics:

[Question] What is the reason for the White House adminstration's refusal to issue entry visas to the Soviet seismologists who are planning to install similar equipment around the Nevada testing range?

[Velikhov] Our scientists are offered a choice between two options. Either to visit American university centers, or to participate directly in nuclear tests at the Nevada testing range. The former is irrelevant to the problem, and the latter must be regarded as a political provocation. Clearly Soviet scientists, who advocate a nuclear moratorium, cannot take part in carrying out explosions and thus sanction them. But the American side does not want to submit to verification.

[Question] Is the Soviet side planning to switch off the seismological equipment if an accord is not reached on this matter with the United States?

[Velikhov] We believe that the experiment serves the cause of peace. The agreement on cooperation has been concluded for a year, and we are not against extending it, regardless of the American Administration's actions.

[Question] Suppose an accord is reached on a bilateral moratorium. In this case, would it not be possible to carry out secret nuclear weapons tests?

[Velikhov] Skeptics and opponents of the moratorium express doubts, suggesting that by carrying out tests on the "tail" of earth tremors, which would be superimposed on the pictures of the explosion and camouflage it, or in an artificial cavity which extinguishes seismic waves, it would be possible to carry out deliberate deception. These doubts are based on the mistaken idea that the bowels of the earth are silent and tranquil, and only begin to shake at the moment of a test. The earth does not "slumber" for a moment, it displays stormy seismic activity, but every source of vibrations has its own specific features as to amplitude, frequency, and direction. An experienced seismologist and decipherer can identify and even localize the source of increased activity from the seismogram. Moreover, the preparations for nuclear tests require such a volume of work that it is simply impossible keep it secret.

[Question] Is a moratorium really necessary? Might it not be possible to create new types of nuclear weapons even without tests at the ranges?

[Velikhov] Realistically, I see no such possibility. That is why the U.S. President, gambling on the SDI program, which presupposes new types of weapons, cannot renounce nuclear tests. As M.S. Gorbachev said, the President is the prisoner of the military-industrial complex. The SDI program is advantageous to big business, and it is big business which largely determines U.S. government policy. Our age, when the nuclear threat hangs over all mankind, requires a new way of thinking, more mature than before. At the Reykjavik meeting M.S. Gorbachev proposed a realistic plan for the gradual reduction and complete elimination of the threat of nuclear war. This is a test of our maturity. The world is now at a crossroads, and I believe it will find a chance to survive. The Soviet-American experiment offers one such chance. Our work is urgent, it is necessary as quickly as possible to convince all those who doubt that foolproof verification that nuclear tests are not taking place is possible. [passage omitted]

PERLE INTERVIEW SHOWS 'OBSTRUCTIONIST POSITION'

OW231222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Konnov commentary from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The NATO Nuclear Planning Group has begun its 2-day session in Gleneagles, Scotland. Here is our commentator.

[Konnov] Hello comrades. Discussion on the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik is the main agenda item of this leading NATO organ.

It is known that the USSR presented a package of important measures for nuclear disarmament at the meeting. The achievement of an agreement was wrecked by the U.S. side's unwillingness to give up its SDI program which is aimed at militarizing space.

The session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, which began today, has shown very clearly once again the U.S. obstructionist position. The following circumstance deserves attention. Normally at such sessions most strict measures are taken to prevent any information leak. This time the leak was clearly deliberately allowed. Even before the official opening of the session, Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, who came to attend, said in an interview to BBC televisin that he was utterly proud and satisfied that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik did not lead to an agreement. Then this representative of the U.S. military-industrial complex added that the U.S. Administration intends to proceed full speed on SDI work and does not intend to be limited to laboratory testing. In addition, said Perle, the United States will never go as far as destroying all the nuclear arms in Europe.

Well, Richard Perle has once again shown the cards of those circles in the U.S. Administration which unfortunately continue to persistently strive toward the unattainable target of strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

BILATERAL STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS 29 OCT

LD291256 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 29 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments held a session here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON REYKJAVIK, DRA, NICARAGUA

PM281205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[B. Orekhov "International Review"]

[Text] Political life on earth is eventful and turbulent.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik remains the main topic of speeches by statesmen and politicians and commentaries by the mass news media. The world community's attention was greatly attracted by the 22 October Soviet television speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted to this subject.

DPRK leader Kim Il-song arrived on a friendly visit to our country. Questions of Soviet-Korean relations, the situation in the Far East, and topical international problems were discussed at the talks held between M.S. Gorbachev and Kim Il-song.

A conversation took place between M.S. Gorbachev and Denmark's prime minister who visited our country.

All this happened last week. Apart from everything else, residents of many regions in our country were pleased with the beautiful weather which made it possible to accomplish a mighty breakthrough in this year's harvesting.

He That Hath Ears to Hear, Let Him Hear [subhead]

Let us begin, as mathematicians say, "with the opposite" and, to start with, cite a quotation from the Western press. "Ronald Reagan's actions as a politician have never been more breathtaking than in the week following Reykjavik. He presented failure as success, black as white, and incompetence as a rebuff to the Russians. According to public opinion polls, Americans are in rapture over him." This is how THE NEW YORK TIMES observer Anthony Lewis assessed his President's behavior. Really a pungent but highly accurate assessment! One feels that Lewis simply pities his compatriots who have fallen victim to a most trivial swindle undertaken by the White House. But how can an ordinary American, usually not too well versed in politics, withstand the barrage of disinformation to which he is subjected through the use of all possible and impossible methods and means of propaganda? Of course he cannot. How can he not believe the President's closest assistants and advisers, who piously close their eyes when holding forth on "the President's courage in withstanding the pressure and treachery of those Russians in Reykjavik?

Having sat down to write this review, I tried to calculate the exact number of interviews, talks, statements, and articles that have been forthcoming in the past few days from the U.S. secretary of state and his supporting group of "all the President's men" -- Regan, Poindexter, Perle, Buchanan.... I tried, but unsuccessfully.

But what are they saying? What is coming out of the mouth of the "Big Bertha" of Washington propaganda? They are heaping blame on the Russians because Reykjavik failed to produce an agreement which could have been historic in our nuclear and space age. They credit the U.S. side with submitting proposals on the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear arms. We will return to this subject a little later. But now let us look at something else -- the realistic assessment of what happened at the Reykjavik meeting, whose contents and lessons will remain for a long time to come the subject of scrupulous analysis by politicians and diplomats. [paragraph continues]

This assessment is simple: After all, the Reykjavik meeting was maybe the first occasion in many decades when mankind had progressed so far in the quest for ways to nuclear disarmament.

People of the older and middle-aged generation, who have sorted out all the postwar years in various compartments of their memory, will find nothing there even remotely resembling the contents of the Reykjavik meeting. There have been other Soviet-U.S. summit dialogues. Quite a few of them have taken place. But at no other have the sides been so close to the objective desired by mankind as they were at Hofdi house. So, what is to be done now? Wring hands because of the failure? A study of the lessons of Reykjavik would probably show that this would be pointless. One of the fundamental lessons is that, having found themselves only a few steps away from practical accord on such a difficult and vitally important problem as disarmament and the elimination of the nuclear threat, people have started understanding more deeply and more clearly the magnitude of the danger in which the world find itself and have started feeling more strongly the need for immediate solutions. But the main point is that they know that the elimination of the nuclear threat is realistic and possible. The results of Reykjavik encourage all who want a breakthrough for the better.

But Reykjavik did not only engender hopes, it also demonstrated more clearly than ever before the difficulties along the way to a nuclear-free world.

Take for example the hullabaloo that has been organized across the ocean around the results of the summit meeting. This propaganda orgy shows the extent to which circles involved with profits from the arms race are frightened by what happened at the meeting, by the real chance of disarmament which means the prospect of losing billions which are now being earned from preparations for war.

There is something else that must be said with regard to the campaign across the ocean. Its participants are trying to whitewash the stance of the U.S. Administration, which came to Reykjavik unprepared, carrying the same old baggage and, since it could not have traveled far with this baggage and since the situation demanded clear-cut answers to some most important questions, it thwarted the opportunity of completing the meeting with accords. Now the U.S. Administration is trying to convince each and everyone that the potential major success in reaching specific agreements in Reykjavik was not achieved through the Soviet side's intransigence regarding the so-called "strategic defense initiative." At the same time, they declare that it was apparently SDI which brought the Soviet Union to the summit meeting. In order to boost SDI's prestige, they compile fables about its importance for America and the Russians' fear of it. Leaving all this nonsense aside, one thing can be said with certainty: The continuation of the SDI program will involve the world in a new stage of the arms race and will destabilize the strategic situation. The frenzy with which U.S. Administration spokesmen uphold the U.S. right to implement the SDI program proves only one thing: As far as the U.S. Administration is concerned, this program is nothing but an attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Immediately following the summit meeting many people in the world correctly imagined that on his return from Iceland the U.S. President would reconsider and review his stance and would make decisions stemming logically from the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting. But what happened in actual fact? What happened was virtually incredible and beyond the grasp of comon sense. A campaign of lies, disinformation, and juggling with facts was launched -- briefly speaking, a complete distortion of the real picture. [paragraph continues]

In addition, for some incomprehensible reason which is also beyond the grasp of common sense, Washington again picked up the big stick — it announced the expulsion of 55 Soviet Embassy and consulate staffers from the United States.

But this Neanderthal method created in the civilized world a reaction which was the exact opposite of what had been expected. Even the closest U.S. allies were amazed and dismayed. "A week ago," London's THE GUARDIAN wrote, "everyone in the administration was crowding the television screens to say how Reykjavik had for the first time produced genuine movement towards an historic arms reduction agreement. If that was true, and it seems to have been, the purpose of expelling 55 Soviet diplomats 1 week later becomes utterly incomprehensible, unless it is assumed that the U.S. National Security Council spins a roulette wheel every morning to determine policy for the day."

It has been known for a long time that there is nothing like a good tub of cold water to cool down hot heads. Such a tub was provided by the Soviet Union's countermeasure announced by a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman 22 October, which was received with understanding and approval in the world.

But the main point is that everything that is happening in the United States gives rise to an inevitable and legitimate question: What is the present U.S. Administration really like? How is business to be done with it, what is to be expected from it in other spheres of international relations? Will there be an end to the unpredictability and irresponsibility of its actions?

In his 22 October speech on Soviet television M.S. Gorbachev, having outlined once more the essence of the Soviet proposals made at the Reykjavik summit meeting, said: "We are not withdrawing these proposals, we are not withdrawing them! Everything that has been said to substantiate and develop them remains in force."

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

Under the Laws of Internationalism [subhead]

"Thank You!" These words were painted on numerous home-made multicolored banners and cards held in the hands of Afghans who crowded the streets of towns and villages to say farewell to the Soviet friends. We saw these farewell ceremonies a few days ago on our television screens. We saw Afghan girls throwing flowers on the armor plating of infantry combat vehicles and tanks from whose hatches Soviet servicemen looked with smiling eyes, we saw barefoot Afghan children running in droves behind the departing combat convoys. Democratic Afghanistan said farewell to the Soviet soldiers, it said farewell to its defenders and friends.

Our country's enemies pour heaps of slander in connection with the stay of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan. Repeated attempts were made to exploit the "Afghan question" in order to denigrate our country and its peace-loving internationalist policy, in order to justify aggressive actions by imperialism in various parts of the world. But none of this was capable of overshadowing the truly international nature of our country's help to neighboring Afghanistan -- a fact that is obvious to everyone looking at things without prejudice.

It was said at the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union would like in the very near future to bring back home its troops which were in Afghanistan at the request of its government. [paragraph continues]

It is well known that our country's words are not at variance with its deeds. Having comprehensively assessed the prevailing situation and held consultations with Afghanistan's Government, the Soviet leadership made a decision which was announced 28 July this year: To bring back home from Afghanistan, before the end of 1986, six regiments — one tank regiment, two motorized infantry regiments, and three air defense regiments — with their standard complement of equipment and weapons.

This was a highly serious decision. Our country gave advance notification to the interested states, including Pakistan. In this the Soviet leadership proceeded from the expectation that those who organize and implement armed intervention against democratic Afghanistan would correctly understand and properly evaluate this step. The Soviet Union's decision will accelerate the political settlement of the problem and will give it yet another boost. It is perfectly legimate to expect in return a curtailment. [svertyvaniye] of outside interference in Democratic Afghanistan's affairs.

Now this decision is being implemented. The whole world is witnessing the display of goodwill by the Land of the Soviets. The Soviet soldier-internationalists are returning home, to the places of their units' permanent deployment in the Soviet Union.

As soon as political settlement is finally elaborated, the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan could be correspondingly speeded up. Both the time schedules and the stages of their return have been coordinated with the Afghan leadership. As regards those who organize, finance, and encourage the undeclared war against Afghanistan and those from whose territory it is waged, they must know: If the intervention against Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbor in his misfortune. The decisive factors here will be our international solidarity with the Afghan people as much as the interests of our country's security.

Pilloried [subhead]

The trial began in Nicaragua's capital of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus who, being a U.S. military adviser and on orders of the U.S. CIA, repeatedly took part in airlifting weapons and supplies for Somozist gangs.

This trial could not fail to attract attention because it is not just the Hasenfus case that is being heard in Managua. This CIA agent is being pilloried together with the policy of U.S. imperialism, which is trying to claim the right to commit crimes on other people's land, to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and to organize conspiracies against legitimate governments which for various reasons are considered unsuitable by the White House.

The story of Hasenfus, who was caught red-handed, provides 100-percent proof of overt U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

Driven into a corner by obvious facts, the White House, the Department of State, and the CIA are nonetheless trying to take evasive action and deny their complicity in operations to transport arms for the "contras." Hasenfus himself proved what these maneuvers are worth when he declared: "This is not my war. This is a war waged by my government, and I am its first POW."

There is another fact that cannot be ignored. The aircraft used by U.S. military adviser Hasenfus to fly to the "contras" was shot down in Nicaragua 5 October. Some 2 weeks later, on 18 October, U.S. President R. Reagan signed a bill providing for the appropriation of 100 million dollars in military and financial aid to gangs of Nicaraguan "contras." There we have Washington's reverse "logic" in its Nicaraguan version.

As Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega noted, the law signed by the U.S. President provides for two new dangerous elements -- for direct participation by U.S. servicemen in the training of counterrevolutionary gangs based in Honduras, and also for supplying them with all types of weapons and transportation, including naval and air means. The decision by the chief of the White House creates a new political situation in Central America and the danger of a major regional conflict developing.

Demonstrating a mature and responsible approach, Nicaragua's government reaffirmed its readiness to immediately start serious talks with the U.S. Government with a view to elaborating an agreement on achieving peace in Central America.

Under the prevailing circumstances, in this hard time for Nicaragua, the republic counts on the world community's help and support. The world community feels in solidarity with this free country.

ROUNDTABLE PREVIEWS CSCE MEETING IN VIENNA

LD251243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1610 GMT 24 Oct 86

["On the Eve of the Vienna Meeting" roundtable presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov with Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Georges Bartoli, French political observer; Karol Szyndzielorz, Polish television commentator and writer for ZYCIE WARSZAWY, and (Rene Aiberson), Netherlands television news editor and commentator]

[Excerpts] [Zubkov] Vienna, capital of Austria, will soon witness the opening of another meeting of representatives of the CSCE member countries. Here in the Hofburg Palace the delegations of the 33 European states, the United States and Canada will continue their collective talks on the search for paths toward disarmament, detente and the development of cooperation. [passage omitted]

Eleven years have passed since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. What is the nature of the Helsinki process? What have these 11 years shown, and what have they produced? What joys and what difficulties have been encountered? What hopes, and what disappointments?

Here to talk with us about all these things is Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the Committee for European Security and Cooperation and of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Well, then, Lev Nikolayevich: What is the Helsinki process?

[Tolkunov] It is a unique phenomenon in the development not only of postwar Europe, but of the whole postwar world.

The essence of the Helsinki process is that on the basis of the experience of postwar Europe general principles were drawn up for mutual relations among states with different social systems. Incidentally — and this is most important — those 10 principles were reflected in our constitution adopted in 1977.

[Zubkov] And we are the only country to have embodied those principles in our constitutions?

[Tolkunov] Yes, and by doing so, we stressed both the vitality of those prinicples and their importance. Of course, Helsinki could not have ushered in some golden age of unclouded relations in our continent. But despite the resistance of certain forces much has caught on and survived.

On 4 November the next meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Helsinki process opens in Vienna. The Reykjavik experience will definitely be felt in the Austrian capital. Europe has not been a detached observer of that meeting, which has been of direct interest to all European people. [passage omitted]

[Zubkov] How have the European public and the leaderships of the Euopean countries reacted to the outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik?

[Tolkunov] I must say that on the whole the results of the Reykjavik meeting have been received in West Europe with considerable alarm. They have shown that the Washington administration is capable of sacrificing the directe interests of its allies, and that is worrying the West Europeans. In the words of the London TIMES, everyone now feels a natural disappointment that the hopes for the main, specific treaties have not been realized. But at the same time, the desire is coming to fruition in West Europe to struggle more actively for the achievement of compromises and agreements. [passage omitted]

The heart of the process is military detente. Here the West has piled up not a few obstacles. All the more important, therefore, are the results of the recently-ended Stockholm conference. They contain, as you know, a range of measures of military detente to reduce the risk of war in Europe. [passage omitted in which Bartoli, Szyndzielorz and(Aiberson) speak on the Helsinki accords and the Stockholm conference]

[Zubkov] What will be the difficulties in Vienna, and how can they be overcome?

[Tolkunov] I believe it's the actions of the United States that will constitute the main difficulty. That has been shown by the conference in Berne, where all the Eruopean countries agreed on important questions of humanitarian exchange and human rights. But the United States imposed a veto on the decisions of all the European states. The position of the U.S. Administration in Reykjavik also indicates that it is in general, against developing the process of detente. It is out to gain a definite military superiority; and in this it wants to rely on the help of its allies in West Europe. So, naturally there will be pressure on the West European allies, and this could make the whole meeting in Vienna more difficult.

But, on the other hand, the West European allies of the United States realize that the process of detente is necessary if we are to extricate ourselves from all the impasses that have been created, above all, by the arms race. We've got to break the vicious circle of the arms race. Here certain tendencies are maturing, they are very strong, and they are due, above all, to pressure from the public of the West European countries. We are seeing that the public forces of the West European countries, in West Germany, Britain, France, Italy or Spain, are raising their voice: The voice that calls for Europe that is a continent of peace, a continent of detente: A true laboratory of detente. Europe has all it needs to become that: huge material resources, the experience of history, the remarkable culture of the peoples of Europe. We have the potential for further rapprochement and mutual enrichment. Thus, of course, the continent of Europe, it if really does become a continent of detente, will give a powerful impetus to the improvement of relations in the world as a whole.

[Zubkov] Lev Nikolayevich, there has been a preliminary meeting in Vienna, which has decided the agenda of this meeting of representatives of [words indistinct] states and laid down the procedure for the conference. Now, are there any innovations in how the conference will be conducted; and what, at least in outline, is the agenda?

[Tolkunov] The agenda is determined by the provisions of the Helsinki accords. So there will be discussion of all the questions, of military detente, and of relations in the economic sphere, science and technology, and in the humanitarian sphere. All three kets of the Helsinki accords will be on the agenda.

[Zubkov] What are known as the baskets? The three sections?

[Tolkunov] The three sections, yes. So I believe the backdrop for seeking compromises, rational compromises in the interests of the peoples of Europe, does exist in Vienna. Everything depends, of course, on the political will. That has been shown by the whole Helsinki process, the fact that we've been able to surmount the greatest difficulties in its way. It is also shown by the desire of the peoples of Europe -- this turning-point in international relations -- to do everything possible to ensure that the impulses of detente should proceed from Europe to all the continents. It's difficult at present to determine the time-scale, just as it was difficult to determine the time-scale of the conference in Madrid. As you know, it lasted for about 3 years. Let us hope that in Vienna the representatives of the European countries will decide the questions in a shorter time. Time won't wait.

[Zubkov] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said at his press conference in Reykjavik, the time has come for action.

[Tolkunov] Time for action. Time won't wait. That's the main thing. This is especially important for the continent of Europe, which, as I said, today has the biggest accumulation of weapons of all sorts, especially at the very heart of Europe, in its center. [passage omitted]

[Zubkov] So Vienna is preparing for the great meeting of the representatives of 35 states. From Helsinki to Madrid, and from Madrid to Vienna. These are not just years; this is not just a major event. Today there is a new way of political thought. This is a time of resolute efforts and specific actions.

The Vienna meeting can and must make its contribution to shaping a comprehensive system of international security and creating a healthier world climate.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES COPENHAGEN PEACE PARLEY

PM281625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Article by Ye. Silin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation: "Reykjavik Viewed From Copenhagen"]

[Text] Representatives of the peace-loving public of most countries on all continents of the world took part in the Copenhagen world congress dedicated to International Peace Year. Nevertheless, since the congress was held in a European capital, the Europeans formed one of the largest regional groups there and their voice made a great impression. What was the center of attention? It is not hard to guess that the representatives of the European public were concerned most of all with the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

It is common knowledge that the Reykjavik meeting produced complex results. Naturally, the verdicts of the Europeans gathered in Copenhagen reflected the very broad range of feelings and opinions evoked by Reykjavik among diverse public and political circles in Europe. Furthermore, those verdicts underwent a noticeable evolution during the 5 days of the congress as people received more and more truthful information about what actually happened in Reykjavik. The intensive reciprocal exchange of opinions on Reykjavik played a great role. Representatives of the Soviet public took an active part in the discussion on those questions. Some of those representatives were also in Reykjavik during the summit. Representatives of the U.S. and some West European peace movements were also there. Thus, the discussion on Reykjavik began as early as the first plenary session at the congress opening and continued in virtually all the discussion centers and forums, at the press center, at numerous bilateral meetings, and in the congress lobby.

The Europeans were able to give the most concentrated expression of their position on the Reykjavik meeting's results at the special forum devoted to European security and cooperation problems and at the press conference on the theme "The View of the European Public's Representatives on Reykjavik." I should like to share my impressions of those discussions in particular.

The participants in the Copenhagen congress from the European countries made no secret of the fact that their first feeling at the reports from Reykjavik was one of profound disappointment at the historic opportunity missed there to resolve the problems of eliminating the threat of nuclear war by radically reducing and subsequently completely eliminating the nuclear arsenals on our continent and throughout the world, problems which most worry Europe. But before our eyes this feeling of bitterness and disappointment gave way to serious reflections on the responsibility of each side for creating the situation and on Europe's role in the struggle to realize the potential for agreements which really materialized in Reykjavik, agreements which on the eve of the meeting the Europeans could only dream about as a very distant prospect.

Who produced these encouraging proposals in Reykjavik? Who persistently sought a practical solution of complex problems there taking account of the fears of the other side and its allies? In Copenhagen Europeans with the most diverse ideological views and political allegiances noted that it was Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev who pursued that line in Reykjavik.

No one tried to dispute the fact that the U.S. President went to the meeting empty-handed or with a set of old proposals which had already brought the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms to deadlock.

"Many people in France were surprised at M.S. Gorbachev's abundance of constructive proposals and welcomed them," Professor (Zh. Astr), the well known political scientist, said at the press conference. "R. Reagan bears the responsibility for the missed opportunities."

"The SDI is the main obstacle to the realization of the peoples' hopes for nuclear disarmament. This is a great tragedy for mankind. The 'Star Wars' program will not protect the British people from the threat of annihilation," is the opinion of Labor Party MP E. Roberts. "The United States ignores Europe's interests, it is egging Europe on to increase its ruinous military spending and to adopt a strategy which poses a danger to the European peoples' existence," believes F. Ooijen, a member of parliament of the Dutch Labor Party.

At the same time it is important to note that for the Europeans assembled in Copenhagen it was no longer sufficient to determine who has the truth on their side or, perhaps more conveniently for some people, the bulk of the truth. The discussions showed that the main obstacle to reaching agreement in Reykjavik, that is to say, the U.S. "Star Wars" program, placed most keenly before the inhabitants of Europe the question of their contribution to surmounting this obstacle and to clearing away the blockages on the path of ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

You may ask: What is the European population's attitude to the U.S. "Star Wars" plans? During the congress there was quite a lot of evidence that the majority of Europeans condemn and reject these plans. The majority, but not all. The discussion participants highlighted the stepping up of cooperation between the West German and U.S. military-industrial complexes. The military monopolies of a number of NATO countries are urging their governments to step up their political and scientific-technical collaboration in implementing the U.S. SDI plan. The West European press organs which serve their interests attacked the Reykjavik meeting even before it began, just like those peodple across the Atlantic who even now continue to criticize R. Reagan for agreeing to go to Reykjavik and who praise him solely because he "found within himself the strength to say 'no' to M.S. Gorbachev's proposals."

The struggle against SDI and its European versions is developing most keenly in Western Europe right now in the light of the Reykjavik results. "Until now we somewhat underestimated the significance of this struggle," representatives of the FRG Green Party admitted during a lobby discussion.

Prevent the militarization of space and insist on the complete cessation of nuclear tests — that is the common factor in the different opinions expressed in Copenhagen on the Reykjavik results not only by Europeans but by virtually all the participants in the congress who signed the Copenhagen appeal to support these demands, an appeal formulated by representatives of the antiwar organisations of the "Delhi Six" -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden.

The participants in the Copenhagen congress compared two important international events — the Reykjavik meeting and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe — when speaking about the potential which exists but which has still not been fully used by the Europeans to influence the positive solution of questions of vital importance to them.

R. de Gendt from Belgium, a leader of the international Catholic organization Pax Christi and a member of the Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated that Stockholm's positive results will make it possible to better highlight the approaches to realizing the positive plans outlined in Reykjavik. "It is necessary,": he said, "for Europe's public forces to campaign even more energetically and in unison for the convening of a summit which would yield concrete results, primarily with regard to ending all nuclear tests and preventing the arms race in space."

It is true that initially not all our interlocutors understood the interconnection between our far-reaching and large-scale nuclear disarmament plans and the demands to tighten up the ABM Treaty procedures. E. Sandberg, representative of the "World Federalists" organization from Norway, expressed the wish, for example, that the problem of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe be resolved separately in isolation from the tasks of preventing an arms race in space. He was given the convincing answer: The readiness expressed by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik to accept a mutual 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear arms in all components of the triad they form, the complete elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and the reduction to 100 warheads of the potential of the medium-range missiles located in the Asian part of the USSR and on the U.S. territory — all this without taking account of the British and French nuclear forces and the forward-based U.S. facilities capable of reaching USSR territory -- represents such an important and global movement toward the wishes of the United States and its allies that the implementation of these proposals would be inconceivable without the most reliable verification [kontrol] of their implementation and without guarantees that new threats would not be created to our country's security by means of arms in space.

It should be noted that this logic underlying the package of Soviet proposals in Reykjavik was understood and supported by the majority of the congress participants, who were more concerned with the question of how to persuade the U.S. Administration and some of its West European allies to renounce the implementation of the "Star Wars" plan — the main brake to progress on the path of nuclear disarmament.

Many people believe that the Europeans can work toward realizing their own aspirations if they learn to speak with their own voice and if they manage, as Polish Professor M. Dobrosielski noted, to formulate a common European approach to these problems as a whole.

Reykjavik and Stockholm in their own special way showed Europeans that the main present-day problems concerning them can be resolved. All it needs is work for the security of all through the efforts of all interested sides. Copenhagen undoubtedly contributed to a realization of that truth by a wide range of European public forces.

U.S. REDUCES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN BUDGET

LD281959 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- By TASS Commentator Vladimir Matyash:

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported today that the U.S. State Department had notified U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, after protacted altercations and long delays, that the United States would contribute 100 million dollars to the U.N. 1986 budget, less than half of what it is obliged to pay under the Charter.

The U.S. liabilities to the international organization now exceed 210 million dollars, making that country the biggest defaulter in what concerns paying fixed contributions to the U.N. budget.

Washington's failure to honor its financial commitments is an attempt to impair the prestige of the international forum and hamstring its efforts to fulfil the principal tasks defined in the U.N. Charter, which are to maintain and preserve the universal peace.

Political, diplomatic and financial blackmail against the United Nations has long become part of an all-out war Washington has declared on that organization in a bid to force changes in its position on the key proposals of the times, in the first place the problems of war and peace.

Each time the United States dislikes U.N. decisions, it takes sanctions against "disobedient" countries and threatens financial punishment against the United Nations itself.

Over the years the United States has more than once attempted to turn the United Nations into a "vote machine", subordinate it to its dictates and use it in the anti-communist "crusade" proclaimed by the present administration.

The results of the last sessions of the U.N. General Assembly show that vast majority of the 159 U.N. member countries demonstrating a firm resolve and political will to counter the aggressive policies of militarist quarters led by the United States and prevent a nuclear disaster.

Opposing such efforts, Washington has often found itself in isolation.

This is the reason behind its angry vituperations against the United Nations.

In the White House they cannot put up with many U.N. countries, most notably developing ones, supporting Soviet proposals for preventing a nuclear war.

The "Star Peace" idea has proved much more appealing to the United Nations than "Star Wars". Each similar affront irritates the White House.

Despite all difficulties and obstructions, the United Nations has been able to make and is continuing to make a useful contribution to common efforts to maintain the peace and ensure international security.

'SUPERHAWKS' BEHIND RECENT DIPLOMATIC EXPULSIONS

LD281440 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Washington the United States will begin replacing many of its diplomats in Moscow and Leningrad with American mechanics, electricians, cooks, and other support personnel to keep the embassy and the consulate functioning. Washington's diplomatic war with Moscow seems to be over. Last Thursday Charles Redman of the State Department said both countries should put it behind and concentrate on more important things. Sources in the State Department have told some American reporters that the expulsion of large numbers of Soviet diplomatic staff had been suggested by a group of superhawks in the White House. They were identified as CIA Director William Casey, Attorney General Edwin Meese, and White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan. Let's hit those commies hard -- this is what their bare-knuckle approach was all about.

Their diplomatic war against the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated that there is no way the United States can harm this country without shooting itself in the foot. Comments in Western Europe suggest that the United States Administration handled the whole thing as gracefully as that proverbial elephant in the china shop. And this could be funny if it weren't so dangerous to have influential people in the White House being so hopelessly behind the times, so desperate obsolete in their perception of foreign policy, and so completely out of date on the burning issues of bilateral relations.

SDI SPENDING STARVES CIVILIAN PROJECTS

PM281535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Andrey Tolkunov commentary: "Dismal Prospects"]

[Text] In the search for additional means for the U.S. Administration's various programs, the President of that country was recently forced to raise the ceiling of the state debt to astronomical heights -- $2.3 trillion. Therefore, during the years the present master of the White House has been in power, it has more than doubled! And the federal budget deficit has reached record proportions, now standing in excess of $200 billion.

Economic indicators also fail to offer any comfort, showing, as they do, that the American economy is creeping into a stagnation phase -- the herald of crisis. According to figures just released in Washington, the country's gross national product only increased by 2.4 percent in the third quarter in annual terms. The number of bankruptcies and of farmers being ruined is growing with breathtaking speed.

So the last propaganda illusions of "Reaganomics" -- the White house socioeconomic policy which was supposedly going to bring prosperity to the American people -- are evaporating. The main reason it failed to work was that its authors tried to do two incompatible things: improve the country's economic life and, through forcing the pace of militarization, sharply increase unproductive military expenditure. Thus, since 1980 appropriations for arms purchases have doubled, while outlays on military research work have increased by 80 percent and on expanding bases and other similar installations, by 95 percent.

Programs to modernize civilian sectors and develop cities have literally been pared down to the bare bones, not to mention aid for the poor and the aged -- all to please the military and industrial complex. The buildup in military expenditure has caused the loss of a million jobs in civilian industrial sectors -- this is the conclusion reached by a report prepared by the consultative firm "Employment Research Associates."

Orienting the economy and science toward the Pentagon in this one-sided way is not only leading to crisis phenomena within the country but also to the loss of American competitiveness in the world capitalist market. Thus, the U.S. deficit in foreign trade in civilian goods created on the basis of the latest technology will soon reach $2 billion.

This is why many specialists are warning the administration against the next hasty militarist step -- the development [razvertyvaniye] of large-scale programs within the framework of the President's "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). "SDI will do a great disservice to American industry. it will channel our energy and abilities into the military sphere at a time when civilian industry is so in need of them," economist L. Thurow warns.

The White House, however, clearly has no intention of heeding the voice of common sense. Despite the fact that entire regions are falling into a socioeconomic decline and one enterprise after anaother is closing down, the administration has nevertheless refused to give $15 million in aid to the steel industry, which is in a very serious condition. But as part of the SDI program various electronic and aerospace companies and scientific centers are to receive up to $30 billion in the near future for research for exclusively military purposes.

Where will these allocations come from? Naturally, in the search for means for new nuclear-space programs the state debt will once again increase, the federal budget deficit will once again soar, and yet another aid program for a Pennsylvanian steel worker or a farmer from Iowa will be cut.

These are fairly dismal prospects for the American people, when SDI -- by no means ready to "save" Americans from a nuclear strike -- is already today killing people's hopes on earth for a better.

SAC CHIEF CITES PLAN TO DEPLOY ICBM'S ON TRAINS

LD271909 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 27 TASS -- The commander of the Strategic Air Command of the United States, General John T. Chain, Jr., has stated the need to build another 50 MX Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles and deploy them on trains that would travel the nation in times of tension.

In an interview published by THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper he pointed out that the missiles could not be detected from space or the ground while in motion, could be fired with accuracy and could be deployed largely on existing trains and tracks.

Congress is known to have already endorsed the construction of MX missiles. If the general's plan is accepted, their number will grow to total 100.

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out in this connection that two of the new missiles have been deployed at F.E. Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming, with another eight to be deployed there before the end of the year.

The newspaper draws attention to the fact that MX missiles are only part of a programme being implemented by the Reagan administration to modernise U.S. strategic forces.

The modernisation programme envisages, in particular, the creation of a fleet of B-1 strategic bombers which have already begun coming into force, and Trident-2 submarine-launched D-5 International Ballistic Missiles.

ORGANIZATION, OPERATION OF 'SPY SATELLITES' PROGRAM

PM240957 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[G. Polskoy article: "Behind Triple Doors"]

[Text] All office doors in the Pentagon are numbered and indicate who works there. For example, one of these doors has the number 4c-956, below which there is a plate which reads: "Colonel Paul Fowlie, Jimmy D. Hill."

But do not be deceived, for behind this door there is another, second door with two locks: a concealed lock and a combination lock. However, let us try to imagine that we nevertheless succeed in surmounting this double barrier. And then, behind the second door, you will quite unexpectedly find yourself in a long corridor leading to a top secret organization which virtually no one has heard of even in the United States itself: the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO).

Retired Admiral Stansfield Turner, former CIA director, gave the following answer to questions put by persistent correspondents regarding the reality of this secret institution's existence: "I cannot admit that we have a National Reconnaissance Office — even if we do." But official government representatives totally deny its existence. It does exist nevertheless and, as the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE claims, it has "The largest budget of all(!) the reconnaisance organs." What is this mysterious organization?

— In August 1960, Air Force Captain Harold Mitchell took off in a fighter plane from an airfield in the Hawaiian Islands on an unusual, top-secret mission; to pick up a capsule calling "from the sky" containing photographic film. It had been dropped by one of the first American spy satellites, "Discoverer." With the aid of a special triangular net the pilot succeeded in picking up the capsule. Several days later CIA director Allen Dulles called in his new assistant Richard Bissell. "It is time," he said, "to make administration of the American space reconnaissance program official, albeit secret." On 25 August 1960 the so-called "unannounced" decision was taken to organize the National Reconnaissance Office, which was made responsible for directing all spy-satellite flights. General control over the activities of the NRO was given to the CIA director and the defense secretary.

As for as Paul Fowlie and Jimmy D. Hill, they are real people. They are with the Pentagon but work in the NRO: the former in charge of its staff and the latter managing its budget.

The pattern of NRO work has also crystallized. first the so-called Commirex (Committee for Requirements and Exploitation) examines requests made by the CIA, the National Security Agency, the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Department of Defense, certain categories of troops, and the State Department regarding reconnaissance operations and decides the choice of objective and order of priority. Then the request formulated by Commirex is sent to the NRO. Here specialists decide, for example, when and where to use the powerful cameras on the spy satellites, at which altitude to conduct the reconnaissance operation, and so forth.

All this information is sent to a spy-satellite control station at Sunnyvale (California). Here, at the intersection of Highways 101 and 237, there is a vast cubic building well known among U.S. intelligence workers as the "blue cube." It houses the "nerve center" which directs the entire fleet of spy satellites flying at different altitudes above the earth and on different orbits. The process of directing them is done with the aid of eight tracking stations scattered across the whole world. The "blue cube" also receives information from the space spies. In 1984 alone the "cube" received 160,000 reports from spy satellites. It has a staff of more than 2,000. However, since feverish work began in the United States to create [sozdaniye] SDI with space-based elements, new people have appeared in the "blue cube" who are now engaged in creating [sozdaniye] killer satellites...

But let us return to the organization of NRO work. And so, one copy of the assignment from Commirex, indicating the list of objectives to be spied on from space and their order and priority, is sent, as we have already said, to the "blue cube."

A second copy is sent to a vast concrete building, which is also virtually without windows, situated in one of Washington's quiet areas -- the Navy Yard. This houses another important subdivision of the NRO, the so-called National Center for the Interpretation of Photographs. And it is here that the capsules from space containing photographic film are sent. After the film has bee developed it is shown on huge screens to reconnaissance specialists who are trying to pinpoint objectives requested by Commirex. If, for example, a successful shot has been taken of a tank with a new gun that interests the military, the reconnaissance specialist presses the corresponding button and the computer-controlled lens enlarges the detail still further...

The photographic reconnaissance program under the code name "Key Hole" consists of three separate satellite systems. There is the short range KH-8 satellite which photographs targets on earth from altitudes of 145-400 kilometers and then drops a capsule containing the photographic material. The KH-11 flies in a polar orbit. The photographs obtained are less clear-cut than those produced by the KH-8, but on the other hand -- thanks to a multispectral scanning device -- the photograph of the target is immediately transmitted to earth. And finally, the largest satellites, KH-12, are intended for flying at high altitudes but, if necessary, they can drop to a lower altitude to take photographs. The length of time thes spy satellites can remain in space varies -- from 8-9 months up to several years. The images of the targets sent from space are received in a large concrete building in Fort Belvoir, near Washington, officially known as the "Center for the Analysis and Testing of Electronic Defense Communications." Another seven stations are located in various parts of the world. In particular, the largest of these stations -- Pine Gap -- is located in central Australia, close to Alice Springs. This station, like another -- in (Narrangar) -- a desert in the state of South Australia -- receives signals from spy satellites in outer space.

The spy satellites are launched into space with the aid of "Titan-2" and "Titan-34d" rockets and reusable space craft like the "Shuttle." After the "Challenger" space craft disaster and the explosion of the "Titan-34d" rocket (together with a KH-11 spy satellite worth $800 million), an extremely tense situation has taken shape in the NRO. The unfavorable state of affairs in American space equipment has not only unseated SDI propagandists but has also cast doubt on the whole idea of its creation [sozdaniye], because equipment far more complex than the "Shuttle" or "Titan" will be required to put this idea into practice.

But why create this cumbersome "Key Hole" system at all? Does the USSR really pose a threat to anyone? [paragraph continues]

Has the Soviet Union not pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Has the USSR not demonstrated time and again its peaceable nature and respect for international norms? No; all these "key holes" are necessary to the American military not at all for the purpose of defense but in order to prepare for a first strike against the USSR.

And so, the U.S. NRO has developed into a powerful subdivision of the gigantic U.S. espionage department which ensures the implementation of the imperialist policy of neoglobalism. Former U.S. President Lyndon Johnson once said: "The British ruled the seas and led the world. We have ruled the air and been the leaders of the free world since we established this supremacy. Now the position will be taken by whoever rules in space."

In full accordance with this theory, so dangerous to the cause of peace, the Pentagon aspires to a "position of strength" in space, having lost hope of gaining this position on earth. However, there is no doubt that reason, the progressive forces of mankind, and the USSR's successes in the peaceful development of space will create a strong barrier in the path of the space knights of the cloak and dagger.

REAGAN SIGNS BILL ON INTELLIGENCE SERVICE FUNDING

LD282346 Moscow TASS in English 2336 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 29 TASS -- President Reagan has signed the Congress-endorsed bill on appropriations for the activities of secret services and U.S. intelligence operations in fiscal year 1987.

Concrete funds and their recipients are classified.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, the annual budget of U.S. intelligence bodies has increased in recent years up to 25,000 million dollars.

NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER TOOL FOR 'IMPERIAL AMBITIONS'

LD251815 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- By TASS analyst Vasiliy Kharkov

A new atomic aircraft-carrier, one of the biggest in the United States, joined the American Navy in a ceremony on Saturday.

The 15th aircraft-carrier was named after Theodore Roosevelt who, being the U.S. President at the beginning of the century, proclaimed the "big stick" policy.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who saw the U.S. role as that of a policeman in the Western Hemisphere. The current American Administration has turned the expansionist legacy into its military-strategic credo.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, addressing the ceremony, said that the new aircraft-carrier would contribute to implementing the U.S. naval strategy. This "forward-based" strategy, he said, was aimed at projecting U.S. naval presence to the remotest parts of the globe.

The strike aircraft-carrier groups constitute one of the tools in implementing the imperial ambitions of Washington which is prepared to proclaim whole regions — the Pacific Ocean or the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf or the Caribbean — as zones of American interests.

While escalating the naval presence in these regions, Washington is seeking to use it as a means of pressure on sovereign nations, for maintaining and whipping up tension around the world.

Suffice it to recall that the Pentagon conducted only this year eight naval exercises of a clearly provocative character off the Libyan shores.

Being the core of the U.S. nuclear-missile strategy in the Asian-Pacific region, the 7th American Fleet is also fulfilling another function, that of promoting the establishment of a bloc patterned on NATO in the Far East.

Washington is seeking to transform its bilateral relations with Japan and South Korea into a new tripartite military-political group that would also include other countries in the region.

In torpedoing the U.N. decision to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the U.S. is creating a network of bases along its perimeter for its gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces" centered on Diego Garcia Island.

The instigation of the naval arms race is only enhancing the military threat. That is why the struggle for curbing militarist activity at seas and oceans is an integral part of the efforts directed at averting the nuclear threat.

The Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and many non-aligned nations strongly oppose the militarization of the ocean. The USSR has come up with a set of practical measures on all issues in this sphere.

A number of resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly call for talks on curbing naval activity, reducing naval arms and spreading confidence-building measures to seas and oceans.

Washington, however, responds to the appeal by launching new atomic aircraft-carriers.

U.S. MEDIA VIEW EXCHANGE WITH 'ILL WILL'

LD280332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Commenting on the speech by Comrade Gorbachev on Soviet television last week, the foreign mass media are devoting attention to his proposal for the exchange of information. For our latest news commentry, Vitaliy Sobolev is at the microphone:

[Sobolev] The attention of our Western colleagues to this proposal is understandable; this concerns their sphere of activity. It is also understandable why there is so much — well, let us say — ill will in their attention. It is a sociologically established fact how little people in the West — especially Americans — know about our country. The information that they receive is ludicrously distorted.

For example, even among tourists -- that is people especially interested in our country -- those can be found who only found out about the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions having stepped onto Soviet soil.

The distorting mirror in which the Reykjavik meeting is being shown to the public in the West is well known. As for knowledge, then it is drawn from films like "Red Dawn," "Rocky," or right now a television film serial "America" that the Soviet occupation of the United States is being prepared. Among other horrors, it shows long lines of Americans waiting for eggs and cucumbers. Evidently, the authors only consider lines at labor exchanges and soup kitchen normal in the civilized world. In this case, the cucumbers are meant to play a gloomy role in order to impart plausibility in the eyes of the prepared viewer to a misanthropic imagination. In the department of halftruths, which are frequently worse than plain lies, our Western colleagues have gotten into this habit using the monopoly over information.

Americans have dozens of times fewer opportunities to see Soviet films and read Soviet authors than we do U.S. ones. Only 3-5 percent of the radio sets in the United States can receive shortwave, on which Moscow radio is broadcast. The United States is not accessible to long wave, while VOA transmitters are situated on foreign territory not far from Soviet borders. By proposing to level out the opportunities in the exchange of information, Comrade Gorbachev pointed in his speech to the great danger of the fact that Americans are ill-informed about our country and its foreign policy.

Right now the matter of their knowing the truth is taking on an exceptional significance. But it would appear that the United States is becoming an increasingly closed society. Minor Washington functionaries are demanding that they should even be granted time on Soviet radio stations in response to the Soviet proposal. In exchange, they say the USSR would be able to gain advertising time on U.S. commercial radio stations. Patently, on the signal of those in the West who zealously support freedom of opinion and press, they have started expressing dissatisfaction concerning the Soviet proposal for the exchange of information. Having grown used to working in the semidarkness of lack of information and ignorance, they do not want people to become more aware of their improper goals.

CONGRESS APPROVES FUNDS FOR RIAS TV STATION

LD280950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0230 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The United States is planning to implement a new large-scale campaign of sabotage against the European socialist countries. These plans have already taken shape following approval by the U.S. Congress of a White House request for a budget allocation of $12 million this financial year to construct a RIAS [Radio in American Sector] television station in West Berlin. In a special statement published here, Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, which acts as official Washington's main propaganda mouthpiece, expresses "profound gratitude" to Congress for giving life to the long-discussed plans to create such a television station in Eastern Europe. The station will disseminate purposeful U.S. propaganda to the socialist countries of the European Continent.

U.S. DELAYS VISA FOR DELEGATE TO UN MEETING

LD241138 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- The latest issue of the "ZA RUBEZHOM" (Life Abroad) weekly carries an article by Boris Paveltsev headlined "Pinpricks and Ambitious Claims." The article says:

The U.S. Administration is proud of its "unrestrained" freedom-loving most of all. It is a zealous champion of freedom in all areas -- human contacts, cultural exchanges, and so on and so forth. True, events more often than not bear out that the notion of freedom in Washington is, to put it mildly, somewhat unorthodox.

Follows one little example. International news analysts from various countries of the world have come together at a "round-table" in New York on these days to exchange their views on the U.N. activities. The meeting was sponsored by the Public Information Department of the U.N. Secretariat. Dr. sc. (history) Vladimir Iordanskiy, deputy editor-in-chief of the "Life Abroad" weekly, has been invited to participate in the meeting from the Soviet Union.

The public information department did not confine itself to an invitation. It has also taken practical steps to enable the Soviet journalist to participate in the "round table" meeting. First, on September 25, then on October 16 it sent telegrams to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow requesting that the Soviet participant in the meeting be granted a visa.

That was all in vain. The visa has not been denied, but it has not been granted within the necessary time either.

There is nothing extraordinary, in itself, about that case. It is just one of the episodes in the pinprick policy, which the U.S. Embassy in Moscow pursues with such apparent pleasure via-a-vis Soviet public.

Another thing is interesting. It turns out, in the opinion of the U.S. Administration, that the U.N. Secretariat is not free to invite for its events persons, who, for some considerations, are unwelcome to Washington. Apparently, the U.S. Administration claims the right to control the initiatives of the guiding bodies of the United Nations Organisation.

And this is important. Those who set high store by the international role of the United Nations cannot put up with such outrageous claims.

RETURNED EXILES CRITICIZE U.S. WAY OF LIFE

LD282038 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 28 Oct 86

["Fleeing From the Statue of Liberty" -- TASS item identifier]

[Excerpt] Moscow October 28 TASS -- News analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The great Russian writer Ivan Turgenev once said that Russia can manage without each of us while each of us will never manage without her.

These words invariably come to my mind when I learn about the return of yet another "has been". Mikhail Gorokhovskiy, born in Soviet Ukraine, spent abroad almost nine years ("No", he specifies, "exactly 5,020 days"). An ordinary driver, maybe he never knew these lines from Turgenev but in Washington he would come to the Soviet Embassy with a poster reading "One can live without one's father or mother, but life is impossible without one's motherland".

After experiencing all the "unlimited possibilities" of the American way of life — unemployment, exploitation, rightlessness and cruelty — Mikhail Gorokhovskiy was permitted by the Soviet authorities to return to his homeland.

Israel Glikman, a former resident of the Black Sea port of Odessa, was met at Mosocw's Sheremetyevo Airport by his wife and nephew. His daughter could not come because of her two small children. Glikman did not have any grandchildren twelve years ago when he was leaving for Israel and than on to the United States. "How right was my wife Sonya when she flatly refused to go with me", he said.

Aleksandr Belikin arrived on the same flight from New York after ten years in the United States, or "ten years in prison" as he described them.

Human lives, difficult human lives. These people did not leave the Soviet Union for the sake of unifying families. Many of them, like Glikman, left without their wives and children. The promises of Western propaganda made them giddy. Many, like Gorokhovskiy and Belikin, lost their families in the West.

Why had they left the Soviet Union? "I fell for Zionist propaganda and lost my senses," says Gorokhovskiy. "He gave in to the persuasions of a relative and was deceived by him", said Glikman's wife.

But that is only a part of the story. It is not by chance that only on finding themselves in the West, in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty that these people had really come to appreciate what they had in the Soviet Union, took for granted and did not appreciate: genuine rights, and not just rights on a piece of paper, to work and housing, to education and medical treatment, relations of human concern and mutual assistance. They took it all for granted as something as natural as the air, water and the sun. "All this simply must exist in America as well which is also a land of 'unlimited opportunities,'" they reasoned.

Everything turned out to be different. This was the topic of a recent press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Washington held by former Soviet citizens who were permitted to return home. They spoke at length and in detail but the coverage of this press conference in the American press was very scant and limited mostly to words about nostalgia, about a longing for friends and relatives, birch trees and the Black Sea. For the American press to quote the words of the participants in the press conference about the cruelty of the "free" society, its hypocricy, the money cult and abasement of the individual would be tantamount to passing sentence on that society which, incidentally, is capable of wrecking the lives not only of those who have grown up in a different social enviornment.

The Western propaganda is now trying to hold these people responsible for their recovery of sight and presenting them as good-for-nothings incapable of finding a place for themselves in the world of free enterprise. [passage omitted]

TASS: PRC ACCUSES U.S. OF 'CRUDE INTERFERENCE'

LD280735 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 28 TASS -- Addressing a briefing held in Beijing for foreign and Chinese newsmen, a spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry accused the USA of crude interference in China's home affairs. He said that in adopting amendments the other day on the import-export banking law, the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate listed the Xizang (Tibet) autonomous region of the PRC as a "state". In that connection, he stressed, "we are expressing our indignation and evaluating that as crude interference in the PRC's home affairs."

PRC BALLET GROUP'S TOUR 'VERY SUCCESSFUL'

OW271303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The Chinese Central Ballet Group's performance tour in Moscow is very successful. The Chinese ballet dancers gave a performance at the 6,000-seat Great Hall of the Kremlin. During their last evening in Moscow, they presented a short dance drama based on the well-known Soviet song "Night Over Moscow Suburbs."

TRADE FIRM SIGNS POWER EQUIPMENT PACT WITH PRC

LD241659 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 24 TASS — The Soviet foreign trade association Energomachexport and the Chinese state company for technology imports today singed here documents for the supply of Soviet-made power equipment with a total capacity of 2.1 million kilowatts for four Chinese heat power stations. That contract, signed under a long-term agreement between the Governments of the USSR and China for 1986-1990, is the largest contract for Soviet supplies of machinery and equipment to the People's Republic in the past few years. It is a landmark in the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The signing ceremony was attended by Li Peng, a member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China and deputy premier of the Council of State, the heads of a number of China's ministries and departments, and also by Oleg Troyanovskiy, the Soviet Union's ambassador to China.

AGREEMENT TO HELP BUILD POWER LINES IN PRC

PM281421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRC-USSR"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct — In accordance with an intergovernmental agreement, the Soviet Union will help the PRC to construct two new power lines.

The contracts signed between the two sides envisage supplies of Soviet equipment and materials for the construction of transformer substations and 500 kilovolt power lines. One will link a number of cities in northeast China, the other will link Shanxi Province to the city of Wutianjin. The total length of the lines will be 1,250 km.

ISVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE CONSULTATIONS

PM271337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Tokyo']

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Oct -- M.S. Kapitsa, the Soviet Government's special representative and USSR deputy foreign minister, and N.N. Solovyev, USSR ambassador to Japan, met today with T. Kuranari, Japanese foreign minister, and set out the Soviet assessment of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

The Soviet side stressed that the meeting in the Icelandic capital was an exceptionally important event in international life. At that meeting the Soviet Union emphasized the urgent problems of world politics, such as ending the arms race and nuclear disarmament. A whole package of major measures was placed on the negotiating table which, if adopted, would mark the beginning of a new, nuclear-free era in mankind's life. This is the essence of the Soviet proposals set out by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Their implementation would signal a fundamental breakthrough in the world situation. The possibility of this is clear and real. It was noted that the position taken by U.S. President R. Reagan on the "Strategic Defense Initiative" question did not, however, permit the achievement of concrete results.

Conversations were also held with K. Yanagiya, Japanese vice foreign minister, and S. Yanai, vice foreign minister.

JAPAN-SOUTH KOREA MILITARY TIES DENOUNCED

SK290038 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] According to a foreign press report, Choe Sang-hwa, South Korean chief of Naval Operations, went to Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese chief of Naval Operations. In this connection, station commentator (Victorov) writes: although the Japan Defense Agency is keeping confidential the details of the intinerary of the high-level military envoy of the South Korean regime, one thing has been made public, that is, he will meet (Mori), chairman of the Japan's Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other military officers.

However, the objective of Choe Sang-hwa's visit is no secret. Observers view Choe Sang-hwa as visiting Japan to form a direct tie with Tokyo in the military field. Washington has long urged its allies to form such ties. Strengthening cooperation between the armed forces of Japan and South Korea is an important part of the U.S. scheme to form an aggressive triangular alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul designed to destabilize the situation of the Pacific region in the Far East.

Tokyo has long given considerable economic aid to the Chon Tu-hwan regime to help prevent its collapse. Japanese credit given to Seoul amounts to billions of dollars. Through this economic aid Japan has provided South Korea with various facilities, including electronic facilities, for military as well as civilian purposes. They have intensified relations in the defense industrial business as well. At the meetings between the Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers, among other things, the issue of Japanese participation in the development of Seoul's defense industry was discussed.

Presently over 40 Japanese defense industrial companies actively participate in equipping Chon Tu-hwan's army with technological combat machinery.

Recently, the South Korean military facilities have been frequented by officers of the so-called Japanese Self-Defense Forces. They have particpated in the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" military exercise as observers. Meanwhile, the South Korean military officers are receiving combat training at Japanese military bases.

While a new military alliance is being formed in the Far East, a loud propaganda campaign is being conducted under the pretext of a so-called threat from the north. Using the pretext of the threat from the north, the Pentagon has stationed approximately 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, in South Korea. Under the same pretext, scores of Japanese islands have been turned into Pentagon bases.

By making the territories of its allies forward bases to realize its aggressive scheme against other independent countries, the United States has transferred to its allies part of its role as military policeman of the Far East and Southeast Asia. Washington is satisfactorily watching Japan and South Korea from direct military ties. These ties exactly conform to Pentagon leader Weinberger's call for Tokyo and Seoul to join their military efforts in Asia and the Pacific region.

However, strengthening these military ties causes worries among the peace-loving social circles in the countries of Asia. The militarization of the region and the increasing danger of war in this region have been accelerated at a dangerous pace. These developments further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula and increase the threat to peace and security in this region.

ADRIANOV COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPAN MANEUVERS

LD272150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to an AFP report from Tokyo, the armed forces of the United States and Japan have started new large-scale joint maneuvers. The zone where they are taking place embraces the whole of Hokkaido Island, which is the most northerly in the Japanese archipelago, as well as a considerable part of the Pacific Ocean coast of Honshu Island. Let me give the microphone to my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov.

It is enough just to take a quick glance at a map to gain an immediate understanding of the direct proximity to Soviet borders in the Far East of the area where the latest U.S.-Japanese military exercixes have now gotten under way. Taking part in them, apart from Army units with artillery and tanks as well as major naval squadrons, are over 100 of the very latest combat aircreaft, including U.S. fighters and ground attack aircraft specially brought in from U.S. military bases in the Philippines and South Korea. Military circles in official Tokyo are clearly trying to give at least the appearance of some grounds for the militarist games that have been set up. So, for example, they point out that these are the first maneuvers by the allies to be held within the framework of the security treaty in which the three types of troops are taking part -- land, air force, and naval forces.

The aim of these exercises is, they say, to prepare the armies of Japan and the United States for joint combat exercises in conditions of so-called emergency circumstances in the Asian and Pacific region. This sort of explanation can very easily be translated into a language that all can understand. They want to represent the current militarist bustle in the north of Japan as a preparation to defend the country from the Soviet threat -- but to be sure, there is no such threat.

It is a myth invented to justify the military provocations of Washington in the Far East in order to intensify still further the tension in this part of our planet where the situation cannot fail to give rise to apprehension in connection with the actions of the United States. Suffice it to say that one of the largest U.S. military groupings is situated there. It includes over one third of a million people. The United States has 72 military bases in Japan and South Korea where mass destruction weaponry is stored. Several Japanese ports have to all intents and purposes become points of permanent registration for U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board. The ties in the militarist triangle joining Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul are becoming increasingly clear and there are plans to turn it into a more multifacted geometric figure. There are plans to assign it the role of a sort of oriential NATO.

That is the real source of the threat in the Far East. It is also felt by the Soviet Union and many other countries. But the Far East is only part of the Asia and Pacific region, where the situation remains extremely complex as a result of the adventurist policy of reactionary circles of imperialism, and primarily, of course, the United States. They aspire to transform this vast zone into a bridgehead for aggression against the forces of peace, socialism, and national liberation.

The time has now come to act to achieve a true improvement in the whole situation in the Asia and Pacific region. Here, stressed Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, what we have in mind naturally are the pressing problems of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The Soviet Union has put forward constructive proposals aimed at significant reductions in medium-range nuclear missiles sited in Asia. And this opens up new opportunities for detente. That indeed is the approach suggested by the new thinking demonstrated by the Soviet side at the Reyjavik meeting where it put forward a whole range of initiatives aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war. But it is evident that Washington is continuing to think in the old categories. Otherwise the assurances of the U.S. administration about its aspirations for peace simply do not tally with the currently deliberately thought out militarist provocations right at the very border of our country in the Far East.

KOREAN 1988 OLYMPICS ISSUE STILL UNRESOLVED

PM231009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Breaking Traditions?"]

[Excerpt] Lausanne, 17 Oct -- [Passage omitted] As already reported, the 1992 Olympics will be held in Albertville (France) for the winter games and Barcelona (Spain) for the summer games. The site of the 1994 winter games will be named in 1988. But there still remains the problem of the 1988 Summer Olympics. Many countries support the DPRK proposal to hold the games in the South and the North of the Korean peninsula -- in Seoul and Pyongyang. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) leaders have not yet resolved this problem. J.A. Samaranch said at a press conference that he is now going to meet DPRK sports leaders in Laucanne. And, as he said, a great deal will depend on this meeting. Talks have already been held three times between the IOC leaders and DPRK and South Korean representatives.

The session elected new IOC members and set up new Olympic committees within the IOC. The IOC now incorporates 164 National Olympic Committees.

MURAKHOVSKIY ATTENDS ULAANBAATAR MEETING

PM281556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct — The 31st session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was held in Ulaanbaatar 22 through 24 October. The Soviet delegation was headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the Mongolian delegation by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress as well as by agreements in principle reached during the meetings in August 1986 between M.S. Gorbavhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, the commission examined a number of topical questions connected with further developing cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia and improving its effectiveness.

The sides approved a plan for measures to fulfill the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia for the period through the year 2000. The plan is aimed at extending ties between ministries and departments, increasing their effectiveness, strengthening the thrift policy, and ensuring the most rational utilization of material and financial resources.

The session participants noted that the results of activity by joint enterprises in the area of the mining industry and railroad transport demonstrate the high effectiveness of this form of cooperation both for the Mongolian economy and for the USSR. An accord was reached on studying in 1986 questions connected with the creation of several new joint enterprises in various sectors of Mongolia's national economy to produce consumer goods. Output from these enterprises will be used in Mongolia and also supplied to eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

The commission examined progress in fulfilling the sides' commitments in the construction of facilities in Mongolia with the USSR's technical assistance in 1986-1990.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session, which took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding.

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL BEGINS VISIT

LD261457 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1412 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow 26 Oct (TASS) -- Leticia Shahani, deputy foreign affairs minister of the Republic of the Philippines, arrived in Moscow today.

CAMBODIAN CONDEMNATION OF UN RESOLUTION CITED

LD281348 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh October 28 TASS -- The intrigues of the imperialist and the reactionary forces, because of which Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations Organisation is occupied by Pol Pot men and other persons from among the Khmer counter-revolutionary emigration, deserves strong condemnation. Only the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has the right to appear as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people. This is pointed out in the commentary in the Kampuchean newspaper "PRACHEACHON" dealing with the resolution on the so-called Kampuchean issue, which was adopted at the scheduled General Assembly session last week.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has existed for eight years now, and throughout all that time a massive indoctrination of world public in anti-Kampuchean spirit built on concealing and forging facts has been going on. It is precisely as a result of this policy of the West and of some Asian states that the interests of the Kampucheans are often disregarded, as is the case with the said resolution. That document, says the publication of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, constitutes crude interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was discussed without the participation of the legitimate representatives of its people and presents the situation around the republic in a distorted light.

The attempts of the forces of imperialism and reaction at using the U.N. and other international organisations, for anti-Kampuchean propaganda cannot influence the cause of Kampuchea's historical development. Our country, says the commentary, is confidently advancing on the path of building a new society. It is based on the assistance of the friends, and has increasing support from progressive world public.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SRV -- Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi that the plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam in 1986-90 was signed there today. It provides for a considerable expansion of Soviet-Vietnamese ties in science, higher education, the theatre, films, and publishing. Each year, the Soviet Union will take 450 Vietnamese students and 160 research students into its establishments of higher education. Great help will also be given by the USSR in training teachers of Russian. Soviet theatrical groups will tour Vietnam, and Vietnamese groups will come to the USSR. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

SINGAPOREAN ENVOY CREDENTIALS -- Moscow October 28 TASS -- Chiang Hay Ding, the ambassador of the Republic of Singapore, presented his credentials to Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today. They exchanged speeches and had a conversation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 86 LD]

MORE DETAILS OF DEMICHEV SFRY ACTIVITIES

PM271439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Meetings in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct — The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today visited the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province, where it was given a cordial reception.

In Novi Sad city the delegation met with the leadership of the Provincial Assembly. Addressing the Soviet guests, D. Radic, president of the Provincial Assembly, stressed the great importance of such contacts for the further strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding and the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. He rated positively the results achieved in bilateral relations, noting the successful development of friendly ties between Vojvodina and Krasnodar Kray.

Noting that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are characterized by stability and active cooperation in many spheres, the head of the Soviet delegation [P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo] advocated that the range of that cooperation be expanded and that it be enriched with new forms. The readiness confirmed during the talks to continue deepening and improving it by joint efforts inspires the confidence that there are good prospects ahead for cooperation between us.

D. Radic familiarized the Soviet guests with the Provincial Assembly's structure and activity and with Vojvodina's socioeconomic development.

P.N. Demichev gave a report on the USSR Supreme Soviet's work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and on the Soviet state's new peace initiatives.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited the "Servo Mihal" agroindustrial combine in Zrenjanin City, acquainted itself with its production activity, and talked with workers.

Macedonia Activities

PM271646 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Oct — The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Yugoslavia on an official visit, has visited the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, where it was accorded a warm reception.

A talk took place in Skopje between the delegation and the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia Assembly. Welcoming the Soviet guests, V. Starova, chairman of the assembly, expressed satisfaction with the progressive development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, of which the strengthening ties between Macedonia and Uzbekistan form an integral part. He noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the SFRY is an important contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

The head of the delegation stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to Soviet-Yugoslav relations and the development of cooperation between republics, krays, and cities in the two countries.

The Soviet delegation was received by D. Stavrev, chairman of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia Presidency, and J. Lazaroski, chairman of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee Presidium.

There was an exchange of information on the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 27the CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. The sides stressed that the successful development of multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY and between the CPSU and the LCY accords with the vital interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. P.N. Demichev wished the communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia success in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress and the 9th League of Communists of Macedonia Congress. Noting Yugoslavia's energetic efforts in the struggle for peace, including its efforts within the framework of the nonaligned movement, he stressed that the USSR welcomes the movement's growing influence in world affairs. The head of the USSR delegation drew attention to M.S. Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television on 22 October, where the essence of the unseemly provocative campaign unleashed in the United States by the opponents of detente and disarmament is exposed.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and M.S. Gorbachev's constructive activity in favor of peace, detente, and disarmament, and noted that people in Macedonia and in Yugoslavia as a whole follow with great interest the changes taking place in the Soviet Union; they stated that everything that is now being done in the USSR is of great significance for the cause of socialism.

Returns to Moscow

LD251352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow today from Ohrid in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The delegation had been on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by Comrade Yeltsin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

Among those greeting the delegation was Lazic, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES DEPARTING BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD281913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, (TASS) — All-round Soviet-Bulgarian relations are being constantly enhanced and improved, and becoming filled with new content to the benefit of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and of their inviolable friendship. Satisfaction with this state of affairs was expressed by Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Commiteee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Dimitru Zhulev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR. Their conversation took place in Moscow today in connection with the ambassador's final depature for home.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU290908 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Oct 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 23 October V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received D. Zhulev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home.

During a conversation, a steady development and consolidation of all-round Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, strong unity between the CPSU and the BCP, and deepening traditional friendship between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples were noted with satisfaction.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy gave an account of the activity of the republic's party organizations in pursuing the line drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, to raise the effectivity of communal production, and to improve the style of work. D. Zhulev provided information on accomplishing the tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress for a qualitatively new economic growth and for the further socialist construction.

The conversation was held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS WITH CSSR'S LENART IN KIEV

LD282150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, today held a meeting with Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovakia Communist Party Central Committee, who is in Kiev. A series of questions concerned with the participation of Czechoslovak workers and specialists in construction of the Krivoy Rog oxidized ores mining and concentrating combine were examined. In the Ukrainian capital the guest visited a cybernetics institute and held a meeting with Kiev residents who had taken part in the Slovak National Uprising as well as with commanders of partisan detachments who had been active on Slovak territory during the war. He visited the area of the Chernobyl AES and held a converstion with the government commission for eliminating the consequences of the accident at the station.

Visits Chernobyl

LD282306 Prague CTK in English 2040 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Kiev Oct 28 (CTK correspondent) — Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and First secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Jozef Lenart visited today the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, accompanied by Politburo member and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Boris Kachura.

He was acquainted with work on putting the second unit into operation, and discussed with leading Soviet scientists and experts the causes of the accident. He was also informed of the practical use of the latest scientific-technological knowledge in increasing the safety of nuclear power plants in harmony with the conclusions of the recent session of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Jozef Lenart, who arrived for a three-day working visit to Ukraine yesterday, also inspected today the V.M. Glushkov Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. He was acquainted with the latest results of the institute, particularly in the development of computers of new generations, and discussed with its leading represenatives the possibilities of its cooperation with Czechoslovak partners.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

LD200936 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow Oct 19 (CTK correspondent) — Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Pavol Hrivnak and the Czech and Slovak ministers of industry, Petr Hojer and Stefan Urban, arrived here today on a working visit to the Soviet Union.

They will have talks on Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the chemical industry and survey the progress of building work done by Czechoslovak workers within the Czechoslovak share in the construction of the Ural gas complex at (Karachagansk) in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan.

GROMYKO RECEIVES GDR'S EICHLER IN KREMLIN

LD281314 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS — Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., received Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, in the Kremlin today.

During the meeting that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding both sides expressed deep satisfaction at the dynamic development of multi-faceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and the G.D.R.

It was noted that the accords reached by Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker during their meetings in April and October 1986 had given a powerful impetus to the development of the entire complex of relations between the two countries.

The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik the campaign for eliminating nuclear weapons and averting the militarization of outer space should be pursued with redoubled energy.

The bold and far-reaching proposals put forward by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states recorded in the documents of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee open up vast possibilities for that campaign, the sides stated.

The sides considered the state of and prospects for developing parliamentary contacts between the two countries. They also discussed ways for their further improvement as required by our times.

Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Vadim Loginov, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Siegfried Koerner, minister counselor of the Embassy of the G.D.R. in the U.S.S.R., were present during the meeting.

PRAVDA REPORTS JOINT DANISH DOCUMENT SIGNED

PM231407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "The Visit Continues"]

[Text] A Soviet-Danish document signing ceremony was held in the Kremlin 21 October.

N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and P. Schluter, Danish prime minister, signed:

An agreement between the governments of the USSR and Denmark eliminating double taxation of income and property;

An agreement between the governments of the USSR and Denmark on cooperation in the agro-industrial complex sphere;

A protocol complementing and clarifying the 16 June 1978 Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Industrial Cooperation between the USSR and Denmark;

And letters to be exchanged on the extension of the agreement on the development of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Denmark of 28 August 1975.

GUSEV, OTHERS SEE OFF DENMARK'S SCHLUTER

PM281550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter and his wife left the USSR on 24 October. He was in our country on an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

The guests were seen off by V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PANKIN, CHERVOV RECEIVED BY SWEDISH OFFICIALS

LD242151 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Stockholm October 24 TASS — The Soviet Union's ambassador to Sweden, Boris Pankin, and Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, a Department Chief of the General Staff of the armed forces of the USSR, who is on a visit to Sweden, had a meeting with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden and representatives of the military community of the country at the Swedish Royal Military Academy.

The Soviet officials explained the Soviet Union's viewpoint of the role and importance of Nordic Europe in the general system of European security and dwelt in detail on the new large-scale and constructive approach of the Soviet Union to questions of nuclear and space weapons, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik meeting.

Nikolay Chervov made remarks at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and gave an interview to the Swedish mass media.

BATALIN, DELEGATION MEET WITH FRG'S LAFONTAINE

LD271257 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Saarbruecken October 27 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Yuriy Batalin, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, paying a visit to West Germany at the invitation of the Bundestag, today had a meeting in Saarbruecken, the administrative centre of Saar, with Oskar Lafontaine, minister-president of Saar.

The sides discussed in a conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, international developments and cooperation between the USSR and West Germany.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik had ushered in a qualitatively new state in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. That summit demonstrated that a search for peaceful solutions, meeting the interests of the USSR and the whole of mankind, could not be discontinued but should be carried on with the vigorous assistance of all thoe forces which have an interest in real disarmament.

The USSR, he stressed, stands for the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation with West Germany in diverse fields. There are sizeable opportunities for that cooperation to grow in the spirit of goodneighbourliness. The machinery of external economic relations is being drastically restructured in the Soviety Union. It will make it possible to resolve problems quicker and to diversify forms of cooperation to the point of setting up joint companies. It is planned to establish direct contacts between immediate producers. The Soviet Union expects trade and economic contacts between the USSR and West Germany to continue to grow dynamically to the benefit of both sides.

The Saar minister-president reaffirmed the desire of his government and the people of that West German land to develop and further broaden comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation with the USSR.

Talks With Bundestag

PM281441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation in FRG"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Oct -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Yu. P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in the FRG at the invitation of the Bundestag, met on 23 October in Bonn with A. Dregger, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] parliamentary faction; H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] faction, and other representatives of the faction; W. Mischnick, chairman of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] faction; members of the "Greens" faction headed by its cochairman A. Borgmann; and H. Stercken, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission, and members of the commission.

The Soviet parliamentarians drew their interlocutors' attention to the assessment of the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik contained in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's speeches, in particular his 22 October statement on Soviet television. It was stressed that its results have made it possible to reach new qualitative levels in the struggle against nuclear weapons.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation gave a detailed explanation of the Soviet position at the meeting in Reykjavik. Displaying a high sense of responsibility to all the peoples, the Soviet side put forward major, far-reaching proposals, in particular on strengthening the ABM Treaty setup. They offer real opportunities for achieving a breakthrough in international affairs and for averting the threat of nuclear war.

But the U.S. desire, in spite of the ABM Treaty, to effect full-scale implementation of the SDI program and thus secure military superiority prevented this historic opportunity from being exploited and the Reykjavik meeting from ending with a constructive result.

The chairmen of the Bundestag factions expressed appreciation for the fact that the Soviety proposals "took account of FRG anxiety about security matters."

During the conversation with the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation H.-J. Vogel pointed to the document "On the Principles of the Creation of a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe," which was elaborated by a joint working group of the SPD faction in the Bundestag and the SED political leadership and which the SPD sees as an integral part of global and European efforts to limit nuclear arms and effect disarmament. The Soviet side gave a positive assessment of the document.

During the discussion of questions pertaining to the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe the USSR Supreme Soviety deputies explained in detail the relevant proposals put forward in Budapest by the Warsaw Pact countries. In order to implement them it is necessary to take specific steps; in particular, a working group of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries could be set up.

In connection with the upcoming third meeting in Vienna of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, both sides expressed the view that it is expedient to deepen the all-European process given a constructive approach and progress in all the areas mentioned in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. The leaders of the "Greens" faction favored the active involvement of public organizations in this process.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation head confirmed that the Soviet Union favors the stable, comprehensive development of relations with the FRG on the sound basis of the Moscow Treaty, with due consideration for security interests, and expects the FRG to adopt the same approach.

The Soviet delegation members gave the West German parliamentarians a detailed account of the major decisions taken by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government on restructuring the USSR economy and on fundamentally updating the material and technical base on the basis of scientific and technical achievements. In connection with A. Dregger's statements about West German business circles' interest in strengthening economic ties with the USSR, it was noted that the Soviet Union deems it necessary to fully exploit the advantages of international division of labor and to seek new forms of economic cooperation with the FRG, and even set up joint enterprises. During the exchange of opinions the sides agreed that the further development of contacts between the two countries' parliaments is an important contribution to improving the international situation and to develaoping political dialogue between the USSR and the FRG.

The meetings took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, in the spirit of the search for new opportunities for collaboration between the two countries in strengthening peace and deepening mutually advantageous cooperation.

DEMICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTESE OFFICIAL

LD271824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) — Today Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium received in the Kremlin a delegation from the parliament of the Republic of Malta headed by J. Buttigieg, deputy speaker of the house of representatives.

During the conversation, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of issues of Soviet-Maltese relations, as well as some topical international problems.

It was emphasized that the Soviet-U.S. summit-level meeting in Reykjavik had become an important political event in the struggle against the arms race. The Soviet Union had put on the negotiating table a package of bold proposals which made it possible to come close to the adoption of agreements which would have signified the beginning of the scrapping of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, noted Petr Demichev, the Washington administration did not turn out to be ready to reject the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR by militarizing space.

By distorting the meaning of what happened in Reykjavik, the U.S. Administration is striving to reduce to naught the possibility of accords with the USSR. In this connection the recent step by Washington toward Soviet diplomatic employees, undertaken with the obvious aim of complicating the successful continuation of the Soviet-U.S. political dialogue, is particularly demonstrative.

The outcome of the Reykjavik meeting and the events that have followed it convince one of the necessity of raising the struggle of all peace-loving forces against the nuclear threat to a new level. The USSR's proposals are a real platform for the struggle of all countries and peoples for disarmament and detente.

There was discussion of issues of the further development of the Pan-European process. In this connection the great significance of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, which had made a noticeable contribution to improving the international political climate, was emphasized. Particular attention was devoted to problems of strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

The sides positively assessed the present state of bilateral relations and expressed the confidence that the visit by the Maltese delegation would serve the further deepening of mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Malta.

Maltese Representatives Depart

LD281312 Moscow TASS In English 1239 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- Today a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Buttigieg, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, departed from Moscow. It stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official visit.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH ENVOY AT KREMLIN -- Moscow 24 Oct (TASS) -- Anders Thunborg, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Sweden, presented his credentials to Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today. After the presentation of credentials and exchanges of speeches, a friendly discussion has taken place between Pavel Gilashvili and Anders Thunborg. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1034 GMT 24 Oct 86 LD]

FURTHER ON REACTION TO BREAK IN SYRIA RELATIONS

Gerasimov Comments on Dispute

LD281457 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- "On October 24 Britain announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Syria after groundlessly accusing that country of involvement in an attempt to blow up an Israeli air liner at London's Heathrow airport," stated Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He spoke at a briefing here today for Soviet and foreign journalists. Washington too emulated this provocative step and recalled the American ambassador from Damascus, Gerasimov added.

"Proceeding from an obvious invention the British and American propaganda are trying to launch a large-scale anti-Syrian campaign and force Western Europe to copy London's unseemly action," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman went on.

It should be noted that from the very outset Syria had officially firmly stated its non-involvement in that happening in the British airport. Moreover, Gerasimov went on, this was done authoritatively and in no uncertain terms. London, however, stayed deliberately deaf to these assurances.

The question arises: Where had the British zealots of justice been when the Israeli air pirates intercepted in flight a plane with a Syrian party delegation on board and when they bombed Tunis?

It is apt to recall that it was from British airfields that American Air Force planes took off on their mission to bomb peaceful Libya, and likewise under the false pretext of combatting terrorism. Why is London silent about the fact that the Golan Heights, this native Syrian territory, have been held by the Israeli invaders for 19 years already? Here again we have an instance of double standards in the policy of the United States and Britain, Gerasimov went on.

The Soviet Union rejects terror and calls on states to cooperate effectively in totally uprooting this dangerous phenomenon, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed. But the adoption of concrete measures requires weighty evidence and not false inventions, especially when we are dealing with attempts to associate the actions of irresponsible individuals with the policy of states.

Britain's and America's actions only further aggravate the difficult situation in the Middle East. It is with concern that the Soviet Union is observing these dangerous steps taken by two permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and calls on them to display in their policy the responsibility that rests on them in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stated.

TASS on U.S. Measures

LD290001 Moscow TASS in English 2338 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 28 TASS — Larry Speakes, official spokesman of the White House, said on Tuesday that the USA was considering additional political, diplomatic and economic steps directed against Syria.

He declined to go into detail, but pointed out, however, that the administration had a set of options.

On October 24 the United States had already made a diplomatic demarche by withdrawing the U.S. ambassador from Damascus. At the same time, the White House stated its full support for the provocative action of Britain which had announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Syria.

As is clear from pronouncements by U.S. officials, the Washington administration intends to increase pressure to bear on its European allies soon, urging them to toughen anti-Syrian measures.

UK Foreign Secretary Comments

LD282052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2004 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] London, 28 Oct (TASS) — TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The British Government has made the decision to block the granting of any financial aid to Syria by the "Common Market." This was announced today in the British Parliament's House of Commons by Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary. He stressed that "in the present circumstances" Britain would not allow the EEC to render financial support to Syria. If a decision on such support were made by the "Common Market" London would block it, using its right to veto.

The "circumstances" about which G. Howe spoke arose, as is well-known, through the fault of Whitehall itself, which, having unlashed a frenzied anti-Syrian campaign, broke off diplomatic relations with Syria and took a number of other hostile actions against it. Accusing Syria of "complicity" in terrorism without producing any proof, Britain applied the strongest possible pressure on its partners at the session of the EEC Council of Ministers in Luxembourg, trying to get them to support the severe anti-Syrian measures. These attempts, as already reported, suffered failure, in connection with which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, at today's session of the House of Commons, expressed "disappointment" and also "the hope that Britain's partners in the EEC would review their position.

As is clear from G. Howe's speech, a whole series of additional measures against Syria have already been worked out. London will try to foist these measures on its partners at the next meeting of EEC ministers, which is planned for 10 November this year in the British capital. These measures include slowing down trade relations, ending visits to Damascus by official West European delegations, new restrictions on the activity of Syrian diplomatic missions, and so on.

ENVOY BRIEFS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON REYKJAVIK

PM281505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "The Next Step Is Washington's"]

[Text] Damascus, 24 Oct — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received here today M.D. Sytenko, Soviet special representative and special envoy, who told the Syrian president about the results of the Reykjavik meeting between CPSU Central Comittee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan.

SHEVARDNADZE, IRANIAN ENVOY DISCUSS GULF WAR

LD281814 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Maser Hayrani-Nobari, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the latter's request.

On instructions from the Foriegn Minister of his country, the ambassador touched upon some issues of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

Eduard Shevardnadze called the Iranian ambassador's attention to the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronal Reagan and the tabling there by the Soviet side of new and constructive proposals whose implementation would provide a possibility for a sharp turn for the better international relations and for removing the nuclear threat overhanging the world.

Eduard Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet Union's position of principle for an early end to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which has continued for the 7th year now, and for its conversion into peaceful political solutions without delay.

ALIYEV, DELEGATION ATTEND MACHEL FUNERAL

Respects Paid to Machel

LD281739 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 28 TASS — TASS correspondents Leonid Lukashev and Yuriy Pichugin report:

Today the People's Republic of Mozambique paid last respects to Samora Moises Machel, eminent leader of the national liberation movement, statesman and political figure of Africa, chairman of the Frelimo party, president of Mozambique.

A mourning meeting took place in the square outside the Maputo Executive Committee Building at the entrance to which the coffin with the body of the deceased covered with the national flag was placed on a bier.

The meeting was attended by the leaders of the Frelimo party, members of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, prominent statesmen and public figures of the country, veterans of the liberation struggle, representatives of work collectives, and by servicemen of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Mozambique.

The Soviet party-and-state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committree, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, delegations of socialist countries, the leaders of a number of African countries and national liberation movements, and representatives of many countries went there to honour the memory of Samora Machel.

A funeral oration was delivered by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party, secretary of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly of Mozambique.

"The entire life of President Samora Machel", he said, "was inseparably associated with the people and their heroic struggle against colonialism, for freedom and independence, and for the building of a society of social justice and equality".

"Samora Machel who stood at the rise of the national liberation movement made a great contribution to the victory over the colonialists".

"The people's democratic state and the Frelimo party — the vanguard of the working people of Mozambique — which is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism were founded under his leadership".

"In the international arena", Marcelino dos Santos pointed out, "the first president of Mozambique had been upholding the ideals of peace and equality of peoples, and championing stronger relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. He persistently strove for the strengthening of African countries' independence, and for the development of cooperation between them".

"Samora Machel was an uncompromising fighter against apartheid, regarding the eradication of that criminal system as an indispensable condition for the emancipation of the people of South Africa and for the establishment of peace in the continent's south. He died in the fight against apartheid."

"The Mozambican people", the speaker stated, "vow to further the cause espoused by Samora Machel, and not to spare their lives in defending the native land and strengthening national unity. We vow to build in our country a prosperous socialist society which the president dreamed of."

The mourning meeting ended. The coffin with the body of Samora Machel was put on a gun carriage. The funeral cortege headed for the Heroes Square.

To the salvoes of an artillery salute the coffin was put into a niche of the pantheon where prominent fighters, who gave their lives for freedom and independence of Mozambique, lie at rest.

Aliyev Meets With Dos Santos

LD282146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met in Maputo with Dos Santos, president of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The role of Samora Machel as a prominent leader of the national liberation movement and as a statesman and politician of Africa was noted on both sides, and the USSR and Angola expressed their firm resolve to continue to pursue a policy of support for the forces of the Mozambican people in the defense of their independence and their right to follow their chosen path.

During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, it was stressed that both sides support a settlement that would meet the interests of ensuring the security of the frontline states, the achievement of the rapid decolonization of Namibia and the abolition of the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Delegation Departs Mozambique

LD281856 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 28 TASS — The party and state delegation of the USSR headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev, that attended the funeral of Samora Moises Machel, left for home today.

Party Stops Over in PDRY

LD290754 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Aden October 29 TASS — The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on its way to Moscow from Mozambique, made a stop in Aden.

The delegation was welcomed by Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Dali, foreign minister of the PDRY, and other officials.

Aliyev had a conversation with Nu'man. In the course of the conversation the sides exchanged views on questions of the further development of relations between the USSR and the PDRY, other problems of mutual interest.

The delegation left for home today.

Chebrikov Welcomes Delegation

LD290759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Oct (TASS) -- The Soviet party and state delegation headed by Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, that was taking part in the funeral of Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today returned to Moscow from Maputo. The delegation was met at the airport by Viktor Chebrikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR KGB, and other officials.

ZIMBABWE PAPER: MACHEL PLANE 'MISLED' BY BEACON

LD281540 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Harare October 28 TASS -- The pilots of the plane carrying Mozambican President Samora Machel were misled about the landing site by a powerful portable radio beacon located in South African territory near the border with Mozambique, the Zimbabwean newspaper HERALD today reported quoting aviation experts.

In an article saying it was the racists' sham radio beacon that had led to the plane crash, it cited reports to the effect that a man calling himself a South African Air Force officer had phoned the bureau of a news agency in Johannesburg and told it that a trap in the form of a false radio beacon had been set up near the South African border with Mozambique to send the aircraft carrying the Mozambican head of state off course.

Analyzing statements by South African officials on the causes of the crash, the HERALD correspondent said South African air services had tracked the plane with radar and so it was appropriate to ask why they hadn't advised the crew of the hazardous situation and of the aircraft being in South African air space.

That area, the HERALD said, was closely monitored by South African air services.

ZIMBABWE MINISTER REVEALS PLOT TO KILL MUGABE

LD271736 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Harare October 27 TASS -- A group of agents had penetrated the country's territory for the purpose of assassinating Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, stated Emmerson Munangagwa, Zimbabwean minister of state for security.

The Zimbabwean Inter-American News Agency ZIANA reports that the minister of state, speaking at a meeting in the city of Chinhoyi (Zimbabwe) in memory of Mozambican President Samora Machel, pointed out that a group of agents had penetrated the territory of Zimbabwe precisely at a time when rumours began to circulate about a conspiracy aimed at assassinating Samora Machel.

The same people who killed Samora Machel want to do away with Robert Mugabe, the minister of state emphasized.

Mr Munangagwa did not say which country the group of agents had penetrated from and what had the action ended with for them. [sentence as received]

KAMENTSEV RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN INDUSTRY AIDE

PM281552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received C. Ndlovu, Zimbabwean minister of industry and technology, on 24 October.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the development of Soviet-Zimbabwean trade and economic relations were discussed.

GERASIMOV ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA

LD282220 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1538 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The world is witnessing a dangerous turn of events in Central America. The United States is now providing open military support to its anti-Nicaraguan mercenaries, the contras, and increasing the involvement of U.S. Armed Forces personnel in the preparation and execution of military operations by the mercenaries against Nicaragua. This was stated by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, at a briefing he gave here today for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the escalation of aggressive actions was taking place at a time when the peoples' hopes have been raised for a more secure future, following the Reykjavik meeting. The Soviet Union condemns the U.S. policy of state-sponsored terrorism toward Nicaragua and Washington's open defiance of the principles of international law. The U.S. Administration rejects the decision of the International Court, ignores Security Council resolutions and frustrates the constructive endeavors of the "Contadora Group". What is needed is not increased interference, but a persistent search for a mutually acceptable settlement, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed.

TASS ON MANAGUA TRIAL OF U.S. CITIZEN HASENFUS

LD261226 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, October 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The Nicaraguan Ministry of Justice has disproved the arguments adduced by the defence lawyers of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus who is accused of terrorism and of encroaching upon the social order and security of the country.

The trial of Hasenfus, who participated in a piratic raid to supply the contras with weapons, is going on at the anti-Somocista people's tribunal of Managua. In a bid to protect the criminal, the defence lawyers, hired by the U.S. Embassy, tried to base their defence on proving the 'illegality' of anti-Somocista tribunals.

"These legal agencies", emphasizes the Justice Ministry's statement read out at the trial, "were set up in 1983 in connection with the state of emergency declared in Nicaragua in view of the escalation of the U.S. aggression".

"The tribunals' activities fully conform to international norms which envisage the right of every country to punish persons, including foreigners, acting against its social system and security".

The ministry's statement exposes the defence lawyers' attempt at portraying Hasenfus not as a mercenary but as a "private person" doing ordinary work in a U.S. air transportation company. On the strength of documents, including the testimony by the arrested himself, the Ministry of Justice proved that Hasenfus has been recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to carry out criminal operations to supply the Somocistas with weapons. The status of Hasenfus as a mercenary who is to sustain a strict punishment was reaffirmed at a press conference here on Friday by former U.S. Secretary of the Interior William Clark.

MARCHUK RELEASED FROM DUTIES TO HEAD ACADEMY

LD281809 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow 28 Oct (TASS) — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Guriy Marchuk from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Guriy Marchuk was recently elected president of the country's Academy of Sciences.

Notes Academy's Priorities

LD242115 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS — "The recent general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences was very important in that it identified a number of major problems related to increasing the role of fundamental research and applied disciplines," Guriy Marchuk, the newly elected president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told a correspondent of the weekly NEDELYA. "In fact, we are entering the period of the energetic fulfilment of the tasks set before us by the 27th CPSU congress in promoting the progress of science."

What is needed is a drastic breakthrough in science, Marchuk continued. "The thing to do primarily is to concentrate the efforts of scientists in those areas which could help the country faster move onto the tracks of intensive economic development. This means that the line of fundamental research shaping up concepts which result in basic discoveries, the development of advanced processes and the obtaining of new materials should be continued. All this should become the point of departure for broad studies done at factory level."

"It is very important today -- and it falls within the terms of reference of the academy -- clearly to identify priority areas for scientific and technological progress," the president said. "At the same time the gradual conversion of various components of the national economy to self-financing, self-sufficiency and economic accounting, we think, will exert substantial influence on the system of the application of scientific results as well."

"We should give the institutions and specialised branches of the academy more independence, broaden their rights and at the same time be more exacting and resolve the problems of the supply of instruments and other technology. Finally, we are facing the task of integrating all science in general on the basis of the fundamental research of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These are four priorities."

SAKHAROV 'FREE TO LEAVE', LEGAL SPECIALIST SAYS

AU220958 Paris AFP in English 0957 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Helsinki, Oct 22 (AFP) — Soviet dissident scientist Andrey Sakharov is "free to leave the Soviet Union," a leading Soviet legal scholar has said in a Finnish newspaper interview, adding that he "wondered" why he had not already left.

The statement by D.A.A. Kerimov, published in the HELSINGIN SANOMAT daily newspaper here, directly contradicted official Soviet statements, including one in February by Communist Party Leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Gorbachev, repeating the earlier Soviet position on Mr. Sakharov, said the dissident physicist could not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union because he knew state secrets. Mr. Sakharov is confined to the Russian city of Gorkiy, which is closed to foreigners.

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Kerimov said: "We wonder why he does not leave if life in the Soviet Union displeases him."

He added that the only factors which could prevent a Soviet citizen leaving the country were unexpiated crimes or work in tasks connected with state security. But even these were "temporary impediments", and would only be valid for a few years, he added.

Referring to Mr. Sakharov's top-secret work on developing a Soviet nuclear bomb after the Second World War, he said: "Facts and knowledge older than five years do not endanger state security."

Mr. Kerimov has been taking part in a Soviet-Finnish meeting on jurisprudence in Helsinki.

NEW AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD251622 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Andreyevich Pugin as USSR Minister of the Automotive Industry.

VOLMER APPOINTED MINISTER OF MERCHANT MARINE

LD261715 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS — The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yuriy Volmer minister of the merchant marine of the USSR.

Volmer was born in 1933.

Between 1975 and 1978, Volmer worked as head of the Primorskiy sea shipping line. In 1980, he was appointed head of the state association of the sea transport of the Far Eastern basin and confirmed as member of the collegium of the Merchant Marine Ministry of the USSR.

He headed the Far Eastern sea shipping line from November 1980.

Volmer is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

MORE ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

PM281039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 20 October a session of the USSR Council of Ministers took place to examine the results of the national economy's work in the first 9 months of this year, tasks in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget for 1986 and questions concerning the national economy's work in the coming winter period.

Guided by the evaluations and conclusions provided by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo during a discussion of this question on 16 October this year, the USSR Council of Ministers noted that as a result of the Soviet people's selfless labor in implementing the party course, drawn up by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and approved by the 27th party congress, of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, positive changes have been achieved in all spheres of the national economy. Long-term factors of economic growth such as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, intensification, the improvement of the production structure, the restructuring of the investment process, and the improvement of output quality and resource saving have begun to be brought into play more fully. The influence of measures taken to improve administration, to introduce new forms of management, to make widespread use of economic methods of leadership, and to activate the human factor is increasing.

In the past 9 months the national income produced has increased by 4.3 percent, and labor productivity in industry by 4.8 percent. The volume of industrial production has grown by 5.2 percent, which is higher than the plan targets and substantially exceeds the increase in the first 9 months of last year. Thus the possibility of reaching as early as in the first year of the 5-year plan the level of the 5-year plan average annual targets for production development rates is being created. The increased labor productivity accounted for 94 percent of the increase in industrial output compared with 90 percent for the corresponding period last year. All union republics and USSR industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry fulfilled their plan targets for the first 9 months of 1986.

Positive results were achieved in the country's agro-industrial complex. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes secured an increase in production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit and grapes and are completing the harvesting and preparations for the livestock wintering. The steady growth of production and purchases of livestock products continues. In comparison with the corresponding period last year purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 7.6 percent, of milk by 4.5 percent, and of eggs by 5.6 percent.

The plan for freight shipments has been overfulfilled by all forms of transportation.

The social policy of the party is being consistently implemented.

Work to prepare the national economy for the 1986/1987 fall and winter period has been carried out in a more organized fashion than in previous years.

At the same time the USSR Council of Ministers noted that the transition of the national economy to the path of intensification is proceeding only slowly. The process of restructuring is complex and contradictory and often runs up against the inertia of ministries, departments, and local management organs, as a result of which large numbers of labor collectives have essentially still not joined in the restructuring. Due persistence in overcoming negative tendencies and bottlenecks in economic development is not being shown. Though the results achieved in the 9-month period are on the whole positive, in September industry failed to reach the targets for the volume of output sales. The position concerning the fulfillment of contractual deliveries and targets regarding the list of output produced is improving only slowly. Some 29 percent of industrial associations and enterprises did not fulfill their delivery obligations. The work of light industry enterprises has deteriorated. Work to improve the technical standard, quality, and reliability of goods and to switch to producing the latest types of machines, equipment, and materials is not being carried out with proper scope. Many ministries have not ensured smooth labor by associations and enterprises.

The USSR Council of Ministers ordered USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the June (1986) Plenum of the party's Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 18 October 1986 "On the Results of the Country's Economic Development in January-September and Tasks Concerning the Fulfillment of the 1986 Plan," to develop and implement effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings and errors and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and socialist pledges. To this end they must ensure the rigorous fulfillment of targets for the fourth quarter, which determines the attainment of a high rate of economic development this year. Particular attention was drawn to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy, strict observance of the plan in terms of the products list, the fulfillment of contractual obligations, and the stepping up of work to commission new production capacities, construct housing and projects for social purposes, and implement commodity turnover targets.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, its local organs, and union republic councils of ministries must take effect measures to complete the harvesting in a timely fashion, prepare for the livestock wintering, increase feed stocks by all possible means, and improve the organization of the processing and storage of the harvest in order to reduce losses of agricultural output everywhere and secure a reliable food supply to the population.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministries were instructed to institute unflagging monitoring of the implementation of the projected measures to complete preparations for steady and uninterrupted work by national economic sectors under winter conditions. Particular attention must be paid to fuel supplies to the population and to creating fuel reserves in enterprises and municipal services.

The USSR Council of Ministers demanded that the leaders of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers urgently take measures to carry out timely and good-quality preparations for the transition of all industry and enterprises in other sectors to the new conditions of economic management as from yext year, in accordance with the decisions adopted on this question.

The session also examined the question of progress in restructuring the management of the construction complex and the improvement of the economic mechanism in construction. It was pointed out that despite some improvement in the situation in capital construction, restructuring is proceeding slowly in this sector. [paragraph continues]

Resources are still not being concentrated on the national economic projects scheduled for commissioning.

The USSR Gosstroy, the USSR construction ministries, and the union republic councils of ministers must take decisive measures to accelerate the restructuring of the construction complex, to improve the economic mechanism in construction, to raise construction work to a new industrial and organizational level, and to secure a fundamental improvement in the work of construction trusts and associations.

G.A. Aliyev and L.N. Zaykov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Polituro, N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and also other members of the USSR Government took part in the discussion of the questions.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

BUREAU HEARS RAYKOM REPORT, HITS PRINT ERRORS

PM211341 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] At a routine session held 10 October, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau discussed the progress of report and election meetings in Moscow city primary party organizations. It was noted that at most report and election party meetings the first results of the work since the 27th CPSU Congress are being analysed from critical positions, ways to overcome the shortcomings which hold up the process of renewal of all aspects of party organizations' life and work are being outlined, and the qualitative composition of the elected party aktiv is being improved.

At the same time a large number of report and election meetings in primary and shop organizations and party groups have followed the old, stereotyped pattern and have been held in an atmosphere of complacency, overstating achievements in the production sphere and organizational, ideological, and educational work. At a number of organizations superficial reports which failed to produce a frank discussions were submitted to the communists. The atmosphere of smugness which reigns in certain collectives has engendered a lack of faith in the changes that are under way, and some communists take a passive attitude because they feel that it is useless to raise overdue questions at meetings and submit their proposals on how to change things for the better. Party raykoms, committees, and bureaus are not showing enough exactingness in this respect.

The acuteness of the problems raised at the 26th city party conference and the party gorkom plenums has not been brought home to all grassroots party organizations. Attitudes of dependence on others and the adoption of simplistic approaches to the tasks in hand have still not been overcome. Too little is being done to analyze the effectiveness of the party's influence on improving the utilization of labor resources, ensuring the certification and rationalization of jobs, accelerating the switch of progressive equipjment to work in two or three shifts, ensuring the implementation of the 5-year plan targets and adopted pledges while simultaneously reducing the workforce, and enhancing the contribution of labor collectives to the development of the social and service sphere. A superficial attitude to the state of ideological work is still characteristic of many party organizations, and important questions connected with harnessing the human factor are being ignored.

Not all party raykoms are giving daily, concrete leadership to the report and election campaign, and only 23 percent of senior raykom officials have attended primary party organization meetings. At the Zhdanovskiy, Leninskiy, Perovskiy, Sevastopolskiy and some other CPSU raykoms active organizational work is frequently supplanted by the gathering of statistical information and the compilation of reports and schedules.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau has instructed party raykoms to critically analyze the progress of report and election meetings in party organizations, to identify the reasons for the poor preparation and formalistic nature of the meetings, to eliminate the shortcomings revealed, and to ensure that complaints and proposals that are being submitted are noted and implemented and that communists are promptly notified when this has been done.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau heard a report from Baumanskiy party raykom on work to strengthen law and order and to step up the struggle against antisocial phenomena.

The session noted that the party raykom, the rayispolkom, and law enforcement organs underestimate the great political importance of reinforcing law and order in the conditions of the current process of restructuring. The number of offenses committed on the rayon's territory has not diminished, work to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism has tailed off, the protection of socialist property is not properly ensured, and the struggle that is being waged against unearned income is inadequate. There are serious shortcomings in work to prevent juvenile offenses.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau drew the attention of A.N. Nikolayev, first secretary of Baumanskiy party raykom, and V.A. Korobchenko, chairman of the rayispolkom, to the major shortcomings in the work to strengthen law and order and socialist legality and to the fact that insufficient attention is being paid to enhancing the labor collectives' role in this work, and it advised them to apply more actively the principle of a collective guarantee for the state of labor discipline and public law and order.

The party gorkom bureau instructed the leaders of the rayon's law enforcement organs to step up their struggle against antisocial phenomena, to achieve a steady reduction in the crime rate, and to intensify their work on crime prevention. The Moscow city prosecutor's office and the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs have been instructed to give the rayon specific practical assistance in the resolution of these questions.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau discussed the questions of the serious mistakes which the editorial office of the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA allowed to occur in the publication of gorkom plenum materials as a result of a low standard of staff discipline and inadequate supervision by editorial office leaders of the publication of the edition in question. The party gorkom Agitation and Propaganda Section has been instructed to intensify party leadership of news media collectives and to pay special attention to instilling in party members a sense of high responsibility, exactingness toward themselves and toward the quality of printed and broadcast materials, and constant concern for the prestige of the press organ.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau examined the question of the unworthy conduct of party member V.V. Anikin, head of the judicial investigation department of Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs.

V.V. Anikin led an immoral life and abused liquor. He was seen in a state of inebriation in public places on more than one occasion. Anikin maintained inappropriate relations with people from the trade and service sphere, some of whom have been sentenced or arrested. By his unworthy conduct and indiscriminate associations he discredited himself as leader of a judicial investigation department and lost the honor and dignity of a communist.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau expelled V.V. Anikin from the party and deemed his continuation in the post which he held inexpedient.

The party gorkom bureau session also discussed some other questions.

YELTSIN OCTOBER ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTED

Honors Space Institute

PM231559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conferring Awards"]

[Text] On 14 October B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow gorkom, attached the Order of Lenin to the banner of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute in Moscow. This marks the success achieved by the collective in space research and work on the "Venus-Halley's Comet" project, and also the institute's big contribution to the development of international cooperation for the purpose of peacefully opening up space.

A large group of the institute's members were given USSR state awards for creating automatic interplanetary stations and a complex of scientific apparatus as part of the international "Venus - Halley's Comet" project and for conducting fundamentally new experiments relating to the study of the planet Venus and Halley's Comet which are of great significance. The Order of Lenin and the Hero of Socialist Labor "Serp i Molot" gold medal were awarded to academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the institute. The work done by V.M. Balebanov, candidate of physical and mathematical sciences, was marked by the Order of Lenin.

Other state awards were also conferred.

B.N. Yeltsin warmly congratulated those presented with the awards, wishing them further success in their work for the good of the motherland.

The recipients of the awards expressed their gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for their high evaluation of their work and assured them that they would make every effort to fulfill the tasks set by the party.

Attends Theater Congress

LD281152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMt 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The 15th Congress of th All-Russian Theater society [VTO] opened in Moscow today. The participants are summing up the results of the work done, and putting foward new plans, in connection with the theatrical experiment which is starting in the country. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and Comrade Voronov, head of the culture department of the CPSU Central Committee, are taking part in the work of the congress.

Mikhail Ivanovich Tsarev, chairman of the Presidium of the VTO administration, USSR People's Artist and Hero of Socialist Labor, read a report. [passage omitted]

KHOMICH APPOINTED UKRAINIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU240945 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Anatoliy Zakharovich Khomich Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 17 October 1986

Born in 1928, Anatoliy Zakharovich Khomich has been a CPSU member since 1956, is a railroad engineer by profession and a candidate in technical sciences. He has begun his career after graduating from the Leningrad Railroad Transport Engineering Institute. He worked as a diesel locomotive assistant engineer and engineer, as a brigade leader, a foreman, a locomotive repair shop chief, a chief engineer, a locomotive depot chief, chief engineer in the locomotive service of the Southern Railroad, and as chief engineer in the Kharkov branch of the aforesaid railroad. From 1968 to 1972 he was chief of the transport and communications section in Kharkov Obkom, and then, for 8 years, reactor of the Kharkov Railroad Transport Engineering Institute. From 1980, he has been chief of the Transport and Communications Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central committee.

Comrade A. Z. Khomich is a candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

RETIRING MARITIME KRAYISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN REPLACED

PM281615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Health"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 25 Oct -- Soviets' tasks in fulfilling the comprehensive "Health" program in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the recommendations made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to the Far East were discussed at a Maritime Kray soviet session today.

It was noted in particular that thanks to the measures taken to develop the network of modern medical institutions, improve working and living conditions for people in Maritime Kray, and establish a healthy way of life in the kray, there has been a noticeable decline in the level of temporary incapacity for work due to illness or contagious diseases and as a result of alcohol consumption.

However, the overall state of health care in the kray, deputies believe, does not meet the 27th CPSU Congress' demands or the concept of accelerating the country's development. The number of hospital and health center beds available is inadequate. The existing facilities are overcrowded. There is a 50 percent shortfall against normative production areas. As a result the quality of medical aid is suffering. In a decision taken on this question the session outlined a package of measures aimed at fundamentally improving the population's medical service.

The session granted deputy D.I. Karabanov's request to release him from his duties as chairman of the Maritime Krayispolkom on his retirement on health grounds. Deputy V.F. Lutsenko, who previously worked as general director of the Arsenyevskoye aviation production association, was elected chairman of the Maritime Kray ispolkom.

NEW NOVGOROD OBLAST FIRST SECRETARY APPOINTED

LD271400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] A Novgorod Party obkom plenum today examined an organizational issue. The plenum released Comrade Antonov from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU obkom in connection with his retirement on pension. Nikulin, who worked previously as a secretary of the Leningrad Party obkom and recently as a CPSU Central Committee inspector, was elected first secretary of the Novgorod Party obkom.

Igrunov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party work Department took part in the work of the plenum.

RAZUMOVSKIY ATTENDS VETERANS COMMITTEE SESSION

LD242221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A session of the organizing committee for creating an all-union organization of war and labor veterans was held today in Moscow.

Opening it, Comrade Razumovskiy stressed that the creation of such an organisation in the country is envisaged by the resolutions of the 27th congress of the party as a component part of the major measures aimed at the further democratisation in the life of Soviet society.

Concern for the older generation rightly occupies a large place in the affairs of the party and the state. A generation which was formed in the years of Soviet power is now departing for its well earned rest. On its shoulders it bore industrialization and collectivization, the Great Patriotic War and postwar reconstruction.

The generation of veterans absorbed the invaluable experience of socialist construction and of communist ideology — these are priceless riches and they should be more actively used. It is for this reason that the organization of veterans is being created so that that while going on to their pension, no one should feel out of things in some way, or on the sidelines of the common flow of life. [video shows from left to right of screen, Army General Lizichev, Razumovskiy and unidentified civilian.]

PATRIARCH PIMEN PRAISES GORBACHEV PEACE EFFORTS

LD290007 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS — "The clergy and the laymen of the Russian Orthodox Church are inspired by the fact that the leadership of the Soviet Union consistently strives for the creation of conditions to ensure the basic right of every person: the right to life," says a message sent by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia to Mikhail Gorbachev.

"We share your statement that cessation of the build-up of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, their complete elimination from the face of the earth, and the prevention of militarisation of outer space are the most reliable guarantee of that," Patriarch Pimen writes.

"We profoundly regret that not all mighty powers realise their particular responsibility for the future of mankind. It was precisely this tragic circumstance that told on the recent meeting in the capital of Iceland between you and U.S. President Mr Ronald Reagan."

"We welcome the Soviet side's stand in Reykjavik, the stand which is open to accords and which takes into account the interests of the two countries, thier allies and all peoples in the world. This stand becomes a vivid manifestation of a new political thinking and new approach to the urgent problems of our times, the need for which you spoke of at the talks."

"We are aware with bitterness that the U.S. side's unrealistic approach to a number of matters under discussion, the approach that was dangerous to peace did not make it possible to conclude the meeting with decisions capable of ridding the world of the nastiness of nuclear weapons as early as in the coming decade. Thereby the hopes, which all people of goodwill were entertaining in those days, for a favourable outcome of the talks did not come true."

"Nevertheless, we, the children of the Russian Orthodox Church, just like all Soviet people are inspired by the optimism with which you look into the future."

The message says that the church people of the Land of the Soviets will do everything depending on them "to bring nearer the advent of a world without nuclear weapons, a world with peaceful skies and full of fraternal cooperation among all peoples."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

LATE SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM081059 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Oct 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather was cold and rainy over the majority of the USSR's European territory during the third 10-day period in September. There were air and ground frosts everywhere (from minus 7 degrees to minus 1 degree, and down to minus 11 degrees in places).

Active vegetation of winter grain crops ceased in Estonia, over the majority of the Northern, Northwestern, Volga-Vyatka, Urals, and Central Regions, and in the north of the Volga Region. Growth of winter crops was noted only during daylight hours, when the air temperature was between 7 and 14 degrees, and August-sown winter grain crops tillered. Later-sown crops were at the shooting and third-leaf stages.

In the Transcaucasian republics the average air temperature was close to the perennial average. In Azerbaijan the weather was conductive to the ripening and gathering of the cotton harvest for most of the 10-day period. Conditions deteriorated at the end of the period owing to rain. In the republic as a whole approximately 75 percent of the cotton bolls which had formed has opened by 1 October.

In Tyumen and Omsk Oblasts and in northwest Kazakhstan the average air temperature for the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees below the perennial average. There were frosts everywhere (from minus 7 degrees to minus 1 degree, and down to minus 10 degrees on the soil surface in places). Only on individual days did the maximum air temperature reach 17-24 degrees, and 25-30 degrees in the extreme southwest of Kazakhstan. Over the rest of the territory of Siberia's farming regions and in the southeast half of Kazakhstan the average air temperature over the 10-day period exceeded the perennial average by 1-3 degrees (by 4-7 degrees in the extreme southeast of Kazakhstan). In Tyumen Oblast and the north of Omsk Oblast vegetation of winter grain crops was observed only during daylight hours. Over the rest of the territory of West Siberia winter crops grew at an average daily air temperature of 7-11 degrees. Winter rye sown in August tillered. Later-sown crops were at the shooting and third-leaf stages.

In Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan the moderately hot weather with a daytime air temperature of 30-35 degrees (up to 38 degrees in southern Turkmenia) was conducive to the ripening of raw cotton, the opening of cotton bolls, and their harvesting. There was a drop in temperature there at the beginning of October, and rain fell almost everywhere.

Mid-October Data

PM281125 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Oct 86 p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the European USSR it was warmer in the second half of the last 10-day period — particularly in northern latitudes. In Murmansk and Arkhangelsk Oblasts and in Karelia the daytime temperature was 8-12 degrees, which is 4-5 degrees higher than usual for this period. On certain days in the Northwest and Central Regions, in the south of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions, and in the north of the Volga Region, when the maximum air temperature was 10-17 degrees, vegetation of winter grain crops was observed. Winter rye here was primarily at the tillering stage. [paragraph continues]

On certain warm days the maximum air temperature was 18-21 degrees in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the Lower Volga, most of the Central Chernozem Region, and Belorussia. The warm weather promoted root formation and additional tillering by winter grain crops. Rain (10-20 mm, and in places 25-40 mm), which replenished the moisture content of the soil, fell in Moldavia, Odessa Oblast, the Crimea, and in places in Krasnodar Kray and Rostov Oblast. The weather changed at the end of the 10-day period. It became overcast and showery, but remained warm.

The air temperature was close to normal in most crop farming regions of Western Siberia and in northeastern Kazakhstan. Winter weather conditions with large temperature fluctuations over 24-hour periods were recorded in the agricultural zone of Eastern Siberia in the second half of the 10-day period. The night-time temperature in Chita Oblast was minus 20-25 degrees. The daytime temperature was 15-20 degrees higher, but still below zero. The soil started to freeze.

In the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan only the first days of the 10-day period were warm. The weather then grew colder -- the average daily air temperature was 7-9 degrees lower than usual. Rain fell, turning to snow in mountain areas. Consequently temperatures fell considerably in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Khorezm, Tashauz, Chimkent, Tashkent, Surkhan-Darya, Dzhizak, and Leninabad Oblasts, and cotton vegetation ended 1-2 weeks earlier than usual in the cotton-growing regions of the Zeravshan Valley and in the north of Chardzhou Oblast.

In the Transcaucasian republics, Armenia apart, winter grain crops developed under good warmth and moisture conditions.

SHORTAGES IN AGRICULTURAL ENERGY EQUIPMENT NOTED

LD211803 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service at 0421 GMT on 21 October in its "Land and People" program carries a 5-minute report on shortages in energy supplies for agriculture. The report includes an interview with Nikolay Vasilyevich Kravchenkov, director of the Selkhzenergo (agricultural energy supply) association in Enbkshi Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast, Kazakhstan. He says that they are now experiencing inadequate supplies: There is shortage of starting and protection devices and of insulating tape. The supply of climbers for linemen has been practically discontinued and in some sectors there is not a single pair of them. The situation with diesel power plants is not satisfactory either: The power requirements in agriculture are growing whereas the diesel plants are, as a rule, rated at 60 kilowatt maximum, while what is required is 100-200 kilowatt plants. There are no facilities for automatic standby plant switching on. An acute shortage of fuel has been prominent, and as little as 55-60 percent of the rayons's fuel needs have been satisfied. The power equipment they have is obsolete and its production was discontinued in 1985, but no new types of equipment are being delivered. The situation in this respect may turn into a real catastrophe if no improvement is made within the next 2-3 years.

The correspondent agrees with Kravchenko's demands and relays them to Viktor Petrovich Shnaider, director general of the Oblselkhozenergo (oblast agricultral energy supply association). Shnaider confirms that the problem is really a very topical and acute one. They constantly have been reminding the republican agro-industrial committee about these problems, but to no avail. They are getting funds for 1987 now, and there are no changes with regard to items in short supply.

The presenter concludes the report expressing the hope that personnel of the republican agro-industrial committee are listening to the program and will start thinking about possible solutions for the problems described.

OFFICIAL TELLS PRAVDA ABOUT KUBAN AMALGAMATION

LD140808 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- The Kuban agri-industrial amalgamation set up in the Timashevskiy district of Krasnodar territory in southern Russia has integrated the economic interests of all partners with a view to boosting the output and improving its quality. Recently the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee commended the performance of the amalgamation and approved the proposal on establishing 14 more production units of this type.

Today the Kuban incorporates 56 economically independent production units which have common targets, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the State Agri-industrial Committee of the USSR, told PRAVDA. The amalgamation has a retailing network, a building agency, a design institute, a supply board and other services. It produces, processes and markets farm output independently.

Having met its targets for produce supply to the state, the amalgamation markets the rest of the output as it sees fit. Murakhovskiy stressed the independence of the amalgamation in decision-making on capital investment, material and technical supply and financial settlements.

Such production units, Murakhovskiy said, are established better to meet the food needs of the regions in which they are situated.

Last year the Kuban earned 70 million roubles in profit and the profit rate of the collective and state farms and interfarm ventures reached 37 percent.

The production growth rate today is 7.3 percent over last year while labour productivity rose by 6.9 percent.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22-23 OCT REPORTED

LD250204 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 23-24 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

22 October

Mordovian farmers are picking late vegetables from the last hectares; 750,000 hectares have been plowed for next year's harvest. (0230)

Sumy Oblast -- 609,000 metric tons of grain have been delivered to state granaries. (1100)

Kurgan Oblast has delivered more than 1.35 million metric tons of grain, around 1 million metric tons of this being wheat, thus fulfilling its plan. (1400)

Sowing of winter grains is continuing in the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. To this day, grains were sowed on almost 200,000 hectares. This is much more than last year.

The winter grain area of the republic is almost 250,000 hectares. Fallow plowing is continuing at a high speed too. Autumn plowing was carried out on 200,000 hectares, almost half of the planned area. (1430)

23 Oct

Kurgan Oblast has fulfilled the plan for sales of grain to the state: Over 1.35 million metric tons have been delivered to reception points, including about 1 million metric tons of wheat. (0004)

Mari ASSR has completed the plan for sale of potatoes to the state with 140,000 metric tons. Above plan sales continue. (0104)

Uzbekistan: the 4 millionth metric ton of cotton will arrive at procurement points today. Harvesting rates have speeded up in Surkhandarya and Namangan Oblasts. However, on the whole the republic is lagging behind last year's level. (0304)

Tataria's vegetable growers have delivered over 130,000 metric tons of produce to consumers, thus fulfilling their plan. (0500)

The harvest at the soya fields has ended in Priamurye. Many farms obtained a high yield of more than 15 quintals per hectare. (1200)

In the course of reviewing today's rural events, one cannot but touch on animal husbandry: On the whole, a fairly high pace of growth of production output is maintained by the country's farms. Since the beginning of the year, the milk purchase has grown by 5 percent in comparison with the same period of the last year. The meat purchase has grown by 2 percent. (1200)

Krasnoyarsk Kray has fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state, having delivered 1.25 million metric tons to the granaries. Land cultivators have delivered approximately 300,000 metric tons of strong and valuable wheat strains, almost three times as much as last year. (1200)

KRASNODAR, CHERNIGOV GRAIN PRODUCTION REPORTED

PM281059 Moscow IVZESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Plan Fulfilled"]

[Text] Krasnodar — Having laid 4.3 million metric tons of grain into the state's granaries, Krasnodar Kray's rural workers fulfilled the increased socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state by 25 October. The figure includes procurement of around 3.5 million metric tons of wheat of which over 95 percent are strong and valuable sorts. The targets for the sale to the state of rice and barley have also been overfulfilled.

Chernigov — Having laid 417,000 metric tons of grain into the motherland's granaries, the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fulfilled the state plan for grain sales. The most significant contribution to the grain total has been made by farms in Prilukskiy, Bakhmachskiy, and Borovitskiy rayons.

Graingrowers in Zhitomir, Lvov, Volyn, Rovno, Chernovitsy, Ivano-frankovsk, and Transcarpathian Oblasts have also managed to fulfill the year's target for the sale of grain to the state.